



The United Republic of Tanzania

CRIME STATISTICS REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2014



Tanzania Police Force
Ministry of Home Affairs
Dar es Salaam



National Bureau of Statistics
Ministry of Finance
Dar es Salaam

January, 2015

VISION

To be professional, modern, and community-centered Police Force that plays a pivotal role in achieving sustainable public safety and security for political and social-economic prosperity of the nation.

MISSION

To ensure public safety and security by maintaining law and order, detecting and preventing crime, apprehending and guarding offenders in the United Republic of Tanzania.

FOREWORD

Experience and various studies have shown that there is a direct relationship between peace, security and socio-economic development. As a result, the government efforts, through the TPF to maintain peace and order is aimed at creating an enabling environment for people to engage themselves fully in productive work. That is, ensuring personal security and safety of properties as reflected in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (MKUKUTA II).



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Therefore, the fighting against crime is not the responsibility of Tanzania Police Force alone but the whole community. The altitude that protection of citizens and their property is the duty of police alone is wrong. Since the time of immemorial, there is evidence that apprehending of offenders and maintenance of law and order were done by the Police Force in collaboration with the public.

This is evident from the introduction of the customary security groups known as *ösungusunguö*, which have arose due to economic changes, development of cities and technology which cause the revival of the system of security, as well as that of private security groups. This is why the TPF came up with a philosophy of community policing and neighbourhood watch in order to motivate the public in terms of security and self defence.

Admittedly, the ability of the police force to respond effectively to a wide range of criminal cases has been constrained by reasons beyond the control of the force itself. These factors include the rapid increase of the population which is not comparable to the rate of employment of the Police Force, availability of equipment and financial resources. Even if the ratio of police officers to number of persons served was compatible to the established national and international standards, there would be an urgent need to promote multi-sectoral collaboration by involving various stakeholders in order to support security initiatives of the Tanzania Police Force.

Therefore, the philosophy of community policing is a program which unites TPF and the society in finding solution for new problems and past ones. The main goal is to ensure that everyone is participating fully in improving efficiency for the better future of the nation.

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ABBREVIATIONS

IGP	Inspector General of Police
DCI	Director of Criminal Investigation
CP-CP	Commissioner of Police for Community Policing
OC CID	Operation Commander Criminal Investigation Department
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
RPC	Regional Police Commander
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
SACP	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
SP	Superintendent of Police
ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
INSP	Inspector of Police
A/INSP	Assistant Inspector of Police
D/CPL	Detective Corporal
D/C	Detective Constable
NFA	No Further Action
NOD	No Offence Detected
U	No suspect was arrested
FCC	Fare Competition Commission
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TFRA	Tanzania Fertilizers Regulatory Authority
COSOTA	Copyright Society of Tanzania
PGO	Police General Order
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report focuses on the whole range of crimes that have been reported from January to December, 2014. The offences are categorised into major and minor criminal offences, and traffic offences. The criminal offences are classified into three groups: - offences against persons, offences related to property and offences against public tranquility.

From January to December 2014, a total of **1,654,247** criminal and traffic cases were reported in police stations across the country, compared to **1,248,653** cases reported in same period in 2013. This is an increase of **405,594** cases, which is equivalent to **32.5** percent.

A total of **528,575** criminal cases were reported in 2014 compared to **560,451** cases reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **31,876** cases, which is equivalent to **5.7** percent.

In terms of road safety incidents, a total of **1,125,672** cases were reported in 2014 compared to **688,202** in 2013. This is an increase of **437,470** cases, which are equivalent to **63.6** percent.

Statistics show that the prevailing criminal cases were breaking, possession of bhang and rape in 2014. The rapidly increasing incidents compared to those reported in 2013 include possession of illicit liquor and bhang. With regard to road safety, there has been no increase of accidents, deaths and injuries. The Police Force expects to use this statistical report to formulate strategies for preventing and fighting the prevailing crimes for the year 2014. In spite of a considerable decrease in road accidents, the Police Force will continue to strengthen its operations to curb the incidents since the effects are still on the higher side.

The decrease of major and minor crimes at the rate of **5.7** percent in 2014, have been attributed to implementation of the Policy of Community Policing Initiatives which create an enabling conducive environment for people to work closely with the Tanzania Police Force in collaboration with other law enforcement agency in order to combat crime.

This report provides a number of recommendations including that of increasing the efficiency of the Police Force in fighting against crime. In addition to that, the report proposes a number of measures to be taken such as getting adequate budget, recruitment and capacity building of human resources, procuring working tools and training of staff. The report concludes by calling upon everyone to fulfil his/her obligation to reduce the crime rate and ultimately increase the security and income of the people and the nation as a whole.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter focuses on the geography of the country and the primary functions of the Tanzania Police Force. Moreover, statistics that are produced by the TPF are useful in the process of controlling crimes in the country. This will undoubtedly help to maintain peace and tranquillity which are necessary conditions for enabling the public to participate fully in economic activities.

1.1 Geography and Administration

The United Republic of Tanzania was formed after the sovereign states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar which united on 26th April 1964. Tanzania is among the five countries in East Africa and lies between latitudes 1⁰ and 12⁰ South of the Equator; and longitude 29⁰ and 41⁰ East of Greenwich. Tanzania has a surface area of 945,087 square kilometers. To the North is bordered by Kenya and Uganda; on the west Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo; to the South West is Malawi and Zambia; to the South is Mozambique to the East is the Indian Ocean.

Tanzania has three major lakes which are Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa. There are also several tourist attractions in Tanzania, the main ones include Kilimanjaro Mountain which is Africa's highest mountain and has snow throughout the year. Other attractions include wildlife parks, ancient creatures of the sea and beautiful beaches on the coast of Tanzania Mainland and the islands of Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar.

The climate is tropical throughout the year with two rainy seasons. The main economic activities in which the majority of the people engage in are agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mining, tourism, manufacturing and services. Despite the fact that Tanzania has about 120 tribes, a major national language is Kiswahili which is spoken by most of the people.

Tanzania is a country that follows a system of multiparty democracy. The government of Tanzania has three independent pillars namely; Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive. Tanzania has a system of two governments - the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. The government of the United Republic of Tanzania has so far been led by four Presidents and Zanzibar had been led by seven presidents. Tanzania is administratively divided into 30 regions of which 25 are in Tanzania Mainland and five (5) are in Zanzibar.

1.2 Police Force

Generally Tanzania is a peaceful country in Africa (peace index is 5.6, according to Mo Ibrahim, 2012). It introduced a multi-party system of government in 1992. The current political system has led to a peaceful succession of the presidency. The Tanzania Police Force has contributed significantly to stability and peace as a result of upholding the rule of law which also helps to promote human rights.

1.2.1 Role of the Police Force

The responsibilities of the Tanzania Police Force are given under Section 5 of the 2002 Act (amendment - Military Police Service Provider) Cap 322. These responsibilities include peace-keeping, protecting civilians and their property, detecting crime before being committed, arresting criminals and bringing them to court, and overseeing the implementation of laws and regulations of the country.

Besides the law, practice in the police force is governed by regulations (Police General Order) hand in hand with the basic values of the police force, which are courage, openness, loyalty, truth, integrity, honesty, fairness and respect. In performing its duties, the Police Force also abides by international agreements on security and human rights.

All these things accompanied by dramatic changes taking place within the Police Force as outlined in the reform program of the Tanzania Police Force. To implement these, seven areas have been identified as follows:

- Systems for improving policing operations.
- Legal, regulatory and institutional structure.
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- Systems for improving human resource management
- Infrastructure, tools and equipment for effective policing.
- Involving the community in policing.
- Program governance and management arrangements.

Implementation of reform in the TPF intends to have a modern Police Force which complies with professionalism, community involvement and accountability. In order to reach this target every member of the force is required to obey rules and regulations willingly in collaboration with law enforcement organs. In addition to that, appropriate education should be provided to the general public from the village to the national level.

1.2.2 Police Statistics

The Police Force usually compiles annual crime reports that include two types of statistics. These are crime statistics and administrative statistics. Administrative statistics include equipment, human and financial resources. Whereas crime statistics include all criminal cases that are regularly reported in all police stations in the country. These statistics do facilitate Police to streamline the practice and development.

1.2.3 Statistics Unit in Tanzania Police Force

This Unit receives the data from field stations, compiles, organises, summarises, analyzes and stores data from multiple incidents of crime, and ultimately prepares annual reports on the situation of crime in the country in collaboration with other departments and units within the Tanzania Police Force.

In addition to these reports, the unit has also developed a computerised system known as Criminal Statistics Management Information System that enables police stations to compile crime information (first warning message) using a computer at their respective work stations and then saved or stored to a server that is deployed at headquarters of the Tanzania Police Force through a network. Such information can then be used for various practical needs and Intelligence-based from the police post, district, region and up to the national level.

Crime assessment conducted in 2014 revealed that there is a need to perform close monitoring and evaluation according to the Police General Order (PGO) 41. TPF continue to co-operate with NBS under the project of TSMP for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of crime situation in the country. Also to evaluate the implementation status of National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II (MKUKUTA II) of ensuring personal security and safety of properties.

This report provides a clear overview of the crime situation in the country and enable TPF to be prepared in combating crime in 2015. Also, it helps TPF to organize and increase efforts in order to fight crime in those areas with high crime rate. By doing so the public will continue to participate in national activities to promote economic growth and hence to achieve the objective of the theme "Big Results Now" (BRN), particularly the objective related to the tasks and duties of the Police Force .

CHAPTER TWO

CRIME SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY.

2.0 Introduction

In the period of January ó December, 2014 public security in the country has been improving. A peaceful climate has prevailed despite various incidents such as bomb explosives, murder, road accidents and offences relating to public tranquility.

2.1 Summary of the Crime Situation.

This report depicts increasing and decreasing of criminal incidents in the country. The incidents dealt with are those reported from January - December, 2014 compared to those of January - December, 2013. In addition, the report shows the crime situation in both Tanzania Zanzibar and Tanzania Mainland.

In general, the crime analysis includes both major and minor offences as well as traffic incidents. The report provides data on offences against person, offences related to property, offences against public tranquility, traffic incidents, all threats concerning cyber crime and all other conflicts that emerged within the period. Lastly, the report shows the position and the disposal of all cases reported at police stations.

In the period of January ó December, 2014, a total of **1,654,247** cases were reported compared to **1,248,653** cases reported during the same period in 2013. This is an increase of **405,594** cases which are equivalent to **32.5** percent as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Analysis of Major and Minor Criminal Offences and Road Traffic Accidents, Tanzania, 2013 and 2014

Offences	2013	2014	Difference (2013 to 2014)	Change (percent)
Criminal Offences				
Minor Offences	487,232	458,422	-28,810	-5.9
Major Ofences	73,219	70,153	-3066	-4.2
Sub Total	560,451	528,575	-31,876	-5.7
Road Traffic Offences				
Minor Offences	663,722	1,110,252	446,530	67.3
Major Offences	24,480	15,420	-9060	-37.0
Sub Total	688,202	1,125,672	437,470	63.6
Grand total	1,248,653	1,654,247	405,594	32.5

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.2 Analysis of Major Offences

During the period of January - December, 2014 statistics show that the prevailing cases were breaking, possession of bhang and rape as shown in Table 2. The rapidly increasing incidents compared to those reported in January - December, 2013 include possession of illicit liquor, fire accidents and unlawful possession of bombs. Regarding road safety, there has been no increase of accidents, deaths and injuries. In spite of a considerable decrease in road accidents, the Police Force will continue to strengthen its operations to curb the accidents since their number and effects are still on the high side.

Table 2: Major Criminal Offences and Road Traffic Incidents, Tanzania, 2014

Offences	2013	2014	Differences	%
Offences Against Person				
Murder	3,929	3,775	-154	-3.9
Rape	6,105	6,028	-77	-1.3
Unnatural Offence	820	944	124	15.1
Child Stealing	192	146	-46	-24.0
Child Desertion	243	237	-6	-2.5
Defilement	10	15	5	50.0
Human Trafficking	36	21	-15	-41.7
Total	11,335	11,166	-169	-1.5
Offences Related to Property				
Theft of Arms	76	59	-17	-22.4
Robbery in Highway	3	0	-3	-
Armed Robbery	1,266	1,127	-139	-11.0
Robbery with Violence	5,710	5,294	-416	-7.3
Breaking in	23,017	21,479	-1538	-6.7
Theft	885	1,043	158	17.9
Theft of Motorcycles	4,695	5,232	537	11.4
Stolen of Motorvehicles	464	427	-37	-8.0
Counterfeiting of Bank notes	664	517	-147	-22.1
Stock theft	5,307	5,119	-188	-3.5
Theft in Bank	116	55	-61	-52.6
Theft in parastatal Organisation	158	59	-99	-62.7
Theft in Cooperative Unions	13	32	19	146.2
Theft in Local Government	11	6	-5	-45.5
Theft in Central Government	14	8	-6	-42.9
Theft in Political Parties	0	2	2	-
Arson	2,402	2,293	-109	-4.5
Fire Accident	369	740	371	100.5
Forgery	300	316	16	5.3
Total	45,470	43,808	-1,662	-3.7
Offences Against Public Tranquility				
Unlawful Possession Fire Arms	606	355	-251	-41.4
Illicit Drugs	479	480	1	0.2
Bhang	6,821	6,747	-74	-1.1
Bhang Farms	0	57	57	-
Khat	1,331	1,206	-125	-9.4
Government Trophies	884	610	-274	-31.0
Smuggling	61	79	18	29.5
Corruption	15	3	-12	-80.0
Illicit Local Liquor	5,064	4,669	-395	-7.8
Distillation equipment for illicit local liquor	162	263	101	62.3
Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	114	98	-16	-14.0
Unlawful Possession of Bombs	6	13	7	116.7
Illegal Immigrant	871	599	-272	-31.2
Total	16,414	15,179	-1235	-7.5
Grand Total	73,219	70,153	-3066	-4.2
Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons				
Incidents				
Road accidents	24,480	15,420	-9,060	-37.0
Fatal accidents	3,545	3,106	-439	-12.4
Deaths	4,091	3,857	-234	-5.7
Injured Persons	21,536	15,230	-6,306	-29.3

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER THREE

TYPES OF OFFENCES AND STATISTICS

3.0 Introduction

In dealing with crimes TPF has categorised the incidents into the following main groups namely:

1. Offences Related to Property.
2. Offences Against Person.
3. Offences Against Public Tranquility.
4. Road Traffic Incidents.
5. Other threats emerging in the society.

In improving quality of security and safety in the country, Tanzania Police Force has analyzed all crime and traffic incidents for the period January - December 2014 as compared to January - December 2013.

3.1 Types of Offences

3.1.1 Offences Related to Property.

These are offences or events which a perpetrator targets to acquire property whether from a person, or company or government with the intention to deprive its ownership. His/her efforts may sometimes result into another offence depending on the circumstances.

3.1.2 Offences Against Person.

These offences are social and domestic in nature and occur in a social environment (public or private), which is usually outside the reach of conventional policing and normally occurs between people who know each other, such as friends, acquaintances and relatives. However, it should be noted that not all cases involve crime broadly described as socially motivated. The category includes murder, rape, unnatural offence, defilement, stealing of child, desertion of child and human trafficking.

3.1.3 Offences Against Public Tranquility.

These are crimes are offences which go against moral standards within the society. Such offences are poaching, possession of illicit drugs, corruption, smuggling, gambling, illegal hunting and many others.

3.1.4 Road Traffic Offences

Road traffic offences are categorized into two groups that include major and minor traffic offences.

Major Traffic Incidents are those incidents after occurring, they may cause deaths, injuries and damage to properties.

Minor Traffic Incidents are those incidents when committed may or may not bring direct major effects, example of these incidents include wrong parking, driving without license, overspeeding and passing no entry. In these circumstances an offender can be fined by notifications or given warning.

3.1.5 Other Threats Emerging in the Society.

Recently, there have emerged new modes of committing crimes which are threats to individual, institutions, and Government at large. These threats may affect the economic situation. Some of these crimes which require sophisticated techniques to curb are:

- i. Cyber crimes
- ii. Explosives (Bombs).
- iii. Incidents of pouring acids on persons.
- iv. Gender based violence.
- v. Human trafficking

3.2 Crime Analysis by Category.

The crime situation has been analyzed to determine the magnitude of major and minor crime offences; and traffic incidents as illustrated below.

3.2.1 Major Criminal Offences

Analysis was conducted in order to evaluate whether there has been an increase or decrease in major crime offences. Statistics show that a total of **70,153** major crimes were reported in 2014 as compared to **73,219** crimes reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **3,066** crimes which are equal to **4.2** percent.

- Major crimes related to property occurred frequently in the police regions namely; Kinondoni (5,783), Ilala (3,577), Morogoro (2,923), Temeke (2,771) and Pwani (2,490) regions.
- Major crime against person were mostly observed in the police region of Mbeya (830), Kinondoni (791), Tabora (595), Morogoro (571) and Temeke (563) regions.
- Major crimes against public tranquility mostly prevailed in police regions of Temeke (2,108), Kinondoni (1,516), Ilala (1,022), Kilimanjaro (949), and Arusha (801) regions.

The general evaluation shows that regions with an increasing rate of crimes are Kinondoni (8,090), Ilala (4,984), Temeke (5,442), Morogoro (4,048), and Pwani (3,492), while regions with a small number of crimes are Kusini Pemba (89), Wanamaji (58), Reli (57), Kaskazini Pemba (49) and Tazara (41).

Table 3 shows all events reported according to the category of crime in various police regions.

Table 3: Major Crimes Reported by Police Region, Tanzania, 2014

Regions	Offences Related to Property	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Public Tranquility	Total
Arusha	1,743	317	801	2,861
Ilala	3,577	385	1,022	4,984
Temeke	2,771	563	2,108	5,442
Kinondoni	5,783	791	1,516	8,090
Dodoma	819	490	554	1,863
Geita	779	395	410	1,584
Iringa	845	295	272	1,412
Kagera	2,180	484	460	3,124
Katavi	450	251	213	914
Kigoma	1,360	319	684	2,363
Kilimanjaro	1,929	346	949	3,224
Lindi	710	179	249	1,138
Mara	1,611	336	446	2,393
Manyara	1,136	266	608	2,010
Mbeya	1,148	830	523	2,501
Morogoro	2,923	571	554	4,048
Mtwara	918	219	303	1,440
Mwanza	781	464	463	1,708
Njombe	833	248	82	1,163
Pwani	2,490	513	489	3,492
Rukwa	1,042	298	114	1,454
Ruvuma	1,613	283	175	2,071
Shinyanga	786	380	220	1,386
Simiyu	570	246	237	1,053
Singida	766	259	240	1,265
Tabora	1,787	595	416	2,798
Tanga	1,248	495	448	2,191
Tarime - Rorya	680	194	284	1,158
Marines	42	2	14	58
Reli	53	1	3	57
Tazara	32	1	8	41
Air ports	73	0	52	125
Tanzania Mainland	43,478	11,016	14,917	69,411
Kaskazini Pemba	10	15	24	49
Kaskazini Unguja	61	47	37	145
Kusini Pemba	46	23	20	89
Kusini Unguja	127	39	121	287
Mjini Magharibi	86	26	60	172
Tanzania Zanzibar	330	150	262	742
Tanzania	43,808	11,166	15,179	70,153

Source: Tanzania Police Force

3.2.1.1 Offences Related to Property.

Reported offences related to property in 2014 were **43,808** compared to **45,470** in 2013. This is a decrease of **1,662** crimes which is equivalent to **3.7 percent**.

The majority of offences related to property reported in this period were breaking in, armed robbery, motorcycle theft, livestock theft, arson and fire accidents.

Data show that breaking in offences were mostly reported in the police regions of Kinondoni (2,925), Ilala (1,833), Temeke (1,512), Pwani (1,373) and Morogoro (1,335). Armed robbery took place mostly in Morogoro (580), Ilala (573), Tabora (378), Kinondoni (412) and Kagera (309) regions. Motorcycle theft was reported to be most prevalent in Kinondoni (1,507), Ilala (713), Temeke (620), Arusha (249), and Mbeya (191) regions. Livestock theft mostly occurred in Kagera (592), Pwani (491), Morogoro (480), Tanga (405) and Mara (302). Regions where arson offence occurred mainly in Kigoma (189), Kagera (181), Morogoro (169), Tabora (147), and Lindi (132) regions.

Table 4 shows all incidents reported according to the category of offences by regions.

Table 4: Offences Related to Property by Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Robbery in Highway	Theft of Arms	Robbery with Violence	Breaking in	Theft A	Counterfeiting of Bank notes	Theft B														Total
							Arms	Motorcycles	Motor vehicles	livestock	Bank	Parastatal	Organisation	Cooperative Unions	Local Government	Central Government	Political Parties	Arson	Fire Accident	Forgery	
Arusha	0	55	193	827	0	17	0	249	11	147	51	0	0	0	0	0	39	46	57	1,743	
Ilala	0	57	573	1,833	3	39	3	713	93	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	62	7	3,577	
Temeke	0	46	282	1,512	9	32	9	620	55	34	0	3	0	0	0	41	55	3	2,771		
Kinondoni	0	128	412	2,925	4	64	4	1,507	212	112	0	0	0	0	0	77	87	9	5,783		
Dodoma	0	18	55	218	2	27	2	101	3	291	0	0	0	1	0	42	40	0	819		
Geita	0	16	69	289	1	7	1	132	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	0	779		
Iringa	0	9	28	522	2	11	2	123	4	61	0	2	0	0	0	29	25	0	845		
Kagera	0	37	309	913	0	10	0	61	2	592	0	0	0	0	0	181	50	22	2,180		
Katavi	0	25	44	220	0	4	0	29	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	11	450		
Kigoma	0	63	169	664	0	16	0	18	3	169	0	0	0	0	0	189	44	22	1,360		
Kilimanjaro	0	38	291	913	12	28	12	181	5	201	0	0	0	0	0	108	43	53	1,929		
Lindi	0	17	51	399	0	14	0	49	0	23	0	1	4	0	0	132	8	4	710		
Mara	0	109	282	615	1	17	1	103	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	81	22	14	1,611		
Manyara	0	8	164	568	0	7	0	74	1	193	0	0	0	1	0	85	5	19	1,136		
Mbeya	0	11	131	321	2	49	2	191	7	236	0	0	0	2	0	97	32	16	1,148		
Morogoro	0	74	580	1,335	8	27	8	163	2	480	0	0	0	0	0	169	38	17	2,923		
Mtwara	0	7	65	567	1	13	1	68	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	95	27	6	918		
Mwanza	0	61	147	252	4	11	4	98	5	133	0	2	0	0	0	55	0	0	781		
Njombe	0	9	31	550	0	9	0	68	3	77	0	0	0	0	0	45	12	3	833		
Pwani	0	89	224	1,373	2	19	2	100	9	491	0	0	15	0	0	88	32	18	2,490		
Rukwa	0	36	130	580	2	11	2	33	1	154	0	0	1	1	0	80	1	4	1,042		
Ruvuma	0	35	113	1,022	1	3	1	176	0	110	0	0	1	0	1	86	19	0	1,613		
Shinyanga	0	24	110	428	0	14	0	92	1	72	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	786		
Simiyu	0	12	55	359	1	13	1	14	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	28	14	14	570		
Singida	0	15	62	509	0	3	0	52	1	86	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	766		
Tabora	0	78	378	830	2	19	2	66	4	222	0	0	0	1	0	147	13	3	1,787		
Tanga	0	16	95	416	1	23	1	121	4	405	4	9	0	0	0	77	53	0	1,248		
Tarime - Rorya	0	14	179	259	0	8	0	18	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	64	2	0	680		
Marine	0	8	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	10	42		
Relis	0	1	1	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	0	0	1	0	0	53		
Tazara	0	5	2	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	32		
Airports	0	1	21	34	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	73		
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	10		
Kaskazini Unguja	0	1	7	37	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	61		
Kusini Pemba	0	2	1	38	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	46		
Kusini Unguja	0	1	7	70	1	0	1	6	0	24	0	0	0	0	6	6	4	0	127		
Mjini Magharibi	0	1	28	44	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	86		
Tanzania	0	1,127	5,294	21,479	59	517	59	5,232	427	5,119	55	59	32	6	8	2	2,293	740	316	43,808	

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Theft A: is a type of theft which is not included in type B theft

3.2.1.2 Offences Against Person

A total of **11,166** offences against person were reported in 2014 compared to **11,335** offences reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **169** crimes which is equivalent to **1.5 percent**.

The offences against person frequently reported are murder, rape, desertion of children, unnatural sexual offences (sodomy), child stealing, defilement and human trafficking. Murder mostly occurred in regions of Tabora (317), Mbeya (261), Kagera (254), Mwanza (244), and Dodoma (216). Rape mostly happened in Kinondoni (512), Mbeya (490), Morogoro (373), Temeke (332) and Pwani (328) regions. Desertion of children occurred mainly in Arusha (30), Mbeya (18), Kinondoni (17), Kagera (16), and Tanga (14) regions. Sodomy offences took place mostly in Kinondoni (148), Temeke (118), Ilala (66), Pwani (53) and Kilimanjaro (48) regions.

Child stealing incidents occurred mainly in Mbeya (15), Shinyanga (14), Geita (13), Temeke (11) and Kinondoni (8) regions. Sexual abuse offences were mostly reported in Pwani (4) Kaskazini Pemba (3), Mara (2), Kigoma (1) and Arusha (1) regions. Human trafficking offences were reported in Kigoma (12), Mbeya (4), Njombe (2), Pwani (1) and Ilala (1) regions.

An overall analysis of offences against person reveals that, most cases were reported in Mbeya (830), Kinondoni (791), Tabora (595), Morogoro (571), and Temeke (563) regions. Regions with small number of reported cases are Kaskazini Pemba (15), Tazara (1), Marine (2) and Reli (1)

Table 5 below shows all offences reported by category and regions.

Table 5: Offences Against Person by Police Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Murder	Rape	Child Disertion	Unnatural Offence	Child Stealing	Defilement	Human Trafficking	Total
Arusha	70	169	30	43	4	1	0	317
Ilala	61	245	6	66	6	0	1	385
Temeke	96	332	6	118	11	0	0	563
Kinondoni	106	512	17	148	8	0	0	791
Dodoma	216	226	2	45	1	0	0	490
Geita	212	153	11	6	13	0	0	395
Iringa	104	151	13	27	0	0	0	295
Kagera	254	196	16	11	7	0	0	484
Katavi	116	125	0	10	0	0	0	251
Kigoma	95	178	10	19	4	1	12	319
Kilimanjaro	85	199	10	48	4	0	0	346
Lindi	65	94	2	13	5	0	0	179
Mara	140	159	11	17	7	2	0	336
Manyara	94	140	4	24	3	1	0	266
Mbeya	261	490	18	42	15	0	4	830
Morogoro	152	373	3	41	2	0	0	571
Mtwara	79	110	1	27	1	1	0	219
Mwanza	244	181	9	22	8	0	0	464
Njombe	89	136	10	11	0	0	2	248
Pwani	116	328	4	53	7	4	1	513
Rukwa	106	173	8	4	7	0	0	298
Ruvuma	84	178	7	13	1	0	0	283
Shinyanga	167	177	6	15	14	1	0	380
Simiyu	106	124	3	6	7	0	0	246
Singida	121	120	3	14	1	0	0	259
Tabora	317	235	11	28	4	0	0	595
Tanga	109	321	14	46	5	0	0	495
Tarime - Rorya	86	99	2	7	0	0	0	194
Marine	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Reli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tazara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Airport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	3,753	5,925	237	924	145	11	21	11,016
Kaskazini Pemba	1	10	0	1	0	3	0	15
Kaskazini Uguja	5	33	0	8	1	0	0	47
Kusini Pemba	0	21	0	2	0	0	0	23
Kusini Uguja	11	25	0	3	0	0	0	39
Mjini Magharibi	5	14	0	6	0	1	0	26
Tanzania Zanzibar	22	103	0	20	1	4	0	150
Tanzania	3,775	6,028	237	944	146	15	21	11,166

Source: Tanzania Police Force

3.2.1.3 Offences Against Public Tranquility

A total of **15,179** offences against public tranquility were reported in 2014, compared to **16,414** offences which were reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **1,235** offences which is equivalent to **7.5** percent.

Offences against public tranquility involve drug trafficking, unlawful possession of illicit liquor, unlawful possession of firearms and bhang (*Cannabis Sativa*). Offences that involved possession of drugs (*Cocain, Heroine, Mandrax, Cannabis Resin, Morphine*) were mostly observed in Arusha (49), Kinondoni (47), Mjini Magharibi (46), Morogoro (42), Kusini Unguja (42) and Ilala (36). Unlawful possession of bullets mostly occurred in Tabora (35), Morogoro (31), Mbeya (29), Iringa (24) and Dodoma (23) regions. Offences that involved possession of bhang (*Cannabis Sativa*) were mostly observed in Temeke (1,319), Kinondoni (920), Ilala (660), Morogoro (326) and Kilimanjaro (306) regions,

Table 6 shows the reported offences by category and region

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Table 6: Offences against Public Tranquility by Police Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Cocain	Heroin	Mandrax	Cannabis Resin	Morphine	Cannabis Sativa (Bhang)	Bhang Farms	Khat	Smuggling	Government Trophies	Corruption	Illicit Local liquor	Instruments of Local Liquor	Unlawful Possession of Fire Arms	Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	Unlawful Possession of Bombs	Illegal immigrants	Total
Arusha	39	10	0	0	0	262	0	195	2	28	0	218	27	5	4	3	8	801
Ilala	17	19	0	0	0	660	0	21	0	7	0	262	16	5	7	0	8	1,022
Temeke	8	21	0	0	0	1,319	0	13	0	10	1	699	3	14	6	0	14	2,108
Kinondoni	34	13	0	0	0	920	0	74	0	2	0	432	5	15	0	0	21	1,516
Dodoma	0	3	0	0	0	265	0	94	0	10	0	139	19	23	0	0	1	554
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	2	0	5	0	232	0	7	0	0	0	410
Iringa	13	10	0	0	0	157	0	9	0	23	0	11	3	24	0	0	22	272
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	87	4	34	22	33	0	194	8	6	4	0	68	460
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	33	0	99	3	14	2	0	0	213
Kigoma	0	1	0	1	0	131	0	1	2	21	0	194	8	18	6	3	298	684
Kilimanjaro	0	15	0	0	0	306	2	338	3	31	0	206	5	11	3	0	29	949
Lindi	0	2	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	10	0	120	8	2	3	3	0	249
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	9	0	147	0	153	10	10	6	0	0	446
Manyara	0	0	0	1	0	136	0	162	7	29	0	243	23	7	0	0	0	608
Mbeya	1	0	0	0	0	229	0	1	33	16	0	163	13	29	3	0	35	523
Morogoro	1	41	0	0	0	326	0	8	0	27	0	91	1	31	21	1	6	554
Mtwara	1	2	0	0	0	117	0	0	0	13	0	150	14	5	1	0	0	303
Mwanza	4	4	0	0	0	191	0	40	3	17	0	158	40	6	0	0	0	463
Njombe	0	1	0	0	0	66	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	4	3	0	3	82
Pwani	4	15	0	0	0	248	0	25	5	10	0	131	9	15	3	0	24	489
Rukwa	0	0	0	3	0	44	0	1	0	11	0	45	1	9	0	0	0	114
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	15	0	40	17	9	2	1	0	175
Shinyanga	3	0	0	0	0	97	0	12	0	3	0	96	0	7	2	0	0	220
Simiyu	0	25	0	0	0	48	0	8	0	69	0	69	4	5	4	0	5	237
Singida	0	1	0	0	0	65	0	26	0	9	0	124	0	11	4	0	0	240
Tabora	3	4	0	0	0	148	0	12	0	6	1	188	13	35	2	0	4	416
Tanga	0	13	0	0	0	170	2	108	0	6	1	73	4	16	2	0	53	448
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	139	49	5	0	5	0	69	5	6	6	0	0	284
Marine	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	5	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	14
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Airports	8	18	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	10	0	6	2	1	2	0	0	52
Tanzania Mainland	136	219	1	5	0	6,675	57	1,205	79	610	3	4,609	261	350	96	12	599	14,917
Kaskazini Pemba	0	6	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	24
Kaskazini Unguja	0	11	0	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	13	1	2	1	0	0	37
Kusini Pemba	0	9	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	20
Kusini Unguja	0	34	0	8	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	2	0	0	0	121
Mjini Magharibi	2	39	2	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	60
Tanzania Zanzibar	2	99	2	16	0	72	0	1	0	0	0	60	2	5	2	1	0	262
Tanzania	138	318	3	21	0	6,747	57	1,206	79	610	3	4,669	263	355	98	13	599	15,179

Source: Tanzania Police Force

3.2.2 Minor Criminal Offences

A total of **458,422** minor criminal offences were reported in 2014 as compared to **487,232** offences which were reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **28,810** offences which is equivalent to **5.9 percent**.

- Minor crimes related to property were mostly reported in the following police regions; Kinondoni (22,555), Ilala (15,086), Mwanza (14,626), Morogoro (10,563) and Temeke (9,810).
- The police regions that had frequent minor criminal offences against person were Kinondoni (16,786), Mwanza (15,242), Mbeya (11,386), Ilala (11,321), and Kilimanjaro (11,078).
- Minor criminal offences against public tranquility mainly occurred in police regions of Ilala (11,483), Kilimanjaro (9,945), Kinondoni (9,853), Mwanza (8,674) and Arusha (7,577).

The overall analysis shows that the regions where minor crime mostly occurred are Kinondoni (49,194), Mwanza (38,542), Ilala (37,890), Kilimanjaro (29,004), and Mbeya (23,450). Regions showing small number of these offences reported during this period are Kaskazini Unguja (220), Tazara (270), Marine (239), Kusini Pemba (250), Kaskazini Pemba (134) and Reli (132).

Table 7 below shows all incidents reported according to the category of crime by region 2014.

Table 7: Minor Criminal Offenses for the Period by Region, Tanzania, 2014

Regions	Offences Related to Property	Offences Against Person	Offences Against Public Tranquility	Total
Arusha	7,822	6,516	7,577	21,915
Ilala	15,086	11,321	11,483	37,890
Temeke	9,810	8,820	4,788	23,418
Kinondoni	22,555	16,786	9,853	49,194
Dodoma	6,530	7,810	2,218	16,558
Geita	4,724	4,881	3,795	13,400
Iringa	3,991	4,480	1,339	9,810
Kagera	5,889	5,573	2,617	14,079
Katavi	1,476	1,822	1,715	5,013
Kigoma	3,391	3,890	2,253	9,534
Kilimanjaro	7,981	11,078	9,945	29,004
Lindi	1,712	2,532	1,363	5,607
Mara	5,454	7,277	681	13,412
Manyara	5,651	5,838	2,810	14,299
Mbeya	9,065	11,386	2,999	23,450
Morogoro	10,563	9,285	2,722	22,570
Mtwara	2,884	2,730	1,825	7,439
Mwanza	14,626	15,242	8,674	38,542
Njombe	2,933	2,575	1,598	7106
Pwani	5,298	5,035	2,785	13,118
Rukwa	2,198	2,657	2,262	7,117
Ruvuma	3,639	3,506	2,731	9,876
Shinyanga	4,222	3,861	1,844	9,927
Simiyu	2,349	2,604	1,157	6,110
Singida	4,086	5,518	0	9,604
Tabora	5,263	6,213	2,324	13,800
Tanga	7,290	7,447	751	15,488
Tarime - Rorya	2,938	4,529	823	8,290
Marine	168	58	13	239
Reli	56	23	53	132
Tazara	133	75	62	270
Airports	259	172	225	656
Tanzania Mainland	180,042	181,540	95,285	456,867
Kaskazini Pemba	62	42	30	134
Kaskazini Unguja	138	87	185	410
Kusini Pemba	124	89	37	250
Kusini Unguja	234	159	83	476
Mjini Magharibi	121	107	57	285
Tanzania Zanzibar	679	484	392	1,555
Tanzania	180,721	182,024	95,677	458,422

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER FOUR

ROAD SAFETY INCIDENTS

4.0 Introduction

Road safety incidents refer to all events of road accidents leading to death, injuries and destruction of properties as well as the environment. Statistical distribution shows major and minor incidents of road safety, whereby the major incidents lead to death, injuries and destruction of properties and the environment; while minor incidents are caused by recklessness, negligence, carelessness and sometimes ignorance. For example, driving without a valid licence and other required documents, failure to obey laws such as parking regulations, high speed restriction, driving on restricted areas, driving defective motor vehicles and motorcycles and not fastening seat belts.

4.1 Road Incidents

Major and minor road safety incidents from January to December 2014 were **1,125,672** compared to **688,202** in 2013. This shows an increase of **437,470** incidents which is equivalent to **63.6** percent. While minor incidents on road safety in 2014 were **1,110,252** compared to **663,722** in 2013. This shows an increase of **446,530** incidents equivalent to **67.3** percent.

- A total of **3,106** accidents causing deaths were reported in 2014 compared to **3,545** accidents occurred in 2013. This depicts an increase of **439** accidents which is equivalent to **12.4** percent.
- A total of **3,857** deaths were reported caused by road accidents compared to **4,091** deaths reported in 2013. This is a decrease of **234** deaths which is equivalent to **5.7** percent.
- A total of **15,230** persons were injured caused by road accidents compared to **21,536** persons in 2013. This is a decrease of **6,306** injuries which is equivalent to **29.3** percent.

Road safety accidents mostly occurred in the police regions of Kinondoni (3,086), Ilala (2,516), Temeke (2,209), Morogoro (785) and Pwani (582). Fatal accidents mostly occurred in the following regions: Mbeya (305), Pwani (295), Morogoro (254), Kinondoni (242) and Dodoma (192). Numerous deaths caused by road accidents occurred in the regions of Mbeya (305), Pwani (295), Morogoro (254), Kinondoni (233) and Dodoma (192) while the number of injured persons caused by road accidents mostly occurred in Ilala (2,067) Kinondoni (1,999), Temeke (1,672), Morogoro (1,231) and Pwani (1,070).

Table 8 illustrates reported events on road safety in various regions according to their category

Table 8: Number of Traffick Offences Reported by Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Region	Offences	Minor Offences	Accident Incidents	Death		Injured		Accused	
					M	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	88,284	88,039	245	53	76	18	106	43	79,111	0
Ilala	115,195	112,679	2,516	132	132	14	1,647	420	99,480	0
Temeke	76,024	73,815	2,209	111	103	15	1,355	317	63,967	3
Kinondoni	139,117	136,031	3,086	224	185	57	1,360	639	120,442	5
Dodoma	37,247	36,843	404	149	164	28	299	100	35,412	0
Geita	15,241	15,084	157	110	106	24	166	62	14,247	0
Iringa	37,853	37,689	164	130	129	19	82	8	33,694	0
Kagera	39,111	39,082	29	27	25	5	7	5	36,708	0
Katavi	7,915	7,718	197	28	39	4	195	63	7,443	0
Kigoma	17,424	17,298	126	63	49	21	74	32	15,408	0
Kilimanjaro	47,169	46,730	439	99	86	40	284	110	43,133	0
Lindi	12,382	12,107	275	104	110	27	347	160	11,506	0
Mara	14,834	14,469	365	92	82	26	174	98	13,397	0
Manyara	15,525	15,113	412	68	86	32	184	63	14,514	0
Mbeya	55,354	54,868	486	244	172	133	338	268	56,120	0
Morogoro	73,680	72,895	785	207	191	63	888	343	67,319	0
Mtwara	15,336	15,201	135	71	69	17	149	55	14,432	0
Mwanza	45,761	45,488	273	158	135	47	268	81	44,231	0
Njombe	20,075	19,980	95	78	84	9	78	31	20,308	0
Pwani	88,376	87,794	582	199	262	33	834	236	77,581	0
Rukwa	9,901	9,788	113	49	42	10	91	30	13,001	0
Ruvuma	12,600	12,161	439	75	67	20	378	176	11,724	0
Shinyanga	17,704	17,411	293	93	99	15	318	111	16,926	0
Simiyu	10,605	10,550	55	43	41	18	38	13	10,290	0
Singida	29,710	29,507	203	126	140	37	259	132	28,169	0
Tabora	20,455	19,974	481	140	147	30	584	175	19,118	0
Tanga	35,601	35,498	103	84	94	23	99	44	34,426	0
Tarime - Rorya	11,320	11,215	105	54	50	10	84	29	11,395	0
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airport	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	1,109,805	1,095,027	14,778	3,011	2,965	795	10,686	3,844	1,013,502	8
Kaskazini Pemba	788	777	11	9	5	5	11	4	519	13
Kaskazini Unguja	3,186	3,110	76	13	10	3	81	41	2,780	5
Kusini Pemba	1,750	1,602	148	7	6	2	39	23	1,098	6
Kusini Unguja	5,030	4,954	76	30	24	6	118	35	4,211	7
Mjini Magharibi	5,113	4,782	331	36	31	5	239	109	5,159	0
Tanzania Zanzibar	15,867	15,225	642	95	76	21	488	212	13,767	31
Total	1,125,672	1,110,252	15,420	3,106	3,041	816	11,174	4,056	1,027,269	39

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Road accidents, like criminal cases, need close supervision and monitoring in order to minimize deaths, injuries and damage to property. Statistics show that there is a need to increase efforts so as to minimize accidents, if not to eradicate, because the death or injury of an individual is a loss to the family and to the nation as a whole.

4.2 Motorcycle Accidents

Motorcycles, being means of transport, are used by citizens in their day to day activities from one place to another, in order to carry goods and passengers in both urban and rural areas. Despite the good intention of the government to alleviate transport problems, motorcycles have become major cause of accidents.

Table 9 shows the decrease of motorcycle accidents from 7,061 accidents in 2013 up to 4,304 accidents in 2014, which is a decrease of 2,757 accidents, which is equivalent to 39.0 percent. Also, accidents causing death were 1,133 in 2013 compared to 957 accidents in 2014, which is a decrease of 176 accidents which is equivalent to 15.5 percent.

In 2014, the regions which lead in motorcycle accidents are Temeke (735), Ilala (728) , Kinondoni (711), Morogoro (242), Pwani (178), Ruvuma (169) and Tabora (150) as shown in Table 10.

Table 9: Motorcycle Accidents Tanzania, 2013 and 2014

Incidents	2013	2014	Difference	%
Accident	7,061	4,304	-2,757	-39.0
Death	1,133	957	-176	-15.5
Injured	6,852	4,016	-2,836	-41.4

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Table 10: Number of Road Traffic Incidents by Police Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Offences	Accidents	Killed Persons		Injured Persons		Suspects	
			M	F	M	M	F	M
Arusha	43	43	8	2	34	1	42	0
Ilala	1,154	728	44	3	535	113	1,112	0
Temeke	932	735	44	4	680	115	909	0
Kinondoni	835	711	54	11	458	115	734	0
Dodoma	119	106	42	5	65	8	108	0
Geita	43	30	20	1	24	11	40	0
Iringa	64	58	40	7	21	7	53	0
Kagera	11	5	4	2	1	1	9	0
Katavi	84	67	7	-	66	8	75	0
Kigoma	44	35	10	5	23	10	42	0
Kilimanjaro	148	125	27	1	92	15	130	0
Lindi	81	69	31	4	77	18	64	0
Mara	90	131	37	5	80	28	66	0
Manyara	98	30	22	6	24	9	92	0
Mbeya	126	123	39	21	58	32	110	0
Morogoro	323	242	51	14	190	35	273	0
Mtwara	77	64	31	4	49	7	65	0
Mwanza	94	73	38	3	40	3	77	0
Njombe	34	26	21	4	12	1	30	0
Pwani	271	178	56	1	235	13	232	0
Rukwa	38	30	9	4	23	1	35	0
Ruvuma	222	169	33	7	136	32	192	0
Shinyanga	141	116	24	4	91	30	122	0
Simiyu	17	11	5	1	7	1	17	0
Singida	53	42	16	7	27	13	47	0
Tabora	179	150	40	6	125	24	157	0
Tanga	39	29	24	1	17	2	31	0
Tarime - Rorya	50	43	12	6	31	10	46	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V/Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	5,410	4,169	789	139	3,221	663	4,910	0
Kaskazini Pemba	147	0	1	1	0	0	311	0
Kaskazini Unguja	366	5	0	0	5	3	358	8
Kusini Pemba	227	2	1	0	2	0	223	12
Kusini Unguja	1,332	26	5	2	15	5	1,288	40
Mjini Magharibi	3,045	102	16	3	81	21	2723	0
Tanzania Zanzibar	5,117	135	23	6	103	29	4,903	60
Tanzania	10,527	4,304	812	145	3,324	692	9,813	60

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER FIVE

OTHER EMERGING THREATS.

5.0 Introduction

Incidents involving modern techniques of committing crime have been increasing rapidly. This has been caused by a large increase of population, globalization, poverty, income inequalities and advancement in science and technology. The purpose of this chapter is to identify causes of such crimes in order to come up with correct ways of tackling such threats occurring in the society. The threats are as follows:-

- 1) Cyber crimes
- 2) Using Bombs and Explosives
- 3) Using Acidic and other corrosive materials
- 4) Counterfeit goods
- 5) Gender based violence
- 6) Murder
- 7) Human trafficking

5.1 Cyber Crimes.

These are criminal offences committed through the use of computers, mobile phones and all other electronic equipment capable of storing data in a computerized network. Offences facilitated by cyber technology include theft, fraud, murder, murder threats, drugs possession, breaking and robbery; harassment, incitement, human trafficking, economic sabotage, possession of government trophy, abusive language and distributing information endangering national security. There are also incidents of scandals, threats and including the use of pornography, offences which are a threat to the morals of the society.

Cyber Crimes Effects.

These incidents damage national economy, cause moral decadence in the society, cause loss of property and destruction of infrastructure. These incidents require investigation support from Cyber Crime Unit to identify the perpetrators and their accomplices.

A total of **380** cases were reported in 2014 compared to **333** cases which were reported in 2013. This shows an increase of **47** cases which is equivalent to **14.1** percent as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Number of Cyber Crime Incidents, Tanzania, 2013 and 2014

Region	2013	2014	Difference	Percentage
Arusha	19	65	46	242.1
Dar-Es-Salaam	50	64	14	28.0
Dodoma	10	0	-10	-100.0
Geita	5	0	-5	-100.0
Iringa	12	2	-10	-83.3
Kagera	14	22	8	57.1
Katavi	0	11	11	0.0
Kigoma	11	22	11	100.0
Kilimanjaro	18	59	41	227.8
Lindi	7	4	-3	-42.9
Manyara	9	21	12	133.3
Mara	6	14	8	133.3
Mbeya	17	17	0	0.0
Morogoro	20	19	-1	-5.0
Mtwara	19	6	-13	-68.4
Mwanza	18	0	-18	-100.0
Njombe	5	15	10	200.0
Pwani	8	18	10	125.0
Rukwa	9	4	-5	-55.6
Ruvuma	15	0	-15	-100.0
Shinyanga	10	0	-10	-100.0
Simiyu	5	14	9	180.0
Singida	5	0	-5	-100.0
Tabora	5	3	-2	-40.0
Tanga	16	0	-16	-100.0
Zanzibar	20	0	-20	-100.0
Total	333	380	47	14.1

Source: Tanzania Police Force

However, there new emerging crimes occurred through cyber space in January to December, 2014. Some of the offences are abuse language, theft through ATM, murder and other criminal offences. In 2014, a total of **2,962** cyber crime were reported as compared to **453** cyber crime in 2013.

5.2 Bombs and Explosives

In the recent days there has been an increase in crime involving use of explosives and bombs. These crimes when committed, lead to serious damage such as death, injuries and destruction of properties to a larger extent. Criminals performing such crime usually target areas with a large congregation of people or businesses so as to achieve their main purpose of mass killing or destroying property of high value.

Effects of Bombs and Explosions

The incidents involving explosives affect the economy leading to stagnation of various development activities performed by institutions and individuals. They also destroy properties, infrastructure, buildings and other areas where economic activities are performed.

In the period of January ó December, 2014, a total of **13** cases were reported as compared to **6** cases which were reported in 2013. This is an increase of **7** cases which is equivalent to **116.7** percent. The regions which lead in unlawful possession of bombs in 2014 are Arusha (**3**), Kigoma (**3**) and Lindi (**3**)

5.3 Using Acidic and Other Corrosive Liquids

This is a practice of committing crimes using chemicals such as acids in order to injure people for the purpose of revenge, incitement and intent to steal property.

Effects of crimes using Acidic and Other Corrosive Liquids

These incidents cause a negative impact to the victims who become disabled and slow down their economic progress and their families as well as breaking peace and order.

5.4 Counterfeit Products.

These involve all products that are intended for human consumption and are manufactured below standards.

The Tanzania Police Force collaborates and works together with other institutions such as FCC, TFDA, TBS, TRA, TFRA, COSOTA and other stakeholders engaged in the fight against counterfeit products. They conduct operations and searches to prevent and ban spreading of counterfeit products.

A total of **43** operations were conducted in 2014 in Kinondoni, Temeke, Ilala, Mbeya, Mtwara, Njombe, Makambako, Kilimanjaro, Mwanza and Arusha regions. This compares to only **9** operations conducted in 2013 in Dar es Salaam only. This is an increase of **34** operations equivalent to **377.8** percent. In those operations, 3 cases are under investigation, 9 cases have been closed, 5 cases had the products ordered to be destroyed by the relevant authority (TBS) and 29 cases are still being dealt with by other relevant authorities (TFDA, FCC, TRA, TFRA). Compared to 2013, one (1) case file is with DPP, 6 cases are closed, and 2 cases involving industries which manufacture product without adhering to standard were closed.

5.5 Gender-based Violence.

These are actions that affect a person physically, psychologically and emotionally which can negatively affect health, security, survival, development and a person's dignity. There are two types of violence: home-based violence and gender-based violence. Violence can be physical, improper words, rape, oppressive customs and traditions, criminal cases and abusive language. Such violence can cause loss of freedom, disability, or loss of life to an individual.

Offences of gender-based violence, especially cases related to rape, assault, injuries, sexual abuse and murder of elderly people, have been mostly reported. These crimes need closer follow up so as to reduce or eradicate them completely from our society. These include:

- Rape cases in 2014 have mostly been reported in Mbeya (247), Kinondoni (237), Pwani (168), Morogoro (167), Temeke (146), Tabora (141), Tanga (119), Ilala (118), Ruvuma (105) and Mwanza (103) regions. Also, assault cases were prevalent in Mtwara (325), Morogoro (281), Dodoma (259), Mbeya (249) and Ruvuma (120) regions.
- Cases related to assault causing bodily harm occurred mostly in Njombe (133), Mtwara (124), Dodoma (108), Morogoro (104), Mbeya (85), Ruvuma (24) and Kagera (12) regions. Furthermore, cases of sexual harassment (sodomy) took place mostly in Kinondoni (81), Temeke (40), Ilala (34), Pwani (24), Mbeya (23) and Arusha (22) regions. The cases of murdering the elderly occurred mostly in Tabora (50), Geita (42), Mwanza (29), Katavi (26), Simiyu (24), Mbeya (20), Rukwa (20) and Njombe (19) regions.

Table 12 depicts offences of gender-based violence reported in 2014 by category and region. Some of the offences reported are unnatural offence (male (9), female (6)), female genital mutilation (7), incest (22), abduction (29), miscarriage (84), pregnancy of girl pupils (160) and preventing a pupil from making school progress (494).

Table 12: Gender-Based Violence by Region Tanzania, 2014

Region	Rape		Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Theft		Killing of elderly People		Beating		Injured		Indecent Assault		Assault		Assault Causing Bodily Harm		Abuses Language		Family desertion	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Arusha	169	43	1	19	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	26	51	0	7	19	99	47	100	79	211	0	48	
Ilala	245	63	4	6	0	3	3	0	0	0	6	6	13	0	3	0	0	7	4	14	28	12		
Temeke	332	102	16	5	1	9	2	0	1	3	0	2	8	0	3	0	16	0	6	0	11	12	0	
Kinondoni	512	125	18	9	8	4	3	0	0	25	39	69	134	0	12	114	172	164	127	88	200	42	24	
Dodoma	226	38	4	0	2	1	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	153	6	0	5	4	9	4	17	49	0	0	0	13	0	3	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	2	
Iringa	151	27	0	6	7	0	0	8	23	0	3	7	8	0	8	0	0	12	26	2	6	0	8	
Kagera	196	10	0	11	5	4	3	6	19	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Katavi	125	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	31	0	0	11	25	0	21	4	39	22	113	8	24	0	0	
Kigoma	178	19	2	7	3	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	199	38	9	4	6	2	2	0	2	25	162	56	207	0	321	21	38	162	652	9	802	0	582	
Lindi	94	10	3	2	0	2	3	0	2	0	0	34	14	0	2	57	54	0	0	45	64	0	0	
Manyara	159	17	0	4	7	2	5	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Mara	140	21	3	3	1	1	3	0	1	600	868	0	0	0	67	456	1,013	0	0	0	14	212	0	
Mbeya	490	43	0	7	11	9	6	8	25	1	2	22	63	0	0	18	231	0	0	4	30	0	0	
Morogoro	373	39	0	2	1	2	0	1	3	0	296	152	350	0	0	160	451	0	0	99	155	0	0	
Mtwara	110	25	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	135	202	1	7	292	516	0	0	69	106	1	5	
Mwanza	181	22	2	4	5	5	3	13	38	0	0	4	10	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	22	
Njombe	136	8	3	6	4	0	0	7	19	2	16	39	94	5	1	0	0	55	190	14	37	0	0	
Pwani	328	49	4	3	1	5	2	0	0	6	0	18	19	3	4	42	115	24	32	6	31	0	13	
Rukwa	173	4	0	3	5	1	6	12	38	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	126	
Ruvuma	178	16	1	3	4	0	1	2	6	3	0	2	22	0	0	11	109	0	0	5	16	0	0	
Shinyanga	177	15	0	3	3	8	6	10	31	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	12	0	0	5	0	0	
Simiyu	124	6	0	1	2	5	2	10	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Singida	120	10	2	1	2	0	1	7	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	235	28	1	6	5	3	1	18	55	0	0	0	4	10	0	2	8	0	0	1	0	1	15	
Tanga	321	39	4	6	8	1	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarime Rorya	99	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marinei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air port	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	9	0	9	0	2	
Kaskazini Pemba	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	33	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	0	6	0	0	
Kusini Pemba	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	25	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,028	864	80	127	110	83	63	137	420	665	1,393	583	1,251	19	472	1,197	2,906	488	1,295	433	1,736	304	863	

Source: Tanzania Police Force

5.6 Murder offences and their reasons.

Murder offences are due to people taking law into their hands. A large number of murder offences is witnessed in cattle theft, banditry, superstitious beliefs, jealousy / adultery, revenge, albino killings, liquor houses, domestic, accidents, insanity, motorvehicles, motorcycles and others. Occurance of these events have been increasing in our society as observed in 2014. The number of people killed has been reported mostly in Tabora (317), Mbeya (261), Kagera (254), Mwanza (244) and Dodoma (216) regions.

Table 13 depicts the number of murder offences and their reasons by sex and region in 2014.

Table 13: Reported Murder and the Reasons in-Tanzania, 2014

Region	Reported Cases	Murdered People			Cattle Theft		Robbers		Superstition Belives			Theft	Public Fight					Rape	Motor vehicles	Motor cycles	Maddness	Other Reasons	Accused		
		Total	M	F	Theives	Owners	Thieves	Owners	Albinos	Aged People	Other		Domestic	Pombe Shops	Jealousy	Gruged	Accident						M	F	Total
Arusha	70	75	63	12	4	0	18	0	0	0	0	7	13	8	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	17	50	11	61
Ilala	61	75	71	4	1	3	6	7	0	0	9	33	5	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	24	0	24
Temeke	96	98	91	7	3	0	22	3	0	1	0	45	7	2	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	32
Kinondoni	106	114	109	5	3	11	7	5	0	0	0	62	6	2	1	4	6	0	0	0	0	3	27	3	30
Dodoma	216	210	169	41	29	9	4	3	0	15	1	7	29	21	32	13	1	0	2	0	1	65	136	4	140
Geita	212	175	149	26	3	6	5	5	0	66	0	31	7	3	4	5	8	0	0	0	0	43	118	49	167
Iringa	104	110	75	35	1	1	3	4	0	31	1	3	5	3	13	8	3	0	0	0	2	30	86	13	99
Kagera	254	267	215	52	8	3	7	9	0	25	0	16	24	8	14	13	7	0	0	0	1	134	98	10	108
Katavi	116	116	70	46	5	0	0	2	0	41	2	10	5	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	38	56	19	75
Kigoma	95	111	91	20	3	3	6	13	0	4	1	4	14	3	6	3	5	0	0	1	2	26	122	7	129
Kilimanjaro	85	87	72	15	2	1	18	1	0	2	0	5	17	5	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	23	57	5	62
Lindi	65	59	41	18	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	5	6	2	7	7	2	0	0	1	1	16	20	4	24
Mara	140	141	102	39	12	19	21	4	0	6	0	22	15	6	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	31	84	19	103
Manyara	94	102	96	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	8	17	10	15	0	0	0	0	36	109	8	117
Mbeya	261	266	207	59	15	0	6	0	0	33	4	41	28	25	29	19	9	3	0	3	1	40	168	13	181
Morogoro	152	163	140	23	11	0	4	2	0	4	0	37	8	4	15	11	5	5	1	3	1	49	94	10	104
Mtwara	79	82	70	12	8	0	4	2	0	0	0	12	13	5	5	1	3	1	0	0	3	24	27	6	33
Mwanza	244	255	184	71	10	1	40	6	0	51	3	53	44	18	6	10	8	0	0	0	1	0	136	18	154
Njombe	89	93	70	23	7	1	6	3	0	26	0	1	8	4	5	1	2	1	0	0	2	31	66	9	75
Pwani	116	117	96	21	12	7	16	11	0	0	0	11	12	5	12	2	3	2	0	1	0	21	39	7	46
Rukwa	106	119	75	44	4	2	1	0	0	50	6	22	9	7	11	5	3	0	0	0	2	32	111	13	124
Ruvuma	84	84	68	16	1	3	5	6	0	8	1	10	15	6	5	3	0	0	0	1	1	19	50	7	57
Shinyanga	167	175	132	43	10	1	3	0	0	41	2	21	3	1	6	12	4	0	0	0	2	56	73	8	81
Simiyu	106	110	81	29	3	0	2	2	1	41	2	8	9	2	17	12	1	0	0	0	2	24	67	31	98
Singida	121	121	85	36	5	1	1	9	0	28	1	6	10	5	11	13	2	0	0	0	2	20	122	0	122
Tabora	317	349	234	115	14	17	4	4	0	73	0	33	8	5	49	26	1	0	0	0	1	92	154	7	161
Tanga	109	109	74	35	3	0	4	8	0	7	0	10	16	7	5	2	7	0	0	0	1	34	60	4	64
Tarime - Rorya	86	95	72	23	4	1	10	13	0	1	0	0	9	8	8	5	3	0	0	0	1	28	61	2	63
Marine	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Reli	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Kaskazini Unguja	5	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	5
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	11	12	10	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	4	20	
Mjini Magharibi	5	6	5	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3
Tanzania	3775	3902	3023	879	185	93	225	125	1	557	33	519	361	178	314	208	110	13	3	11	28	935	2272	294	2566

Source: Tanzania Police Force

5.7 Human Trafficking

Human trafficking is an illegal act of transporting human beings from one country to another, without following procedures or regulations under the law, with the aim of gaining personally through prostitution, exploitative employment in agriculture, industry, service sectors and caring for the elderly and others without consent and payment.

In Tanzania, such incidents have emerged since 2007 to date. In 2014, a total of **21** cases were reported, compared to **36** cases reported in 2013. This is a reduction of **15** cases which is equivalent to 41.7 percent.

A total of **65** people (**62** men and **3** women) were trafficked in 2014 compared to **146** people (**126** men and **20** women) who were trafficked in 2013. This is a reduction of **81** people which is equivalent to **64.3** percent.

A total of **17** suspects (**13** men and **4** women) were arrested in 2014 compared to **31** suspects (**23** men and **8** women) who were arrested in 2013. This is a reduction of **14** suspects which is equivalent to 60.9 percent.

CHAPTER SIX

CASES DECIDED AND ON TRIAL

6.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the process of administering cases which have been reported in all police stations within the country. The main objective is to improve investigation of cases by monitoring and evaluating related activities in their disposal. Table 14 shows the distribution of cases by region and type of disposal/administration.

6.1 Handling of Cases

In 2014, a total of **70,153** major cases were reported in all police stations in the country, as compared to **73,219** cases reported during in 2013. This shows a reduction of **3,066** cases which is equivalent to **4.2** percent.

However, in handling those cases, a total of **43,071** cases in 2014 are still pending in court as compared to **46,858** cases that were pending in 2013. This shows a decrease of **3,787** cases pending in courts, which is equivalent to **8.1** percent.

6.2 Cases under Investigation

Statistics show that **32,846** cases were under investigation in 2014 as compared to **33,929** cases that were under investigation in 2013. This shows a decrease of **1,083** cases, which are equivalent to **3.2** percent. Nonetheless, it has been identified that some cases under investigation need more time to be disposed off such as murder, robbery (armed or with violence), breaking in, forgery, rape, and theft due to the gravity of such offences.

Table 14: Case Disposal/Administration by Police Region, Tanzania, 2014

Region	Reported Cases	Previous Cases		Total	After Investigation						Current Cases in High Court			Under Investigation
		Under Investigation	In Court		Closed			Available in court (District & RM)			Current	Convicted	Nolle Prosequere	
					NFA	NOD	"U"	Current Cases	Convicted	Aquited				
Arusha	2,861	1,280	2,470	6,611	20	10	203	1,292	143	113	24	0	2	1,080
Ilala	4,984	775	1,373	7,132	165	100	464	1,329	294	147	0	0	0	2,485
Temeke	5,442	3,467	2,576	11,485	57	30	143	1,490	825	13	0	0	0	2,884
Kinondoni	8,090	801	3,448	12,339	503	104	1,041	1,777	250	180	0	0	0	4,235
Dodoma	1,863	184	477	2,524	46	10	125	783	295	72	0	0	0	532
Geita	1,584	108	335	2,027	65	1	36	644	200	46	0	0	0	592
Iringa	1,412	517	919	2,848	17	0	56	595	138	52	1	0	1	554
Kagera	3,124	2,070	2,911	8,105	70	3	87	1,205	104	15	1	0	0	1,640
Katavi	914	170	452	1,536	26	11	49	373	113	14	5	2	0	328
Kigoma	2,363	431	1,618	4,412	151	14	103	949	96	20	0	0	0	1,030
Kilimanjaro	3,224	494	1,553	5,271	68	8	115	1,429	202	33	1	0	0	1,369
Lindi	1,138	201	289	1,628	14	6	51	507	107	23	0	0	0	430
Mara	2,393	1,560	2,355	6,308	48	1	72	866	158	14	0	0	0	1,234
Manyara	2,010	1,132	1,585	4,727	26	17	51	910	85	36	0	0	0	885
Mbeya	2,501	846	1,922	5,269	20	0	121	1,124	91	41	0	0	0	1,104
Morogoro	4,048	1,443	2,499	7,990	87	31	208	1,593	132	13	7	0	0	1,984
Mtwara	1,440	648	1,014	3,102	16	4	32	558	85	6	0	0	0	739
Mwanza	1,708	984	1,493	4,185	14	0	71	663	69	21	2	0	0	870
Njombe	1,163	55	417	1,635	54	3	105	483	113	64	1	0	0	341
Pwani	3,492	56	2,182	5,730	130	23	310	1,384	69	21	0	0	0	1,555
Rukwa	1,454	134	197	1,785	110	11	129	545	195	61	0	0	0	403
Ruvuma	2,071	776	1,804	4,651	20	6	83	949	14	4	0	0	0	995
Shinyanga	1,386	850	940	3,176	16	2	45	475	59	10	0	0	0	779
Simiyu	1,053	179	601	1,833	27	2	57	477	66	18	0	0	0	406
Singida	1,265	85	545	1,895	19	11	71	465	166	77	0	0	0	456
Tabora	2,798	2,335	2,329	7,462	87	0	94	875	219	50	0	0	0	1,473
Tanga	2,191	1,111	1,917	5,219	25	4	73	886	78	11	3	0	0	1,114
Tarime - Rorya	1,158	1,312	1,582	4,052	24	5	42	320	30	10	0	0	0	727
Marine	58	20	8	86	1	0	1	19	4	0	22	0	0	33
Reli	57	107	91	255	7	1	0	17	4	0	0	0	0	28
Tazara	41	29	40	110	0	0	5	9	1	0	0	0	0	26
Airports	125	32	6	163	1	0	1	30	5	0	0	0	0	88
Tanzania Mainland	69,411	24,192	41,948	135,551	1,934	418	4,044	25,021	4,410	1,185	67	2	3	32,399
Kaskazini Pemba	49	161	168	378	3	0	0	25	1	1	0	0	0	19
Kaskazini Unguja	145	176	213	534	0	0	0	66	5	0	0	0	0	74
Kusini Pemba	89	92	122	303	2	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	43
Kusini Unguja	287	576	473	1,336	4	0	2	62	1	0	0	0	0	218
Mjini Magharibi	172	18	147	337	3	0	2	70	3	1	0	0	0	93
Tanzania Zanzibar	742	1,023	1,123	2,888	12	0	4	267	10	2	0	0	0	447
Tanzania	70,153	25,215	43,071	138,439	1,946	418	4,048	25,288	4,420	1,187	67	2	3	32,846

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER SEVEN

POLICE MAN POWER AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

7.0 Introduction

The Tanzania Police Force is responsible for maintaining peace and order, protecting civilians and their property. To implement these responsibilities, the Police Force needs adequate manpower according to international standards which require one police officer to serve about 500 people. Besides, security infrastructure as well as material and financial resources are paramount.

7.1 Manpower

The Police Force has a total of **43,231** police officers who are responsible for maintaining peace and security of the civilians and their properties. This number of police officers is also decreasing due to various reasons, such as dismissal, employment leave, death and truancy. This reduces the strength of the Police Force in dealing with crime and criminals; currently, one police officer serves approximately **1,068** persons.

A total of **60** police officers were dismissed in 2014, compared to **158** officers who were dismissed in 2013. Fifteen (15) police officers left their employment voluntarily in 2014 compared to **12** police officers in 2013. **125** police officers died in 2014 compared to **145** police officers in 2013. Also **440** police officers retired in 2014 compared to **285** of 2013. Eventually there were **70** truant police officers in 2014 compared to **17** officers in 2013.

This analysis shows that there is still a great need for recruiting more police officers to strengthen the security of people and their property.

Table 15: Tanzania Police Force Strength, 2014

S/N	Rank	Existing number		
		M	F	Total
1	Inspector General of Police	1	0	1
2	Deputy Inspector General of Police	1	0	1
3	Commissioner of Police	6	0	6
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police	15	2	17
5	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	72	2	74
6	Assistant Commissioner of Police	83	4	87
7	Senior Superintendent of Police	129	17	146
8	Superintendent of Police	311	25	336
9	Assistant Superintendent of Police	444	56	500
10	Inspector of Police	500	89	589
11	Assistant Inspector of Police	1325	201	1,526
12	Sergeant Major	33	2	35
13	Staff Sergeant	1,311	170	1,481
14	Sergeant	1,882	412	2,294
15	Corporal	7,896	1,427	9,323
16	Police Constable	20,965	5,850	26,815
	Total	34,974	8,257	43,231

CHAPTER EIGHT

INCIDENTS THAT ATTRACTED THE PUBLIC ATTENTION.

8.0 Introduction.

Among incidents reported and analysed in this report are those that attracted public attention. Some of these incidents that were reported in the media shocked the public on the manner they were committed, how perpetrators dared to commit such incidents and how victims were affected. This chapter lists out and describes some of these incidents.

8.1 Shocking Incidents in 2014

The following are some of shocking incidents that attracted public attention in 2014 as reported from different parts of the country.

1.ZANZIBAR

SHIP ACCIDENT (NUN/PCR/1/2014)

On 06/01/2014 at Nungwi Current in the Indian Ocean, a ferry boat known as Kilimanjaro II enroute from Pemba to Unguja was hit by waves causing nine passengers seated on the deck to be thrown into the ocean. In the incident, four passengers were saved; and the remaining five including Fatuma d/o Nasri aged 18 drowned. The bodies of the deceased were recovered and given to their relatives for burial, otherwise the boat arrived safely at Unguja port.

2. ZANZIBAR- MKO/PCR/1514/2014

MURDER OF FRANCE CITIZENS

On 03/02/2014 two human remains were discovered at Matemwe in Kaskazini Unguja region believed to be those of France citizens namely **Francios Chererobert Daniel** and his wife **Brigitte Mary** who were murdered on 08/12/2013 and burried under a water well in the same area. The remains found include two skulls, limbs and ribs. Following the incident, two suspects Mohamed s/o Matari (39) and Abdalrahman s/o Matari (37), residents of Mkunazini were arrested and taken to court. The case was awaiting DNA results.

3. ZANZIBAR

POLICE KILLED BY BANDITS – (CHK/PCR/8/2014), MUR.CC NO.8/2014

On 01/3/2014 at Pongwe Bay Hotel located at Pongwe in Kusini Unguja Region, two policemen were ambushed by bandits while on duty. In the incident the bandits managed to snatch one gun of type SMG after shooting a police officer E.5607 PC Mohamed Mjombo who died on the spot. Another police officer F.6198 PC Ibrahim Juma Mohamed was injured. Thereafter, the bandits disappeared. The injured police officer was continuing with treatment. Five suspects were apprehended and taken to court.

4. ARUSHA

BOMB EXPLOSION AT A BAR. (ARU/IR/4152/2014) PI.43/2014

On 13/4/2014 around 19:00 hrs at Night Park Bar within Mianzini area in Arusha Municipality, a bomb thrown by unknown people exploded on people watching football match. Following the incident two people were killed and 15 others were injured. After investigation, eleven suspects were arrested and taken to court.

5. TABORA URAMBO - (USK/IR/141/2014) CC 44/2014 MURDER - (TWO POLICE OFFICERS)

On 29/4/2014 during the night at Usoke within Urambo District in Tabora Region, seven bandits raided a house of Ibrahimu s/o Shaban. Two police officers F.5179 PC Jumanne and G. 3388 PC Shabani who were on patrol were alerted on the incident. On their way to the scene, they were ambushed by the bandits who shot dead F.5179 PC Jumanne and injured G. 3388 PC Shabani who later died at the hospital. After investigation, seven suspects were arrested and the case is at the court.

6. SIMIYU - BARIADI - (BAR/IR/708/2014) MCC 18/2014 ALBINO KILLINGS

On 13/5/2014 at 19:00 hrs at Gasuma Village in Simiyu Region, Munghu d/o Lugata (40) Albino and Sukuma by tribe, was murdered inside her house and her naked body was thrown outside. Her body was mutilated and missing the following organs: left leg from knee downwards, two fingers from left hand (forefinger and middle finger) and thumb nail of left hand. The suspects Gudawa d/o Yalema (52), Sitta s/o Mhindi Maduhu (39), Yika s/o Jasamila Sungwa (42), Nkamba s/o Saguda (18), Majeshi s/o Suluja (38), Mabula s/o Bodo Kidahadi (52) and Dede s/o Madono Bukoli were arrested. The suspect Dede s/o Madono Bukoli later died while in remand prison in Bariadi district. The case is continuing in court.

7. ARUSHA

A SHEIKH INJURED BY BOMB - (ARU/IR/7088/2014) PI.53/2014

On 03/07/2014 around 22:00 hrs at Kilombero in Arusha City, a Sheikh of Qiblaten Mosque Sood Ally Sood (37) a resident of Arusha and his guest Muhaji Kifea (38) resident of Sinza in Dar es Salaam City were injured by a bomb thrown by unknown people while having a fasting meal at his home. The bomb injured Sheikh Sood Ally's legs and thighs, while Muhaji Kifea was injured in both legs and lost all toes. The injured were taken to a hospital for treatment and later discharged. It is claimed that the attack was prompted by non adherence to Islamic ethics by the Sheikh. One suspect Yusuph s/o Ally Yuhisa was arrested and taken to court.

8. TANGA

ARMED ROBBERY (ITALIAN CITIZENS) - PAN/IR/416/2014

On 07/07/2014 around 01:00 hrs at Sange village in Pangani District, Petro Holini Trovero (57), his wife Alessandra w/o Petro (63) and their son Alberto Trovero were robbed of TZS 4,000,000 EURO 1000, Italian passport, Italian ATM card, three mobile phones (Nokia and Alcatel), driving license, two gold rings and suitcase by a gang of robbers brandishing local weapons at Safari Hotel in Sange. The total value of stolen items has not yet been established and the suspects are still at large. The case was closed "U" on 15/09/2014 pending arrest of suspects.

9. ARUSHA

BOMB EXPLOSION AT A RESTAURANT - (ARU/IR/7196/2014) PI.50/2014

On 07/07/2014 around 22:30 hrs at Vama Traditional Indian Cuisine located at Gymkhana Area in Arusha City, unknown people riding a motorcycle threw an object suspected to be a bomb that caused severe injuries to eight people of Asian origin who were having food and entertainment at the restaurant. One of the victims identified as Deepak Gupta (25) lost his left leg which was amputated after sustaining grievous injury. Other injured persons in the incident were Vinod Suresh, Ritwik Khandelwal, Raj Rajin, Prateek Javey, Mancu Gupta, Marisa Gupta and Mahushi Gupta all of whom are relatives were rushed to Selian Hospital for treatment. The cause of the attack is associated with Islamic fundamentalism. Eight (8) suspects were apprehended and the case has been sent to court.

10. DAR ES SALAAM. - ILALA (MSB/IR/4429/2014)

ARMED ROBBERY - STANBIC BANK

On 27.07.2014 around 14:00 hrs at Swahili/Tandamti streets within Kariakoo Area in Ilala District, five bandits armed with a pistol and driving a motor vehicle of Noah model silver in colour, raided Stanbic Bank disarming the security guards and customers and stole TZS 75,000,000 in cash and disappeared. No suspects were arrested. Investigation is going on.

11. ZANZIBAR –(MAZ/PCR/46/2014)

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITIONS (FORMER MINISTER OF ZANZIBAR)

On 02/8/2014 around 13:00 hrs the Police were informed from Chukwani Area in Mjini Magharibi Region that Mansour Yussuf Himid, a former Minister of Infrastructure, Land and Energy in Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar (SMZ) was possessing firearms illegally. A search conducted at his residence found two pistols and ammunitions: Beretta pistol number F 76172 W with 295 bullets; and a Shortgurn number 1904/364/3 with 112 bullets. The suspect was taken to court and the case continues.

12. TABORA - KALIUA

ALBINO ARM MUTILATION - (KAU/IR/835/2014) CC.63/2014

On 5/8/2014 around 21:00 hrs at Mtega Street, Ugasa Hamlet, Usinge Ward, Kaliua Division and Kaliua District, three people invaded a family residence of an Albino child called Pendo d/o Sengerema (15). After the invasion, they mutilated her right arm and disappeared with it. The child was unable to secure immediate assistance due to the fact that she was living with her blind mother. One suspect John s/o Fumbuka was apprehended and taken to court.

13. TABORA

ALBINO ARM MUTILATION - (IGU/IR/1070/2014) CC. 98/2014

On 16/8/2014 around midnight at Mkuyuni Hamlet, Buhekera Village, Igoweko Ward in Igunga District, Mungu d/o Masaga (35) an Albino sleeping with her husband Mapambo s/o Mashili (50) were invaded by unknown people who killed her husband Mapambo s/o Mashili and later mutilated her left arm at the elbow and disappeared with it. She was assisted by neighbours who took her to Igunga Hospital for treatment and she is recovering well. The Police has arrested three suspects namely Mandu s/o Simbi (25) a Sukuma by tribe, Jilala s/o Simbi (33) a Sukuma by tribe and Mahona s/o Njile (29), all being peasants from Buhekera and taken them to court.

14. KIGOMA**FIVE BANDITS KILLED BY POLICE - (KAS/IR/2322/2014)**

On 3/9/2014 around 05:00 hrs police officers conducted raids in Malagarasi River forest within Kasulu District to arrest bandits engaged in armed robberies and hijacking of passenger vehicles in Kigoma Region. During the raids, police officers confronted and killed five bandits recovering two SMGs guns with numbers 691220 and UA 40501997, three hand grenades and three magazines with 68 bullets. The killed bandits were not identified. The matter has been closed.

15. GEITA**INVASION OF USHIROMBO POLICE STATION - (USH/IR/1072/2014) MCC.31/2014**

On 06/09/2014 around 03:00 hrs in Bukombe District more than ten bandits armed with bombs invaded Ushirombo Police Station killing two police officers WP.7106 Uria Mwandiga and G.2615 PC Dunstan Kimati as well as causing injuries to other two police officers - E.5831 CPL David Ngupama who sustained head and facial injuries; and H.627 PC Mohamed Hassan who had his right leg broken by bullet. They also destroyed the station stealing seven SMG guns, three shortguns and more than 200 bullets. The motive of invasion was to acquire weapons. One suspect Said s/o Adam @ Said was arrested possessing one hand grenade type 11 -S AE - 05 ,GRFLLAN CR MAFUNLA CCM6 & 04SAE050. The suspect was charged in court.

16. RUVUMA**POLICE OFFICERS INJURED BY A BOMB (SOG/IR/3727/2014)**

On 16/09/2014 around 01:30 hrs at Matarawe Area, Msufini Ward in Songea District, three unknown people threw an object believed to be a locally made hand grenade that injured three police officers who were on patrol. The injured officers are WP.10399 PC Felista, G.7351 PC Ramadhani and G.5515 PC John sustaining various injuries. No suspect has been arrested.

17. KIGOMA- (KAS/IR/2707/2014) CC27/2014**MURDER DUE TO SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS**

On 06/10/2014 around 04:00 hrs at Murufit Village, Kasulu District, a mob of 26 people raised a yelling alarm. After gathering, they invaded seven houses of fellow villagers suspecting them to be engaged in witchcraft, killing and burning them. Those who were killed are John s/o Muvumba (68), Elizabeth d/o Kaje (55), Dyaba s/o Kitwe (55), Vincent s/o Ntiyaba (42), Herman s/o Ndabiloye (78), Redempta d/o Mdogo (60) and Ramadhani s/o Kalaliza (70) all being residents of Murufit village. All 26 suspects were apprehended and charged in court.

18. RUVUMA**A BOMB FOUND AT POLICE CHECK POINT -(SOG/IR/3727/2014)**

On 28/10/2014 around 19:00 hrs at Mshangano Area, Songea District, a bomb made locally by unknown people was found at a check point manned by traffic police near the transmitting station of Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC). The bomb was defused by experts from Tanzania People's Defence Force (TPDF) in collaboration with the Tanzania Police Force (TPF). An intensive investigation has been launched to identify and arrest all the suspects involved in this incidents.

19. RUVUMA - (SOG/IR/5324/2014)

BOMB INJURES TWO POLICE OFFICERS AND KILLS CULPRIT

On 26/12/2014 around 01:30 hrs at Kotazi Street, Majengo Ward, Songea Municipality, a locally made bomb was thrown at five police officers who were on a routine patrol during Christmas by a suspect whose name was not identified aged about 25-35 years accompanied by three others. The bomb injured police officers G 7903 PC Mselem and WP.8616 PC Mariam. However, the culprit was killed when the bomb exploded at the instant of throwing it. The other three suspects managed to escape and are being hunted.

20. MWANZA

ABDUCTION OF AN ALBINO CHILD – (NGU/IR/1202/2014)

On 27/12/2014 around 22:30 hrs at Ndamhi Village in Fukaro Ward, Mwamashimba Division, Kwimba District, two people broke into house of Emmanuel s/o Shirinde @ Nundi (28) using a huge stone @ 'Fatuma'. The suspects entered into the house with torches and machetes threatening to kill the residents. They finally snatched an Albino child called Pendo d/o Emmanuel (4) @ Nundu and disappeared with her using a motorcycle parked close to the house. The motive being superstitious beliefs. A total of 15 suspects were arrested to assist the Police in investigation.

CHAPTER NINE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.0 Introduction

This report has analyzed the crime situation in the country for the year 2014 and compared to the year 2013. In this analysis, a number of successes and challenges have been identified. Hence, there is need to sensitize and involve stakeholders and the public in general to address the identified challenges so as to improve efficiency in the fight against crime in the country.

9.1 Recommendations.

After discussing the crime situation in the country, this report provides some recommendations that will enable the Tanzania Police Force to increase its efficiency and provide better services to the public. This will help in building a safer environment for individuals, institutions and investors to participate in production, social activities and nation building as a whole.

In order to address the existing challenges in fighting crimes, the Police Force gives the following recommendations:

1. An adequate number of police officers should be employed in parallel to the construction of police stations in different parts of the country to match the population growth.
2. Improve and strengthen manpower in accordance to the work environment.
3. The capacity of the Statistics Unit of the Police Force should be improved in terms of its human resources and working equipment to enable it make follow ups in regions and districts as well as conducting researches on different types of crime.
4. Providing the Police Force with adequate working equipment especially motor vehicles, motorcycles and other relevant tools.
5. Emphasize the training on neighbourhood watch and community policing to maintain peace and order at village, ward/shehia, division, district, region and national level. To begin with, it is recommended that a National Committee on Community Policing that involves various stakeholders be established. This will help in preventing criminal offences from taking place.
6. Strengthen patrols and searches in collaboration with local leaders to identify and send information about strangers in their areas in order to scrutinize whether they are innocent or not, so that necessary action be taken. In addition, information on local inhabitants who are involved or facilitate criminal activities should be provided.

7. The budget of Police Force should be increased and timely disbursed to meet the requirements that are necessary for provision of better services to the public so that they can build a stronger economy for the benefit of the country and its people.
8. Special medical treatment should be provided to those injured at work, suffering from chronic diseases and those affected by HIV.
9. Civic education should be provided to the public to become law abiding without coercion.
10. Road safety education should continue to reduce deaths, injuries and damage to vehicles, property and infrastructure.
11. Citizens should be educated not to attack police stations and police officers.
12. Strengthening education and training for police officers that take into account development of science and technology.
13. Emphasis should be put into practical training and education relevant for day to day performance of police officers and have necessary skills to analyze incidents reported at police stations to come up with correct crime statistics. The quality statistics will enable short-term, medium-term and long-term planning in the fight against crime.
14. Provide training for criminal investigators and increase their number in accordance to number of cases in the relevant regions.
15. Provide training to investigators and increasing their number considering the number of concerned cases in the relevant regions.
16. Introduce a Security Impact Assessment concept in investments to prevent conflicts that may arise between the local communities and investors.

9.2 Conclusion

It is important for extensive monitoring to be instituted such that everyone understands his / her responsibility. This will assist in reducing the criminal incidents which have become a nuisance to the public. In that way, production opportunities will be enhanced to raise individual incomes and the national economy.

Once again, the Police Force acknowledges the support of top Government and Ministry leadership and their cooperation in various ways. The Police Force requests the leadership to allocate adequate resources for the fight against crime. We should keep in mind that the fight against crime is a continuous process such that the end of this report is the beginning of the next one.


TANZANIA POLICE STATION

