



The United Republic of Tanzania

# CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS STATISTICS REPORT



JANUARY – DECEMBER 2015



Tanzania Police Force  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Dar es Salaam



National Bureau of Statistics  
Ministry of Finance and Planning  
Dar es Salaam

January 2016



## **Vision**

*To be a professional, modern, and community-centered Police Force that plays a pivotal role in achieving sustainable public safety and security for political and socio-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.*

Prepared by: -

Inspector General of Police  
Tanzania Police Force Headquarters  
P.O.Box 9141,  
Dar es Salaam

Phone: +255 (022) 2136556

Fax: +255 (022) 2113461

Website: [www.policeforce.go.tz](http://www.policeforce.go.tz)



## PREFACE

The role of the Tanzania Police Force is to ensure that peace prevails, the protection of civilians and their property is strengthened, to ensure existence of stability in the country, to enable citizens to perform their activities peacefully. As a result both individuals and the nation prosper.



Ernest Jumbe Mangu - IGP,  
Inspector General of Police,  
Tanzania Police Force

Thus, the struggle against crime is a shared responsibility between the Police Force, citizens and stakeholders in order to prevent all sorts of crimes. Due to the use of new technologies, criminals have invented new methods of committing crimes, resulting into emergence of new cases of crimes like theft through digital networks, terrorism and robbery by using motorcycle. Moreover, there has been an increase in traffic, which has led to growth and increased traffic accidents.

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 matched to the rate of employment into the Police Force, limited availability of equipment and financial resources. Since it is the duty of every citizen to promote peace and security, even if the ratio of police officers to number of persons served complied to the established national and international standards, there would still be a need to promote multi-sectoral collaboration, by involving various stakeholders in order to support security initiatives of the Tanzania Police Force. The aim of this philosophy of community policing is to ensure that everyone in his or her community and workplace has enough security to live and perform his or her duties efficiently in order to enhance productivity, and therefore to bring about sustainable development outcomes for the benefit of the nation.

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Ernest Jumbe Mangu  
Inspector General of Police,  
Police Headquarters,  
Dar es Salaam.

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Diwani Athuman - CP  
Director of Criminal Investigation,  
CID Tanzania Police Force

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Diwani Athuman – CP  
Director of Criminal Investigation in Tanzania,  
CID Headquarters,  
Dar es Salaam.

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\* Letters and numbers written before the names of persons indicate the Force ranking number

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## ABBREVIATIONS

A/INSP		Assitant Inspector of Police
ASP	-	Assistant Superintendent of Police
ATM		Automated Teller Machine
CP-CP		Commissioner of Police for Community Policing
D/C	-	Detective Constable
D/CPL	-	Detective Corporal
DCI	-	Director of Criminal Investigation
HDV		Heavy Duty Vehicle
IGP	-	Inspector General of Police
INSP	-	Inspector of Police
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NFA	-	No Further Action was taken
NOD	-	No Offense Detected
OC CID		Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department
PSV		Public Service Vehicles
RPC	-	Regional Police Commander
SACP	-	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police
SAR		Semi Automatic Rifle
SP	-	Superintendent of Police
SMG		Sub Machine Gun
SSP	-	Senior Superintendent of Police
R and F		Rank and File
TPF	-	Tanzania Police Force
TSMP		Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
U		Un detected

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Crime and Traffic Incidents Statistics Report 2015 looks at a whole range of criminal cases that have been reported in 2015. Offences are of two types that is, major and minor criminal and traffic offences. Criminal offences are further divided into three categories which are; offences against person, offences related to property and offences against public tranquility.

From January to December 2015, a total of 1,909,685 cases both criminal and traffic offences were reported in police stations in the country, compared with 1,654,247 cases reported during the same period in 2014. This is an increase of 255,438 cases, which is equivalent to 15.4 percent.

The number of criminal offences reported in 2015 was 519,203, compared with 528,575 that were reported in 2014. This was a decrease of 9,372 offences, which was equivalent to 1.8 percent. In regard to major criminal offences, the police regions with large numbers of crimes are Kinondoni (8,804), Temeke (5,848), Morogoro (4,210), Ilala (4,011) and Pwani (3,735). Police regions with a small numbers of crimes are TAZARA (35), Kaskazini Pemba (46), Wanamaji (70), Kusini Pemba (77) and Reli (85).

In terms of road safety incidents, a total of 1,390,482 offences were reported in 2015 compared to 1,125,672 in 2014. This is an increase of 264,810 offences, which is equivalent to 23.5 percent. In 2015 at national level, the number of major traffic offences reported were 8,777 which caused 3,574 deaths and injuries to 9,993 persons. In Tanzania Mainland, regions reporting large numbers of traffic offences are Kinondoni (172,009), Ilala (122,344), Arusha (112,461), Temeke (107,010) and Morogoro (86,502) while Katavi has smallest number of 7,582 offences. In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the largest number of traffic offences is Mjini Magharibi (6,764) and regions with few offences are Kaskazini Pemba (1,299), Kusini Unguja (2,681).

Motorcycle accidents have decreased substantially in 2015. The number of cases reported in 2015 is 2,749 cases compared to 4,304 cases that were reported in 2014. This is a decrease of 1,555 accidents which is equivalent to 36.1 percent.

The community has been witnessing acts of sexual violence such as rape, unnatural offence, child desertion, child stealing and genital mutilation. In 2015, a total of 23,012 cases of sexual violence have been reported compared to 21,517 cases in 2014. This is an increase of 1,495 cases, which is equivalent to 6.9 percent. Regions that have reported large numbers of sexual violence cases are Temeke (3,547), Ilala (2,479), Arusha (2,129), Morogoro (1,703) and Rukwa (1,498). Regions that have small numbers of such cases are Kusini Pemba (4), Kaskazini Pemba (13) and Mjini Magharibi (15).

Cyber crimes are increasing due to the prevalent use of Information, Technology and Communications (ICT) in the social and economic spheres. In 2015, cases that have been reported are 1,823 compared to 380 cases that were reported in 2014. This is an increase of 1,443 which is equivalent to 379.7 percent. Regions that have large numbers of cyber crime cases through internet are Arusha (561), Morogoro (271), Shinyanga (226) and Pwani (212).

In Tanzania, a Police Officer renders services to about 1,071 people. By international standards, one police officer is supposed to serve 450 people (UN-ISCCJ Report<sup>2</sup>). Thus, a Police Officer in Tanzania has more than double burden compared to the recommended international standard. In order to meet international standards, the Tanzania Police Force would need to employ more police officers.

The reported decrease in crime by 1.8 percent in 2015 was partially contributed by the philosophy of the community policing, which provides an opportunity for the community to co-operate with the Police in dealing with crime at the community level. Despite these successes, there are still numerous challenges facing the police force. Thus, this report stresses the need to mobilize resources and engage stakeholders and the general public in confronting these challenges in order to improve efficiency in the fight against crime in the country. The Police force recommends to the Government to prioritize the Force's needs such as capacity building on human resources, logistics and ensuring adequate financial support to enable it to combat crime in the country.

Moreover, efforts to minimize crime will also help to maintain peace and tranquillity in order to create an enabling peaceful environment for people to engage themselves fully in socio-economic activities. As a result, this will facilitate the building of a safer environment for people, institutions and investors in the provision of social services and nation building in general.

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<sup>2</sup> UN-ISCCJ Report = United Nation International Standard on Crime and Criminal Justice Report

## 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 united on 26th April, 1964. Tanzania lies between latitudes 1<sup>0</sup> and 12<sup>0</sup> South of the Equator; and longitude 29<sup>0</sup> and 41<sup>0</sup> 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 weather 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.

According to the Population and Housing Census of 2012, Tanzania had a total of 44,928,923 people. 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 five Presidents and Zanzibar had been led by seven presidents. Tanzania is administratively divided into 31 regions of which 26 are in Tanzania Mainland and five (5) are in Zanzibar.

## **1.2 Tanzania Police Force**

Generally Tanzania is a peaceful country in Africa. The Tanzania Police Force has contributed significantly to stability and peace in the country 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 peacekeeping, 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.

According to 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.

To implement these values and agreements, according to the Tanzania Police Force reform program, seven areas have been identified as follows:

- i. Systems for improving policing operations.
- ii. Legal, regulatory and institutional structure.
- iii. Information and Communication Technology.
- iv. Systems for improving human resource management.
- v. Infrastructure, tools and equipment for effective policing.
- vi. Involvement of the community in policing.
- vii. Governance and planning management program.

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 Force 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. Also Appendix 1 shows the budget for the financial year from 2010/11 to 2015/2016.



### **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, which is 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 and intelligence-based needs at the police post, district, region and up to the national level.

## CHAPTER TWO

### CRIME SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

#### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter shows various offences reported from January to December, 2015. There are different types of offences which are major and minor criminal offences and major and minor road traffic incidents. These offences are explained as follows:-

- i. *Major criminal offences* are serious offences which are detected directly by the public. For example, murder, all type of robbery (robbery with violence and armed robbery) and possession of illicit drugs.
- ii. *Minor criminal offences* are the ones considered to be a nuisance but do not necessarily cause any harm or injury to the society for example, using abusive language, shouting insults in public, negligence and loitering, assaults without causing harm and illegal gambling.
- iii. *Major traffic offences* are road incidents or accidents that cause deaths, injuries and damage to property.
- iv. *Minor traffic offences* are road incidents or accidents if committed may pose an immediate or potential threat. Examples of such offences are driving without a valid driving license and other permits, wrong parking, driving at high speed, passing through red light, rough driving, not fastening a seat belt. As far as such cases are concerned, if the offender is arrested and found guilty he or she is required to pay a fine according to the law or given a warning.

#### 2.1 Crime Statistics in Tanzania

This section gives the tables and figures that illustrate the crimes situation in Tanzania for the year 2015 in comparison to the year 2014. During the period of 2015, country wide, the total number of criminal and traffic offences reported at police stations was 1,909,685 compared to a total of 1,654,247 cases reported in 2014. This is an increase of 255,438 cases which is equivalent to 15.4 percent.

Statistics show that the number of major and minor criminal offences reported in 2015 was 519,203 compared to 528,575 cases reported in 2014. This is a decrease of 9,372 cases which is equivalent to 1.8 percent.

In 2015, the number of major criminal cases was 68,814 compared to 70,153 cases of 2014. This is a decrease of 1,339 cases which is equivalent to 1.9 percent.

The number of minor criminal cases reported was 450,389 in 2015 compared to 458,422 cases recorded in 2014. This is a decrease of 8,033 cases which is equivalent to 1.8 percent.

In the case of traffic offences, a total of 1,390,482 major and minor offences were reported in 2015 compared to 1,125,672 cases reported in 2014. This is an increase of 264,810 cases which is 23.5 percent.

In 2015, the number of major traffic cases was 8,777 compared to 15,420 cases in 2014. This is a decrease of 6,643 cases equivalent to 43.1 percent. Minor traffic incidents were 1,381,705 in 2015 compared to 1,110,252 incidents in 2014. This is an increase of 271,453 incidents or 24.4 percent (see Table 1).

Moreover, in 2015 a total of TZS 19,504,015,000 were collected as notifications fines compared to TZS 16,633,018,000 collected in 2014. This is an increase of TZS 2,870,997,000 which is equivalent to 17.3 percent of notifications fees collected in 2014.

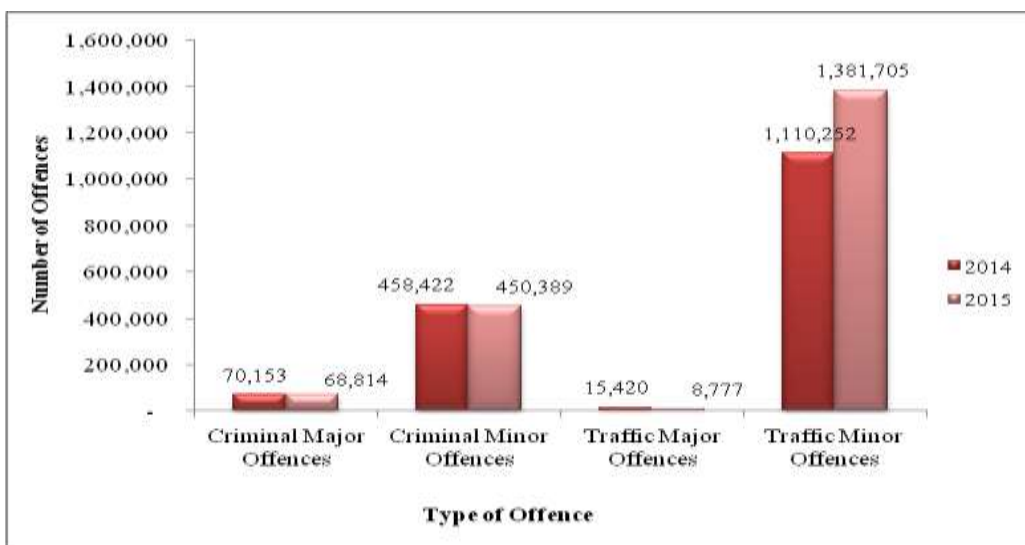
The following tables and figures illustrate the details of the crime situation for the years 2014 and 2015 as described above.

**Table 1: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Type of Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
<b>Criminal Offences</b>				
Major	70,153	68,814	-1,339	-1.9
Minor	458,422	450,389	-8,033	-1.8
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>528,575</b>	<b>519,203</b>	<b>-9,372</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offences</b>				
Major	15,420	8,777	-6,643	-43.1
Minor	1,110,252	1,381,705	271,453	24.4
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,125,672</b>	<b>1,390,482</b>	<b>264,810</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,654,247</b>	<b>1,909,685</b>	<b>255,438</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Source: TPF

**Figure 1: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**



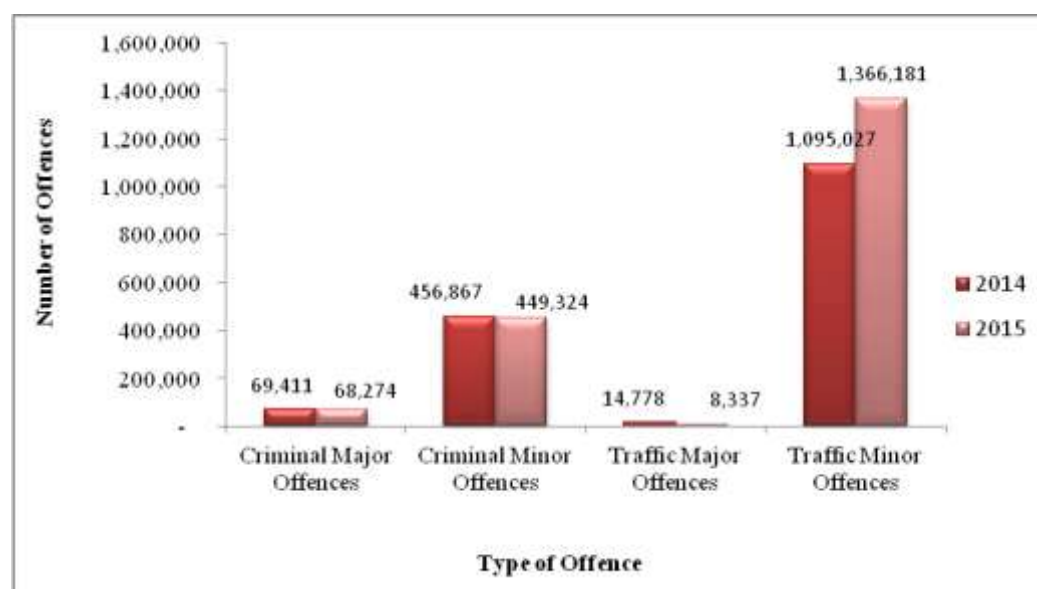
In Tanzania Mainland the number of criminal and traffic offences for the years 2014 and 2015 is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015**

Type of Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
<b>Criminal Offences</b>				
Major	69,411	68,274	-1,137	-1.6
Minor	456,867	449,324	-7,543	-1.7
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>526,278</b>	<b>517,598</b>	<b>-8,680</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offences</b>				
Major	14,778	8,337	-6,441	-43.6
Minor	1,095,027	1,366,181	271,154	24.8
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,109,805</b>	<b>1,374,518</b>	<b>264,713</b>	<b>23.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,636,083</b>	<b>1,892,116</b>	<b>256,033</b>	<b>15.6</b>

Source: TPF

**Figure 2: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015**



**Table 3: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2014 and 2015**

Type of Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
<b>Criminal Offences</b>				
Major	742	540	-202	-27.2
Minor	1,555	1,065	-490	-31.5
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,297</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>-692</b>	<b>-30.1</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offences</b>				
Major	642	440	-202	-31.5
Minor	15,225	15,524	299	2.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>15,867</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>Gland Total</b>	<b>18,164</b>	<b>17,569</b>	<b>-595</b>	<b>-3.3</b>

Source: TPF

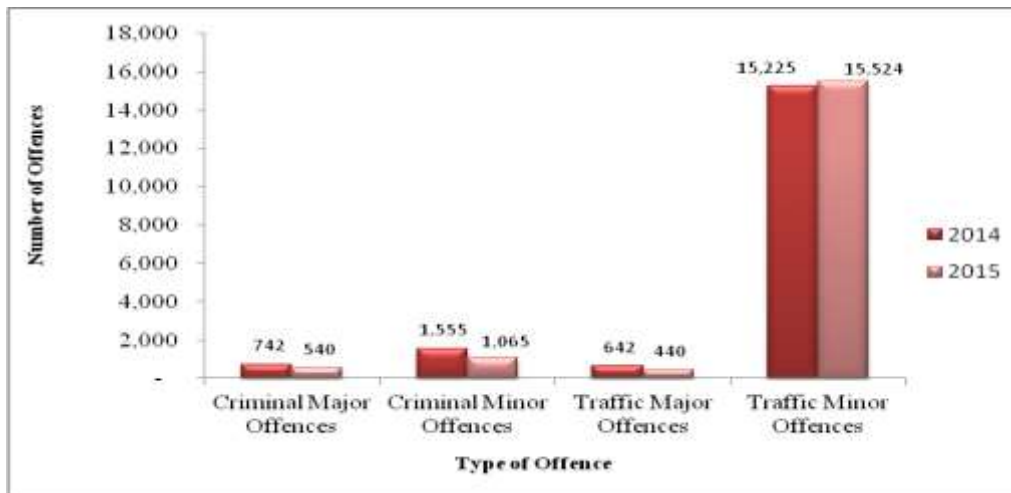
**Figure 3: Number of Offences by Type, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2014 and 2015**

Table 3 shows the number of criminal and traffic offences in Tanzania Zanzibar during 2014 and 2015. Major Traffic incidents decreased by 31.5 percent compared to 2014.

Statistics show that there is need of combating criminal and traffic offences mainly in Tanzania Mainland due to the increase in offences.

## 2.2 Analysis of Criminal Offences

The analysis describes category of offences and their groups.

### 2.2.1 Offences Against Person

These offences are murder, rape, sodomy, theft of children, abandoning children, molestation and human trafficking. In 2015, a total number of 10,698 offences were reported compared to 11,166 cases reported in 2014. There is a decrease of 468 cases equivalent to 4.2 percent.

Human trafficking offences increased the most from a total of 21 cases reported in 2014 to 45 cases reported in 2015 which is an increase of 114.3 percent.

**Table 4: Number of Different Offences Against Person, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Murder	3,775	3,560	-215	-5.7
Rape	6,028	5,802	-226	-3.7
Unnatural Offence	944	928	-16	-1.7
Child Stealing	146	146	0	0.0
Child Desertion	237	205	-32	-13.5
Defilement	15	12	-3	-20.0
Human Trafficking	21	45	24	114.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,166</b>	<b>10,698</b>	<b>-468</b>	<b>-4.2</b>

## 2.2.2 Offences Against Property

In 2015, a total number of 40,427 cases related to property were reported compared to 43,808 cases reported in 2014. There is a decrease of 3,381 cases which is equivalent to 7.7 percent.

The offence with the largest increase in the number of cases is forgery where the increase is 263 cases followed by motorcycle theft (85 cases), theft of motor vehicle (61 cases), theft in parastatals (11 cases), theft in political parties (10 cases) and theft in local government (5 cases) as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Number of Different Offences Related to Property, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Theft of Arms	59	53	-6	-10.2
Robbery in Highway	0	3	3	n.a
Armed Robbery	1,127	913	-214	-19.0
Robbery with Violence	5,294	4,507	-787	-14.9
Breaking	21,479	20,337	-1142	-5.3
Theft	1,043	179	-864	-82.8
Theft of Motorcycles	5,232	5,317	85	1.6
Theft of Motorvehicles	427	488	61	14.3
Counterfeiting of Banknotes	517	416	-101	-19.5
Stock Theft	5,119	4,879	-240	-4.7
Theft in Bank	55	45	-10	-18.2
Theft in Parastatal Organisations	59	70	11	18.6
Theft in Cooperative Unions	32	2	-30	-93.8
Theft in Local Government	6	11	5	83.3
Theft in Central Government	8	11	3	37.5
Theft in Political Parties	2	12	10	500.0
Arson	2,293	2,028	-265	-11.6
Fire Accident	740	577	-163	-22.0
Forgery	316	579	263	83.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,808</b>	<b>40,427</b>	<b>-3,381</b>	<b>-7.7</b>

Source: TPF

## 2.2.3 Criminal Offences Against Public Tranquility

In 2015, a total number of 17,689 cases were reported compared to 15,179 cases reported in 2014. There is an increase of 2,510 cases, which is equivalent to 16.5 percent as shown in Table 6. Success in controlling this type of offence is due to efforts of the police force in collaboration with the general public.

**Table 6: Number of Different Offences Against Public Tranquility, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Offence	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Unlawful Possession of Fire Arms	355	444	89	25.1
Illicit Drugs	480	481	1	0.2
Possession of Bhang	6,747	7,553	806	11.9
Possession of Bhang Farms	57	81	24	42.1
Possession of Khat	1,206	1,276	70	5.8
Government Trophies	610	983	373	61.1
Smuggling	79	71	-8	-10.1
Corruption	3	6	3	100.0
Illicit Local Liquor	4,669	5,321	652	14.0
Manufacture Instruments of Local Liquor	263	367	104	39.5
Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	98	116	18	18.4
Unlawful Possession of Bombs	13	12	-1	-7.7
Illegal Fishing	0	33	33	n.a
Illegal Possession of Forest Products	0	17	17	n.a
Illegal Possession of Sea Products	0	0	0	0.0
Illegal Immigrant	599	928	329	54.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,179</b>	<b>17,689</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>16.5</b>

Source: TPF

### 2.3 Analysis of Criminal Offences by Police Region

In this section, Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar offences are presented separately by police region. Statistics show offence variations by region according to category and number of offences reported.

#### 2.3.1 Offences Against Person

Table 7 shows offences against person that were reported in all Police regions of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. The regions with largest number of offences is Mbeya (899) followed by Kinondoni (736) and Temeke (647). The regions with the smallest number of offences is Kusini Pemba (10) followed by Kaskazini Pemba (14) and Kusini Unguja (20).

The type of offence with the largest number of cases is rape (5,802) followed by murder (3,560). On the other hand the type of offence with the smallest number of cases is defilement (12) followed by human trafficking (45).

**Table 7: Number of Offences Against Person by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Murder	Rape	Child Desertion	Unnatural Offence	Child Stealing	Defilement	Human Trafficking	Total
Arusha	70	225	28	53	0	2	1	379
Ilala	104	221	1	63	2	0	2	393
Temeke	99	409	13	112	13	0	1	647
Kinondoni	136	438	10	139	13	0	0	736
Dodoma	168	194	4	55	5	1	5	432
Geita	178	144	5	1	9	0	0	337
Iringa	77	164	16	21	0	0	0	278
Kagera	271	192	18	8	4	1	0	494
Katavi	94	117	1	5	1	0	0	218
Kigoma	94	214	7	29	2	0	14	360
Kilimanjaro	93	202	3	42	8	0	1	349
Lindi	71	113	0	16	1	0	0	201
Mara	100	157	8	31	13	1	0	310
Manyara	79	122	5	16	1	4	2	229
Mbeya	300	530	15	31	18	0	5	899
Morogoro	160	316	7	40	10	0	3	536
Mtwara	70	84	11	15	2	0	0	182
Mwanza	167	165	7	17	5	0	0	361
Njombe	89	105	6	6	3	0	2	211
Pwani	106	339	6	53	8	1	0	513
Rukwa	126	174	8	5	3	0	2	318
Ruvuma	82	144	7	15	5	0	0	253
Shinyanga	106	181	2	16	4	0	0	309
Simiyu	115	97	3	0	0	0	0	215
Singida	108	116	3	10	3	0	0	240
Tabora	306	195	3	59	5	0	0	568
Tanga	98	286	2	50	6	0	0	442
Tarime - Rorya	70	102	5	6	1	0	0	184
Wanamaji	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Reli	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>5,747</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10,605</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	14
Kaskazini Unguja	2	15	0	7	0	2	0	26
Kusini Pemba	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	10
Kusini Unguja	4	11	1	3	1	0	0	20
Mjini Magharibi	8	13	0	2	0	0	0	23
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>3,560</b>	<b>5,802</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>10,698</b>

Source: TPF



### **2.3.2 Offences Related to Property**

Table 8 shows various offences related to property by regions in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar. Large numbers of reported cases by region in descending order were Kinondoni (6,190), Morogoro (3,099), Ilala (2,629), Pwani (2,382) and Temeke (2,306). Regions with the smallest number of reported cases were Kaskazini Pemba (20) followed by Kaskazini Unguja (49) and Mjini Magharibi (54).

The type of offence with the largest number of cases is breaking (20,337) followed by motorcycle theft (5,317), livestock theft (4,879) and robbery with violence (4,507). Highway robbery were three (3) cases reported; One (1) case in Kigoma region and two (2) cases in Morogoro region. (See Table 8).

**Table 8: Number of Offences Related to Property by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Theft of Arm	Robbery in Highways	Armed Robbery	Robbery with Violence	Breaking	Theft of Motorcycle	Theft of Motor Vehicle	Theft	Counterfeit Banknote	Stock Theft	Theft in Bank	Theft in Parastatal Organisation	Theft in Cooperative Union	Theft in Local Government	Theft in Central Government	Theft in Political Parties	Arson	Fire Accident	Forgery	Total
Arusha	1	0	16	135	818	188	8	17	19	102	38	0	0	0	0	0	37	50	106	1,535
Ilala	2	0	40	431	1,319	516	92	3	28	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	29	51	84	2,629
Temeke	1	0	49	187	1,303	574	37	4	31	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	45	12	2,306
Kinondoni	7	0	113	538	3,395	1,499	271	0	66	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	85	17	6,190
Dodoma	4	0	22	51	328	140	1	21	19	341	0	0	0	2	0	0	40	38	9	1,016
Geita	2	0	12	65	223	95	1	0	12	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	563
Iringa	1	0	1	18	266	147	0	14	20	81	0	1	0	0	1	0	29	17	6	602
Kagera	1	0	34	252	952	79	8	0	13	507	0	1	0	1	0	0	230	41	24	2,143
Katavi	0	0	35	27	133	31	0	0	6	67	0	0	0	1	5	0	65	2	25	397
Kigoma	0	1	51	152	631	34	2	1	11	146	0	4	0	0	0	0	127	9	47	1,216
Kilimanjaro	8	0	50	233	404	139	2	40	9	193	0	0	0	0	1	0	74	19	50	1,222
Lindi	0	0	22	33	438	74	0	13	2	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	5	5	760
Mara	1	0	42	286	687	48	0	0	11	291	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	4	13	1,445
Manyara	1	0	24	100	491	108	2	1	7	178	0	2	0	0	0	1	33	5	17	970
Mbeya	2	0	15	93	311	174	20	1	49	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	36	30	1,091
Morogoro	4	2	25	479	1,538	337	11	28	12	443	0	1	0	0	0	0	163	22	34	3,099
Mtwara	1	0	11	58	536	135	0	1	4	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	20	7	918
Mwanza	1	0	57	110	178	104	0	0	18	111	1	0	1	0	0	0	30	0	6	617
Njombe	2	0	5	11	373	130	2	2	4	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	9	3	646
Pwani	4	0	69	197	1,392	139	14	9	23	422	3	0	0	0	0	0	67	25	18	2,382
Rukwa	2	0	5	133	539	57	4	3	3	181	0	0	0	4	0	0	59	5	14	1,009
Ruvuma	1	0	18	107	1,109	202	2	1	2	125	0	1	1	0	0	6	83	6	4	1,668
Shinyanga	0	0	37	113	550	120	1	0	10	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	1	892
Simiyu	1	0	7	46	277	24	0	0	5	63	0	3	0	3	0	0	21	5	15	470
Singida	1	0	21	63	561	20	0	0	2	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	1	820
Tabora	3	0	33	236	714	80	1	5	16	174	0	0	0	0	1	0	135	12	6	1,416
Tanga	2	0	20	123	345	108	4	4	9	352	0	11	0	0	0	5	104	43	7	1,137
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	51	205	306	10	2	1	2	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	2	826
Wanamaji	0	0	24	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	41
Reli	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	1	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	65
Tazara	0	0	2	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	4	10	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	34
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>4,490</b>	<b>20,164</b>	<b>5,313</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>4,844</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>40,148</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	20
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	1	1	31	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	49
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	40	0	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	54
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	6	63	1	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	102
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	1	9	28	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	0	54
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>20,337</b>	<b>5,317</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>4,879</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>40,427</b>

Source: TPF

### **2.3.3 Offences Against Public Tranquility**

Offences against public tranquility are among obstacles to the development of the country and individuals. Drug addiction, corruption, illegal hunting, illegal trafficking of Government trophies and natural resources of the country, illegal spread of firearms, and illegal immigrants are major challenges facing government, in its effort towards improving life standard of the people and their development. Table 9 shows various reported cases against public tranquility by region.

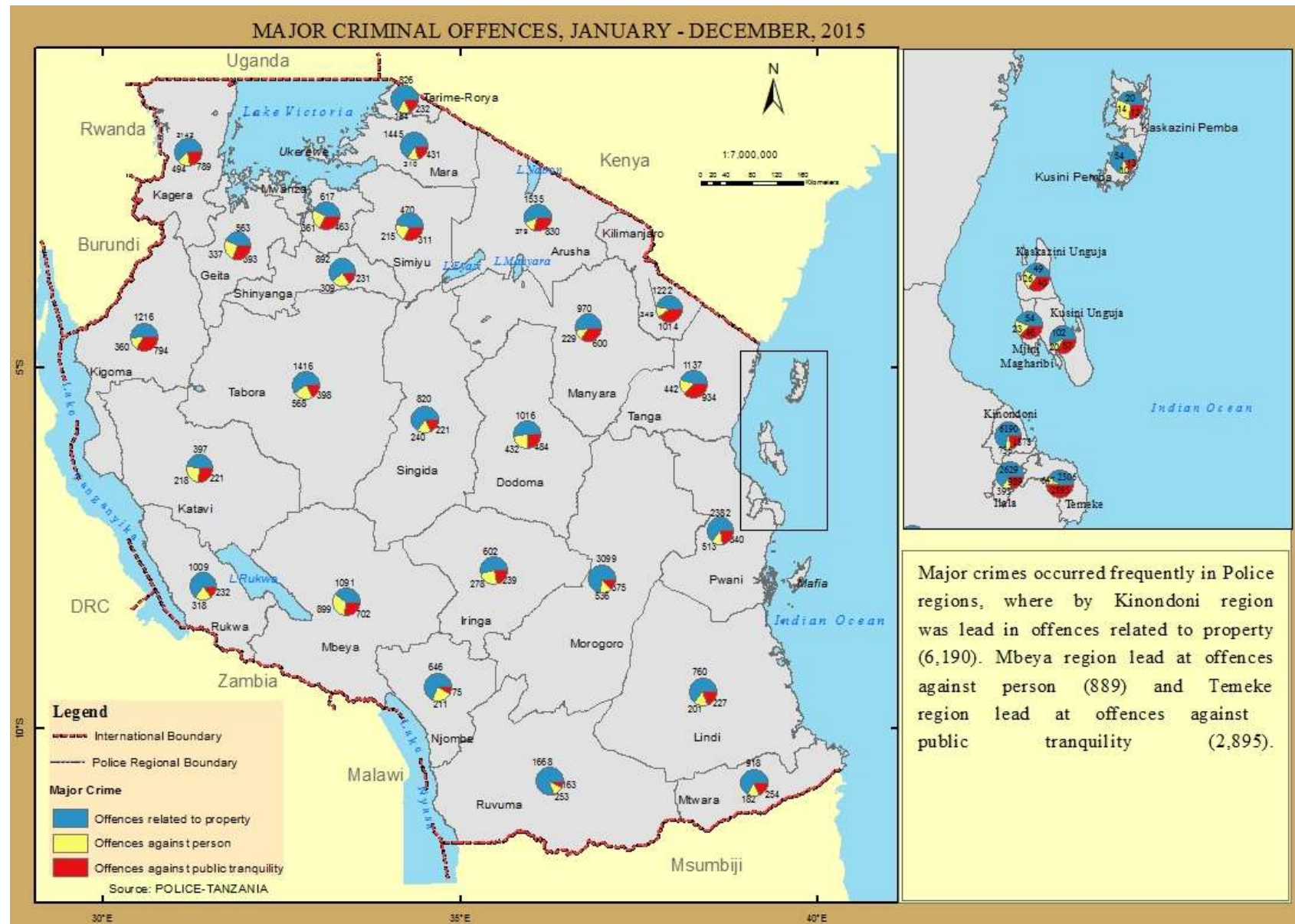
In Tanzania Mainland, the police regions with large numbers of reported cases in descending order were Temeke (2,895), Kinondoni (1,878), Kilimanjaro (1,014), Ilala (989) and Tanga (934), while in Tanzania Zanzibar they were Kusini Unguja (57), Mjini Magharibi (46) and Kaskazini Unguja (40). In Tanzania Mainland, police regions with small numbers of reported cases were Njombe (75), Ruvuma (163) and Katavi / Singida (221).

Leading offences in number of case reported were possession of bhang (7,553), local liquor (5,321), Khat (1,276), government trophies (983) and illegal immigrants (928).

**Table 9: Number of Offences Against Public Tranquility by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Cocaine	Heroin	Mandrax	Cannabis Resin	Morphine	Cannabis Sativa (bhangji)	Bhang Farms	Khat	Smuggling	Government Trophies	Corruption	Illicit Local Liquor	Manufacture Instruments of Local Liquor	Unlawful Possession of Fire Arms	Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	Unlawful Possession of Bomb	Illegal Immigrant	Illegal Fishing	Illegal Possession of Forest Products	Illegal Possession of Sea Products	Total
Arusha	27	9	0	0	0	314	5	207	0	15	0	215	29	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	830
Ilala	22	8	0	0	0	590	0	19	0	0	2	296	13	11	10	0	18	0	0	0	989
Temeke	11	37	0	0	0	1773	0	19	0	5	0	1005	9	10	3	0	23	0	0	0	2,895
Kinondoni	31	27	0	0	0	1144	0	43	0	16	1	567	7	16	1	0	25	0	0	0	1,878
Dodoma	0	2	1	0	0	239	1	71	0	28	0	94	22	14	1	0	10	0	1	0	484
Geita	1	0	0	0	0	140	0	0	0	22	1	186	33	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	393
Iringa	5	7	0	0	0	117	0	4	0	35	1	19	3	27	2	0	19	0	0	0	239
Kagera	0	4	0	0	0	141	0	49	10	61	0	329	3	15	9	0	168	0	0	0	789
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	0	0	66	0	72	4	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	221
Kigoma	0	1	0	0	0	149	0	1	2	26	0	164	11	32	3	2	401	0	2	0	794
Kilimanjaro	0	5	0	0	0	266	2	372	0	13	0	282	32	6	6	0	22	0	8	0	1,014
Lindi	0	6	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	10	0	98	6	4	4	1	4	0	0	0	227
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	10	1	144	0	137	0	9	8	0	0	25	0	0	431
Manyara	1	0	0	0	0	104	0	139	0	39	1	241	49	17	6	0	3	0	0	0	600
Mbeya	0	2	0	0	0	294	3	2	20	48	0	210	18	27	3	3	72	0	0	0	702
Morogoro	0	46	0	0	0	323	0	14	0	68	0	82	3	25	8	0	6	0	0	0	575
Mtwara	0	5	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	15	0	119	6	5	4	0	6	0	0	0	254
Mwanza	2	14	0	0	0	201	24	20	0	41	0	121	28	10	0	0	0	0	2	0	463
Njombe	1	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	5	0	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	75
Pwani	5	15	0	0	0	408	0	30	0	10	0	278	28	20	10	0	33	0	3	0	840
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	52	9	0	0	31	0	69	16	38	15	0	2	0	0	0	232
Ruvuma	0	0	7	0	0	61	0	5	0	33	0	30	3	19	2	0	3	0	0	0	163
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	7	0	50	0	104	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	231
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	86	4	6	0	99	0	84	21	5	1	0	5	0	0	0	311
Singida	0	2	0	0	0	74	0	28	0	14	0	91	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	221
Tabora	10	2	0	0	0	117	0	20	0	42	0	135	13	45	5	0	9	0	0	0	398
Tanga	1	68	0	0	0	332	1	204	14	15	0	195	5	20	1	1	77	0	0	0	934
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	109	31	0	10	2	0	72	0	1	3	0	3	1	0	0	232
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	1	7	0	0	26
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	0	0	16
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	12
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	3	7	30	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	52
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,302</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,521</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Kaskazini Unguja	0	19	0	4	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Kusini Pemba	0	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Kusini Unguja	2	21	0	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Mjini Magharibi	0	32	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>168</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,553</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,321</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,689</b>

Source: TPF



## **2.4 Offences with High Impact to the Society**

In addition to commonly known offences as specified in the preceding pages, analysis was also carried out for emerging offences such as certain types of murder and gender based violence, cyber crime, spread of small arms and light weapons, illegal immigrants, terrorism, illicit drug trafficking and mob justice.

### **2.4.1 Murder and Its Causes**

Murder offences have various causes including mob justice. A large number of murder cases were caused by livestock thefts, robbery, superstition, envy/adultery, vengeance, albino killings, drunkenness, family quarrels, misfortune, psychosis, motor vehicle and motorcycle robberies. Regions with large number of reported cases were Tabora (306), Mbeya (300), Kagera (271), Geita (178), Dodoma (168), Mwanza (167) and Morogoro (160). (see Table 10).

**Table 10: Number of Reported Murder Cases and People Killed by Reason, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Reported Cases	Murdered People																				Cattle Theft			Robbers		Superstitious Beliefs				Public Fighting						Motorvehicles	Motorcycles	Madness	Other Reasons	Accused		
		Total	M	F	Thieves	Owners	Thieves	Owners	Albino	Aged People	Other	Theft	Domestic	Pombe Shops	Jelousy	Grudge	Accident	Rape	M	F	Total																						
Arusha	70	76	58	18	4	0	9	0	0	1	3	3	16	1	4	4	2	1	0	0	0	28	21	7	28																		
Ilala	104	104	90	14	16	1	19	0	0	1	2	22	8	4	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	19	27	1	28																		
Temeke	99	103	97	6	8	2	21	0	0	0	1	35	8	2	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	14	43	4	47																		
Kinondoni	136	136	124	12	9	8	16	6	0	0	0	40	6	1	7	1	5	0	0	0	0	37	46	5	51																		
Dodoma	168	211	186	25	12	0	13	4	0	11	10	28	24	20	34	9	3	0	0	0	0	43	174	15	189																		
Geita	178	183	145	38	8	2	29	4	1	8	22	19	22	3	8	3	2	0	1	3	0	48	117	28	145																		
Iringa	77	90	75	15	4	3	10	2	0	0	9	19	12	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	18	50	6	56																		
Kagera	271	271	213	58	15	5	10	0	0	3	15	15	38	7	18	22	12	0	0	0	1	110	111	25	136																		
Katavi	94	94	72	22	0	1	0	4	0	7	12	9	5	3	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	43	46	5	51																		
Kigoma	94	103	85	18	7	0	9	15	0	5	14	0	5	5	9	6	2	0	0	0	0	26	47	7	54																		
Kilimanjaro	93	111	89	22	5	0	11	6	0	0	3	7	26	3	6	5	2	3	0	2	0	32	74	4	78																		
Lindi	71	78	66	12	12	0	2	0	0	9	0	9	20	7	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	7	41	3	44																		
Mara	100	101	89	12	19	3	11	1	0	4	5	13	11	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	26	68	6	74																		
Manyara	79	79	68	11	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	14	7	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	44	51	1	52																		
Mbeya	300	305	251	54	6	0	9	0	0	27	6	81	32	27	51	19	1	0	0	0	1	45	208	8	216																		
Morogoro	160	161	134	27	4	5	10	4	0	7	1	21	29	4	20	11	5	0	1	1	0	38	91	7	98																		
Mtwara	70	93	81	12	3	1	20	6	0	0	0	21	9	4	2	1	6	3	0	2	0	15	27	1	28																		
Mwanza	167	167	140	27	4	0	26	2	0	3	25	21	26	11	9	11	17	0	0	0	0	12	119	22	141																		
Njombe	89	89	69	20	0	1	2	2	0	7	9	9	13	5	10	4	4	1	0	2	1	19	65	12	77																		
Pwani	106	126	110	16	15	1	17	13	0	5	6	5	20	6	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	24	75	6	81																		
Rukwa	126	126	99	27	16	0	5	0	0	11	14	10	24	5	8	8	5	1	0	0	1	18	125	10	135																		
Ruvuma	82	82	62	20	5	2	11	7	0	0	3	4	20	13	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	39	5	44																		
Shinyanga	106	109	87	22	2	1	2	0	0	21	14	17	7	6	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	24	49	2	51																		
Simiyu	115	119	95	24	4	0	4	1	0	8	31	16	9	2	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	20	70	21	91																		
Singida	108	108	94	14	2	0	3	1	0	2	24	14	24	2	8	12	1	0	0	0	0	15	102	0	102																		
Tabora	306	323	217	106	2	11	11	7	0	50	0	50	16	6	41	41	1	3	0	0	0	84	116	10	126																		
Tanga	98	104	92	12	12	2	2	1	0	0	5	11	12	7	12	9	1	0	0	0	4	26	77	6	83																		
Tarime - Rorya	70	70	67	3	6	0	5	9	0	0	0	0	2	6	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	33	31	0	31																		
Wanamaji	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	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																		
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0																		
Kaskazini Pemba	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0																		
Kaskazini Unguja	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1																		
Kusini Pemba	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	11																		
Kusini Unguja	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2																		
Mjini Magharibi	8	8	7	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	1	11																		
Total	3,560	3,746	3,075	671	200	51	290	99	1	190	235	507	460	178	330	206	84	13	2	10	13	877	2,133	229	2,362																		

Source: TPF

### **2.4.2 Gender Based Violence**

The community faces challenges related to gender based violence such as rape, unnatural offence, child desertion, child stealing, female genital mutilation, assaults. In such circumstances, Police Force reform program has continued to raise public awareness and strengthening gender desks in police stations to encourage citizens to report gender violence cases. This has led to positive responses compared to previous years.

In 2015, a total of 23,012 gender violence cases were reported compared to 21,517 in 2014. This is an increase of 1,495 cases equivalent to 6.9 percent. The police regions with large number of cases were Temeke (3,547), Ilala (2,479), Arusha (2,129), Morogoro (1,703) and Rukwa (1,498). While police regions with small numbers were Kusini Pemba (4), Kaskazini Pemba (13) and Mjini Magharibi (15). The leading types of gender based violence cases reported were rape (5,802), assaults causing bodily harm (4,092) assault (3,674), abusive language (2,892) and grievous bodily harm (2,798) as shown in Table 11.



**Table 11: Number of Victims of Gender Based Offences by Type of Offence and Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Defilement		Killing of Elders		Beating		Assault Causing Greivous Harm		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	225	43	10	16	12	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	95	329	0	4	0	0
Ilala	221	50	13	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	8	125	124	282	9	30	0	0
Kinondoni	409	83	29	8	5	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	29	31	32	4	34	0	0
Temeke	438	112	27	5	5	7	6	0	0	0	0	9	121	217	388	2	129	0	0
Dodoma	194	49	6	2	2	4	1	1	0	4	7	8	10	0	13	0	2	0	0
Geita	144	1	0	2	3	5	4	0	0	1	5	0	0	22	26	0	16	0	0
Iringa	164	21	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	89	6	85	1	13	0	0
Kagera	192	7	1	11	7	3	1	1	0	0	3	10	14	66	26	5	8	0	0
Katavi	117	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	5	28	0	5	0	0
Kigoma	214	29	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	10	39	6	34	0	21	0	0
Kilimanjaro	202	32	10	2	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	21	3	1	0	0
Lindi	113	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Manyara	157	28	3	6	2	7	6	1	0	1	3	0	11	0	0	0	10	0	0
Mara	122	13	3	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mbeya	530	26	5	6	9	11	7	0	0	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	316	31	9	5	2	4	6	0	0	2	5	9	37	76	102	0	9	0	0
Mtwara	84	12	3	4	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	70	0	3	0	0
Mwanza	165	17	0	2	5	3	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Njombe	105	5	1	4	2	2	1	0	0	1	6	5	8	24	31	0	7	0	0
Pwani	339	46	7	3	3	5	3	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	174	5	0	4	4	1	2	0	0	2	9	1	1	99	241	2	5	0	0
Ruvuma	144	13	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	2	9	0	0	0
Shinyanga	181	16	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	7	16	0	0	27	33	26	84	0	0
Simiyu	97	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	16	0	0	0	0
Singida	116	8	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	26	0	8	0	0
Tabora	195	42	17	1	2	2	3	0	0	17	33	0	0	30	43	0	34	0	0
Tanga	286	44	6	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	24	22	50	0	0
Tarime Rorya	102	6	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	2	0	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
Viwanja vya Ndege	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	3
Kaskazini Pemba	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	15	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	11	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,802	771	157	115	90	82	64	9	3	47	143	71	485	930	1,868	83	480	0	3

**Table 11 (ctd): Number of Victims of Gender Based Offences by Type of Offence and Police Region, Tanzania, 2015.**

Police Region	Common Assault		Assault Causing Harm		Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	M	F	
Arusha	130	451	0	156	0	0	117	401	4	68	0	0	2	18	4	41	2,129
Ilala	109	174	352	452	1	42	218	194	31	30	0	0	3	0	0	7	2,479
Kinondoni	60	69	46	85	5	0	58	83	45	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,145
Temeke	50	200	377	802	0	0	106	464	8	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,547
Dodoma	10	18	3	12	0	0	2	11	2	10	0	0	0	4	0	8	383
Geita	72	61	25	25	0	0	5	33	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	1	461
Iringa	5	140	1	71	0	0	3	28	3	23	0	5	0	12	3	45	741
Kagera	47	68	33	110	0	1	10	17	6	25	8	6	9	29	1	1	726
Katavi	8	74	0	0	0	0	21	43	8	8	0	0	1	11	0	0	343
Kigoma	24	68	6	30	0	0	59	75	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	633
Kilimanjaro	26	25	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	364
Lindi	2	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	12	0	15	202
Manyara	0	46	111	0	0	0	0	0	14	8	0	0	0	6	1	19	440
Mara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	158
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621
Morogoro	210	381	15	36	0	0	199	240	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,703
Mtwara	91	147	1	25	0	1	15	21	2	15	1	13	0	9	0	5	555
Mwanza	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	0	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	223
Njombe	2	19	52	98	0	0	4	10	1	15	6	4	1	8	1	2	425
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	412
Rukwa	0	0	173	567	0	0	32	103	33	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,498
Ruvuma	3	34	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
Shinyanga	37	37	75	205	0	0	7	29	1	14	0	0	1	9	1	9	821
Simiyu	0	0	4	52	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	186
Singida	60	156	13	55	0	0	37	32	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	541
Tabora	30	145	0	0	0	0	14	28	0	46	0	0	0	17	5	30	734
Tanga	217	125	0	0	0	1	33	93	5	9	0	0	0	46	12	6	1,031
Tarime - Rorya	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	140
Wanamaji	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	7	16	1	9	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
<b>Jumla</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>23,012</b>

Source: TPF

### **2.4.3 Unlawful Possession of Firearms**

Unlawful possession of firearms has been a main factor that has contributed to an increase of crime. Police Force has continued to seize various types of firearms and ammunitions. This has been achieved through the use of intelligence information, special operations and community policing. In 2015, a total of 492 weapons and 5,990 ammunitions were seized as shown in Table 12.

Among the seized weapons were shotguns (69), pistols (47), rifle (43) and SMG (41). The leading regions found with a large number of illegal possession of weapons were Rukwa (49), Katavi (37), Tabora (37), Pwani (32), Kigoma (31) and Mbeya (31).

Table 12: Number of Cases and Number of Firearms (S) and Ammunition (R) Seized by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015

																													Suspects (M/F)						
																													Arms		Ammunition				
	Cases		SAR		SMG		Uzi Gun		Shotgun		Fn		Mark Iv		G3		Pistol		Air Gun		Rifle		AK 47		Gobole		Bomb		Explosive		Total		M	F	M
Police Region	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	S	R	kg	grm	Arms (S)	Ammunition (R)					
Arusha	7	1	0	0	2	115	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	29	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	145	13	0	1	0	
Ilala	11	10	0	0	2	21	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	42	9	0	0	0	
Temeke	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	0	0	3	17	0	0	5	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	73	7	0	0	0	
Kinondoni	16	1	1	14	2	10	0	0	2	49	0	0	0	0	0	10	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	102	21	1	0	0	
Dodoma	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	13	4	13	0	0	0	
Geita	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	16	6	11	0	2	1	
Iringa	27	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	53	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	6	28	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	31	92	24	1	1	0	
Kagera	15	9	0	157	0	121	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	9	105	0	0	0	14	394	12	0	5	1	
Katavi	34	4	0	0	0	24	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	32	31	0	0	0	37	61	26	0	0	0	
Kigoma	32	3	5	6	8	1,453	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	15	77	2	0	0	31	1,704	25	0	0	0	
Kilimanjaro	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	10	0	0	0		
Lindi	4	4	1	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	8	6	0	1	0		
Mara	9	8	0	0	4	753	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	763	6	1	9	0		
Manyara	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	12	1	0	17	5	10	3	2	0		
Mbeya	27	3	2	0	0	8	1	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	31	29	14	0	2	4	
Morogoro	25	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	113	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	12	1	0	250	26	116	25	2	0	0	
Mtwara	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0		
Mwanza	10	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	4	3	3	0	0		
Njombe	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0		
Pwani	20	10	2	0	3	355	0	0	8	124	0	0	0	0	0	40	1	19	0	0	1	63	0	0	17	0	0	0	32	601	13	0	6	0	
Rukwa	38	15	0	0	1	414	0	0	10	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	507	0	0	32	39	0	0	49	1,020	28	4	11	2	
Ruvuma	19	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	156	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	19	161	12	0	5	0	
Shinyanga	4	1	0	0	1	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	166	3	0	0	0		
Simiyu	5	1	0	272	3	59	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	331	4	0	0	0		
Singida	11	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	13	0	11	0	0	0	
Tabora	45	5	0	0	4	93	0	0	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	6	0	0	37	127	43	1	0	0	
Tanga	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	19	0	0	18	0	0	0	22	19	21	0	2	0	
Tarime - Rorya	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	1	0	0	0		
Wanamaji	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reli	0	1	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	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania Mainland	442	116	13	450	39	3,603	1	3	69	454	1	0	6	28	9	179	46	178	0	0	43	795	4	33	258	267	3	250	0	489	5,990	377	16	47	8
Kaskazini 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaskazini Unguja	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kusini Unguja	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0		
Mjini Magharibi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		
Tanzania Zanzibar	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0		
Tanzania	444	116	13	450	41	3603	1	3	69	454	1	0	6	28	9	179	47	178	0	0	43	795	4	33	258	267	3	250	0	492	5,990	379	16	47	8

Source: TPF

#### **2.4.4 Illegal Immigrants**

Illegal immigration is one of the emerging offences, caused by civil wars and political instability which occur in some countries. This has caused the increase of illegal immigrants in our country. In collaboration with the Department of Immigration and other stakeholders, the Police Force has been dealing with this challenge. Apart from illegal immigrants coming from neighbouring countries it has also been noted that other illegal immigrants came from countries that are not our neighbours such as Pakistan, Ethiopia, Somalia and India which are shown in Table 13.

Regions with a large number of illegal immigrants were Kigoma (2,144), Mbeya (397) Kagera (276) and Kilimanjaro (172). Statistics show that the majority of illegal immigrants came from Burundi (2,484), Ethiopia (779) and Somalia (93). A total number of 928 cases were registered. Some illegal immigrants were arrested in groups and others individually.

Table 13: Number of Illegal Immigrants by Nationality , Sex and Police Region, Tanzania, 2015

Police Region	Cases	Nationality																												Total Illegal Immigrants					
		Somalia		Pakistan		Ethiopia		Kenya		Burundi		Congo		Rwanda		Zambia		India		Mozambique		Uganda		Zimbabwe		Malawi		Comoro				Nigeria		China	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Arusha	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0		
Ilala	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	2
Temeke	23	6	28	5	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	44	28	
Kinondoni	25	0	0	0	0	38	0	2	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1	
Dodoma	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Geita	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Iringa	19	1	0	0	0	11	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1	
Kagera	168	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	171	39	1	0	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	232	44	
Katavi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kigoma	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,746	385	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,756	388	
Kilimanjaro	22	2	0	0	0	161	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	171	1	
Lindi	4	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	
Mara	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Manyara	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Mbeya	72	30	0	0	0	212	4	0	0	44	49	17	9	17	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326	71	
Morogoro	6	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	
Mtwara	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	
Mwanza	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Njombe	1	0	0	0	0	29	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	0	29	0	
Pwani	33	5	0	0	0	45	0	3	1	12	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	81	3	
Rukwa	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Ruvuma	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Simiyu	5	0	0	0	0	7	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	0	7	0	
Singida	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tabora	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	
Tanga	77	16	4	0	0	123	1	24	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	8	
Tarime - Rorya	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Wanamaji	1	0	0	0	0	16	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	0	16	0	
Reli	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	
Tazara	4	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Viwanja vya Ndege	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania Mainland	928	61	32	5	0	774	5	47	5	2,007	477	47	13	48	12	5	0	3	0	2	1	32	3	2	0	17	0	10	0	6	0	2	0	3,068	548
Kaskazini 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kaskazini Unguja	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kusini Unguja	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Mjini Magharibi	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania Zanzibar	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tanzania	928	61	32	5	0	774	5	47	5	2,007	477	47	13	48	12	5	0	3	0	2	1	32	3	2	0	17	0	10	0	6	0	2	0	3,068	548

Source: TPF

#### **2.4.5 Cyber Crime Offences**

Cyber crime offences appears to increase from day to day, this has been triggered by the use of information and communication technology, socially and economically. The main types of cyber criminal offences which occur frequently are theft through ATM, abusive language through text message, forgery, money laundering, hacking of confidential information and fake identity in SIM card registration. Cyber law which, started to be used since 20<sup>th</sup> February, 2015, has become an important tool to combat such crimes. In response to such offences, the Tanzania Police Force continues to conduct capacity building to its staff in collaboration with other stakeholders, procure new investigative tools, educate and make the public aware through media.

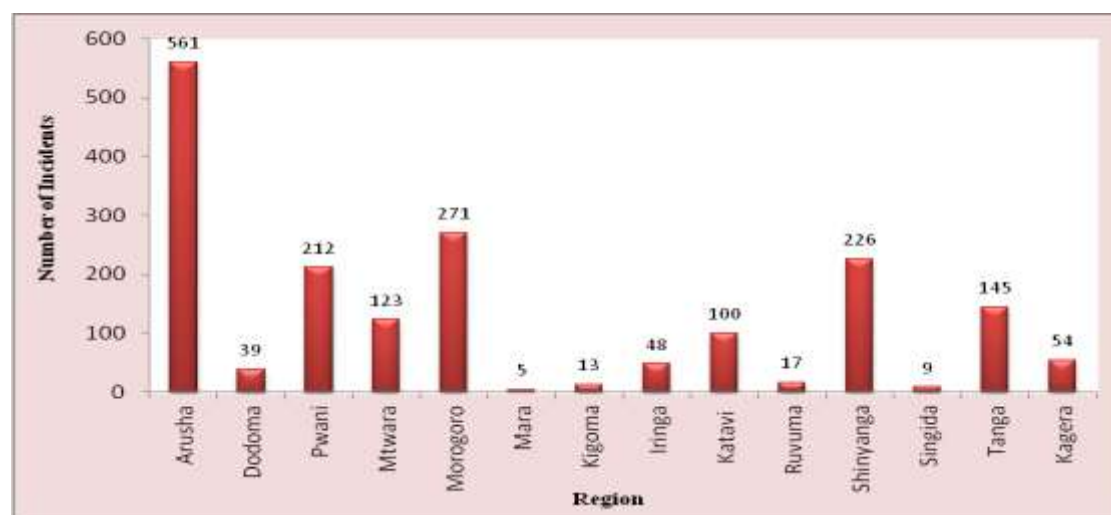
In 2015, a total of 1,823 cases were reported as shown in Table 14. This type of offence has been increasing from year 2013 to 2015. Regions with large numbers of incidents in year 2015 were Arusha (561), Morogoro (271), Shinyanga (226), Pwani (212), Tanga (145), Mtwara (123) and Katavi (100) as shown in Figure 4.

**Table 14: Number of Cyber Criminal Incidents by Administrative Region, Tanzania, 2010 – 2015**

S/N	Region	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Arusha	30	35	22	19	65	561
2	Dar-es-salaam	50	54	40	50	64	n.a
3	Dodoma	31	38	18	10	n.a	39
4	Pwani	18	25	15	8	18	212
5	Katavi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	11	100
6	Lindi	13	19	9	7	4	n.a
7	Mtwara	10	12	11	19	6	123
8	Mwanza	40	45	33	18	n.a	n.a
9	Morogoro	34	30	22	20	19	271
10	Mara	15	10	12	6	14	5
11	Kigoma	18	20	9	11	22	13
12	Kilimanjaro	25	27	23	18	59	n.a
13	Manyara	10	12	15	9	21	n.a
14	Iringa	15	16	20	12	2	48
15	Mbeya	30	35	24	17	17	0
16	Ruvuma	10	12	20	15	n.a	17
17	Shinyanga	20	19	9	10	n.a	226
18	Singida	7	10	5	5	n.a	9
19	Tabora	11	19	7	5	3	n.a
20	Tanga	18	31	28	16	n.a	145
21	Kagera	17	33	25	14	22	54
22	Rukwa	10	15	15	9	4	n.a
23	Simiyu	0	0	4	5	14	n.a
24	Geita	0	0	4	5	n.a	n.a
25	Njombe	0	0	9	5	15	n.a
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>		<b>432</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,823</b>
1	Kaskazini Pemba	1	2	0	4	0	0
2	Kaskazini Unguja	3	4	2	3	0	0
3	Kusini Pemba	0	1	2	2	0	0
4	Kusini Unguja	4	9	5	3	0	0
5	Mjini Magharibi	4	9	6	8	0	0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>		<b>444</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,823</b>

Source: TPF

**Figure 4: Number of Cyber Criminal Incidents by Region, Tanzania, 2015**





#### **2.4.6 Illicit Drug Offences**

It has been observed that many young people are affected by the use of drugs. These drugs are divided into two categories, industrial and agricultural. In 2015, a total of 89.287 kilograms of industrial drug were confiscated, compared to 649.991 kilograms in 2014. Agricultural drug in 2015 amounted to a total of 38,622.856 were confiscated compared to 31,716.755 kilograms in 2014.

Tables 15 and 16 show the quantity of industrial and agricultural drug and the number of suspects arrested.

**Table 15: Industrial Drug Cases, Quantities Confiscated and Suspects Arrested by Police Region Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Cocaine					Heroin				
	Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects		Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects	
		Kg	Gram	M	F		Kg	Gram	M	F
Arusha	27	11	792.2	58	44	9	0	12.09	19	19
Ilala	22	0	761	34	0	8	0	63	14	7
Temeke	11	0	32	26	0	37	0	1146	132	0
Kinondoni	31	1	758	71	7	27	0	52	32	1
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Geita	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	5	0	42	5	0	7	0	98.87	9	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	2	0
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	945.2	3	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	6	51	579.9	10	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	601	2	0
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	608.87	57	3
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	24.42	8	0
Mwanza	2	0	495	7	0	14	0	11.04	20	3
Njombe	1	0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	5	0	9.036	7	0	15	0	34.4	24	1
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	34.66	6	0
Tabora	10	1	870.11	17	1	2	0	244	2	1
Tanga	1	0	20	1	0	68	2	267.95	90	4
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanamaji	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
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	24.5	0	4
<b>Tanzania Bara</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>788.396</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>751.9</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>44</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6.3719	2	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	621.672	18	1
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3.187	4	0
Kusini Unguja	2	2	30.313	2	0	21	2	798.2295	20	1
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	32	1	286.899	25	0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30.313</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>716.3592</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>818.709</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>468.2596</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>46</b>

Source: TPF

**Table 16: Agricultural Drug Cases, Quantities Confiscated and Suspects Arrested by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Bhang					Cannabis Resin					Khat				
	Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects		Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects		Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects	
		Kg	Gram	M	F		Kg	Gram	M	F		Kg	Gram	M	F
Arusha	314	1117	516.78	330	109	0	0	0	0	0	207	1,601	297	206	179
Ilala	590	497	93	1,434	73	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	802	42	0
Temeke	1,773	417	464	3,694	212	0	0	0	0	0	19	8	402	50	6
Kinondoni	1,144	793	45	2,399	276	0	0	0	0	0	43	129	583	101	16
Dodoma	239	233	150.8	303	14	0	0	0	0	0	71	135	355	93	7
Geita	140	461	121.3	165	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	117	606	974.92	137	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	525	8	0
Kagera	141	300	402.5	166	2	0	0	0	0	0	49	191	3,263	91	1
Katavi	40	318	2275	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	149	273	745.04	169	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0
Kilimanjaro	266	632	789.5	226	33	0	0	0	0	0	372	2,556	604	337	63
Lindi	94	369	655	82	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	97	158	568.7	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	55	0	14	0
Manyara	104	245	542	61	8	0	0	0	0	0	139	2,027	184	82	16
Mbeya	294	336	443	388	17	0	0	0	0	0	2	88	200	4	0
Morogoro	323	1,473	461.25	446	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	68	280	17	0
Mtwara	94	324	945.01	94	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	201	392	906.44	279	19	0	0	0	0	0	20	130	905	31	3
Njombe	60	56	146.55	65	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	408	1,074	675.3	638	123	0	0	0	0	0	30	378	172.5	36	1
Rukwa	52	179	730	56	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	61	478	455.89	74	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	64	289	524.8	92	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	250.5	13	0
Simiyu	86	1,172	409	68	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	117	15	7	2
Singida	74	69	748.36	165	2	0	0	0	0	0	28	35	701.23	32	0
Tabora	117	2,754	748.85	130	11	0	0	0	0	0	20	27	914	13	1
Tanga	332	910	168.258	367	41	0	0	0	0	0	204	8,978	156.5	268	35
Tarime - Rorya	109	6,005	883	69	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanamaji	4	6	35.52	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	3	6	700.2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	8	54	200	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	2	0	60.12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	38	500.5	3	0
Tanzania Mainland	7,500	22,013	585.088	12,266	1009	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	16,599	110.23	1,450	330
Kaskazini Pemba	6	0	0.75	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	17	2	252.98	13	1	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	10.8	1	0
Kusini Pemba	3	0	31.3	3	0	2	0	312	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	16	1	64.826	14	2	1	0	27.5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	11	5	596.704	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	864.2	0	0
Tanzania Zanzibar	53	8	946.56	41	3	7	0	339.5	3	0	3	0	875	1	0
Tanzania	7,553	22,022	531.648	12,307	1012	7	0	339.5	3	0	1,276	16,599	985.23	1,451	330

Source: TPF

### 2.4.7 Extra Judicial Incidents (Mob Justice)

The most recent experience in our society reveals that people have developed a tendency to make decisions of punishing people suspected to have committed an offence. This behaviour is contrary to the rule of law. However, the Police Force is continuing with its strategy to control this behaviour by educating the public about the consequences of non-compliance with rule of law. Table 17 shows that, a total of 997 people were killed extra judicially in 2015, compared with 929 people who were killed in 2014. This is an increase 68 people, equivalent to 7.32 percent.

**Table 17: Number of Extra Judicial Killings by Police Region, Tanzania, 2008 - 2015**

Police Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arusha	25	32	25	27	6	28	29	16
Ilala	45	36	54	49	35	59	40	57
Temeke	106	66	50	80	77	101	70	64
Kinondoni	94	109	78	76	66	80	72	65
Dodoma	32	41	28	34	1	15	40	53
Geita	0	0	0	0	11	39	39	56
Iringa	15	13	12	33	6	7	7	33
Kagera	51	58	28	53	21	41	31	40
Katavi	0	0	0	0	14	21	15	9
Kigoma	0	19	8	26	10	12	13	16
Kilimanjaro	13	9	25	33	16	21	25	23
Lindi	0	21	20	9	10	26	9	23
Mara	85	159	61	57	2	49	55	43
Manyara	7	6	8	8	17	6	1	3
Mbeya	86	85	112	124	90	121	62	96
Morogoro	23	27	41	24	22	25	52	35
Mtwara	38	39	12	26	30	39	24	44
Mwanza	102	284	189	175	53	141	103	51
Njombe	0	0	0	0	11	10	14	11
Pwani	2	20	17	31	10	25	39	37
Rukwa	67	64	44	47	52	43	27	31
Ruvuma	0	0	0	18	8	16	16	20
Shinyanga	84	168	146	153	40	46	34	21
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	21	21	13	24
Singida	4	14	12	17	14	14	12	19
Tabora	134	109	83	97	47	60	51	63
Tanga	16	25	15	23	16	25	17	25
Tarime - Rorya	0	30	31	19	8	6	14	11
Wanamaji		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>989</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	2	1	1	1	2	1	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Kusini Unguja	0	0	1	0	1	6	4	1
Mjini Magharibi	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	3
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>997</b>

Source: TPF

## **2.5 Handling of Cases**

The Handling of cases in general involves receiving of reported cases, investigation of the cases and taking authorized cases to court. Depending on court cases proceedings, some cases are convicted, some are acquitted and others are left pending. In the case whereby the police after investigation can not determine such cases are closed. For the years 2014 and 2015 the situation was as follows. -

In 2015, a total of 68,814 cases were reported in various police stations compared to 70,153 cases reported in 2014. This is a decrease of 1,339 cases equivalent to 1.9 percent.

In 2014, a total of 26,628 cases were not disposed of and continued to be addressed in 2015. Among these, 12,741 cases continued to be investigated and 13,887 cases were still in court.

Of the total 68,814 cases, 29,011 cases were taken to court, 32,060 cases were still under investigation by the end of the year and the Police closed 7,950 cases.

A total of 95,442 cases were handled including 68,814 cases reported in 2015 and 26,628 cases carried forward from 2014.

A total of 44,801 cases are still under investigations and they are 46.9 percent of all cases reported, of which 12,741 cases were from previous year and are equivalent to 28.4 percent.

As for the cases which are still in court, whose total is 42,898 (44.9 percent pf all the cases) these include 13,887 cases from the previous year which is equivalent to 32.4 percent.

Some cases were closed in Police stations for various reasons (NOD - 655, NFA - 2,686, U – 4,609) and they totally 7,950, which is 8.3% of these cases is the case in the previous 1,242 which is equivalent to 15.6%.

Also, in 2015, a total of 4,395cases were convicted in the court which is equivalent to 15.1 percent compared with those convicted in 2014 which constituted 14.3 percent.

In the case of aquital, 1,257 cases were aquited, which is equivalent to 4.3 percent of the total reported cases in 2015, compared to 3.8 percent in 2014.

However, there are still 37,246 cases which are still in court in various stages. Among these, 13,887 cases equivalent to 37.3 percent are from the previous year, and 23,359 cases which is equivalent to 62.7 percent are current case.

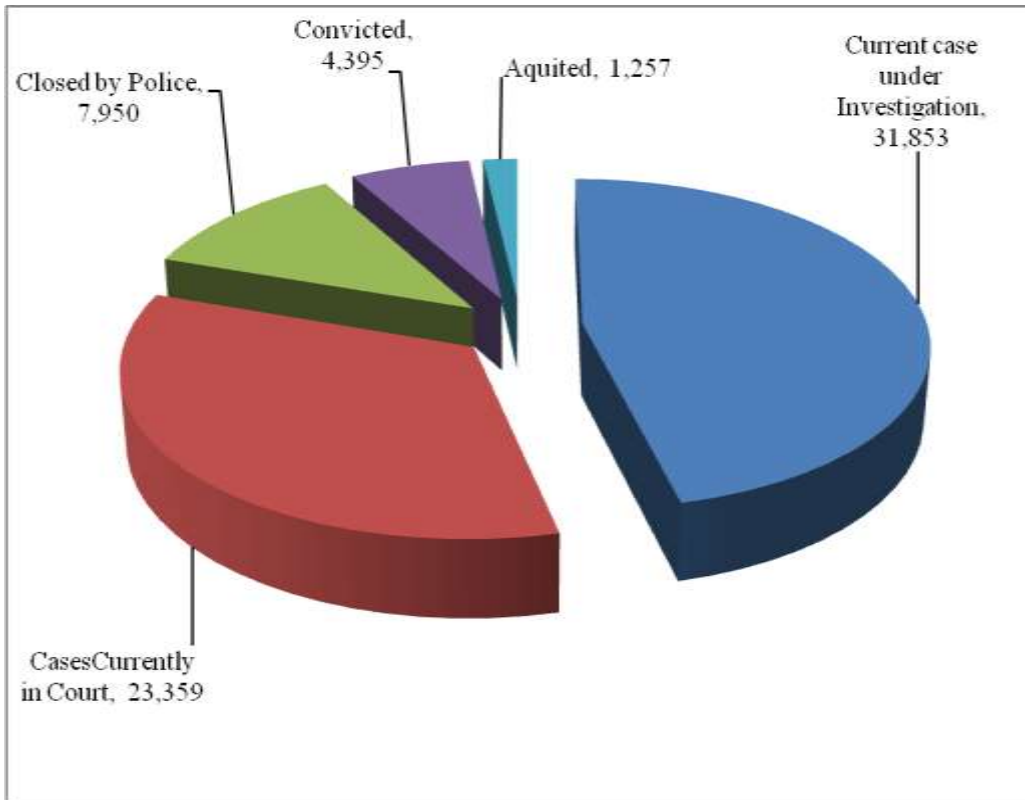
**Table 18: Number of Cases and Disposal of Case by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Current Reported Cases	Previous Cases		Total No. of Cases	After Investigation						Available in High Court			Under Investigation
		Under Investigation	Pending Court Cases		Closed			Available in Court (District & RM)			Current	Convicted	Nolle Proseque	
					NFA	NOD	"U"	Current Cases	Convicted	Aquited				
Arusha	2,744	867	1028	4,639	35	16	40	1,101	75	65	2	2	3	1,412
Ilala	4,011	349	148	4,508	249	161	668	774	300	185	0	0	0	1,674
Temeke	5,848	360	260	6,468	85	7	154	2,217	554	109	0	0	0	2,722
Kinondoni	8,804	2,791	385	11,980	759	181	1,776	1,361	181	183	0	0	0	4,363
Dodoma	1,932	508	610	3,050	82	15	107	770	346	71	0	0	0	541
Geita	1,293	89	112	1,494	29	0	40	511	249	55	0	0	0	409
Iringa	1,119	349	992	2,460	1	0	14	525	192	43	0	0	0	344
Kagera	3,426	618	856	4,900	58	4	40	1,340	169	12	10	0	0	1,803
Katavi	836	151	538	1,525	10	2	9	324	68	2	0	0	0	421
Kigoma	2,370	184	268	2,822	143	0	43	795	137	5	0	0	0	1,247
Kilimanjaro	2,585	193	208	2,986	94	8	97	1,181	237	50	6	0	0	918
Lindi	1,188	44	35	1,267	31	1	36	400	92	17	0	0	0	611
Mara	2,186	421	380	2,987	32	4	70	815	34	15	0	0	0	1,216
Manyara	1,799	319	342	2,460	106	32	114	755	123	34	14	0	0	635
Mbeya	2,692	406	820	3,918	65	11	193	1,167	102	16	0	0	0	1,138
Morogoro	4,210	491	1,461	6,162	147	59	229	1,474	274	38	2	0	0	1,989
Mtwara	1,354	456	179	1,989	22	13	49	472	134	6	0	0	0	658
Mwanza	1,441	621	1,023	3,085	15	2	22	500	81	16	0	0	0	805
Njombe	932	125	67	1,124	33	9	48	352	91	46	2	0	7	353
Pwani	3,735	249	103	4,087	200	41	379	1,261	85	18	0	0	0	1,751
Rukwa	1,559	149	71	1,779	68	21	95	541	200	46	17	5	7	588
Ruvuma	2,084	137	606	2,827	2	4	8	996	8	0	0	0	0	1,066
Shinyanga	1,432	492	791	2,715	72	13	116	533	59	7	0	0	0	632
Simiyu	996	373	633	2,002	34	7	39	342	82	8	0	0	0	484
Singida	1,281	244	594	2,119	27	0	38	405	151	81	0	0	0	579
Tabora	2,382	231	106	2,719	51	7	64	720	134	48	0	0	8	1,358
Tanga	2,513	233	576	3,322	89	21	77	1,021	162	21	0	0	0	1,122
Tarime - Rorya	1,242	635	243	2,120	21	13	25	497	8	11	2	0	1	667
Wanamaji	70	38	17	125	6	0	1	13	5	0	0	0	0	45
Reli	85	29	15	129	15	0	1	3	6	0	8	1	0	60
Tazara	35	178	3	216	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	30
Viwanja vya Ndege	90	10	23	123	2	0	0	20	13	1	0	0	0	54
Tanzania Mainland	68,274	12,340	13,493	94,107	2,584	652	4,592	23,187	4,355	1,209	63	8	26	31,695
Kaskazini Pemba	46	77	27	150	0	0	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	24
Kaskazini Unguja	115	101	107	323	27	3	11	42	6	14	0	0	0	12
Kusini Pemba	77	92	31	200	19	0	2	31	2	11	0	0	0	12
Kusini Unguja	179	91	100	370	34	0	4	36	3	18	0	0	0	84
Mjini Magharibi	123	40	129	292	22	0	0	63	9	3	0	0	0	26
Tanzania Zanzibar	540	401	394	1335	102	3	17	172	40	48	0	0	0	158
Tanzania (2015)	68,814	12,741	13,887	95,442	2,686	655	4,609	23,359	4,395	1,257	63	8	26	31,853
Tanzania (2014)	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: TPF

- No Further Action (NFA)
- No Offence Disclosed (NOD)
- Undetected - (U)

**Figure 5: Disposal of Cases Registered in 2015, Tanzania**



## CHAPTER THREE

### ROAD SAFETY

#### 3.0 Introduction

Due to growth and expansion of the economy, improvement of road infrastructure and increased incomes, there have been a significant increase in transportation equipment. This increase has not been in line with road safety literacy and training among those road users and others (example pedal cyclists, pushcart operators and pedestrians). There has been a lot of non compliance with traffic rules and regulations by drivers and pedestrians.

This situation has resulted into an increase in traffic offences (minor offences) and road accidents. Road accidents are among the major causes of labour force reduction, destruction of infrastructure and property, injuries and death .

#### 3.1 Traffic Offences by Police Region

There has been an increase of road transportation in all regions in the country. Due to this increase, the traffic offences have increased too. Table 19 shows the distribution of traffic incidents by Police region in 2015.

In Tanzania Mainland, the regions with large numbers of traffic incidents were Kinondoni (172,009), Ilala (122,344), Arusha (112,461), Temeke (107,010) and Morogoro (86,502). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the largest number of traffic incidents was Mjini Magharibi (6,764) and the regions with small numbers of incidents were Kaskazini Pemba (1,299) and Kaskazini Unguja (2,595). In Tanzania Mainland, the region with the smallest number of incidents was Katavi (7,582).

The minor traffic offences were by far the largest and constituted 99.3 percent of all road traffic incidents. The minor incidents include wrong parking, unfastened seat belt, over speeding, usage of mobile phone while driving, passing traffic red light, wrong turn in prohibited crossing, driving without a license and others. Following these incidents, a total number of 1,249,642 of whom males were 1,249,622 and females were 20. Those offences caused the death of 3,574 people ,out of that 2,845 were male and 729 were female and injuries were 9,993 out of that 7,400 were male and 2,593 were female.



**Table 19: Number of Traffic Offences by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Offences	Minor Offences	Road Accidents	Fatal Accidents	Injured Accidents	Normal Accidents	DeadPersons		Injured Persons		Suspects	
							M	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	112,461	112,408	53	21	20	12	21	5	43	17	101,500	0
Ilala	122,344	120,913	1,431	101	973	357	100	9	1,192	344	109,380	0
Temeke	107,010	105,593	1,420	82	913	425	76	20	1,012	322	92,793	0
Kinondoni	172,009	171,283	723	110	283	330	93	24	297	142	155,690	0
Dodoma	41,847	41,537	310	124	116	70	131	13	212	68	37,389	0
Geita	24,205	24,107	98	75	22	1	75	13	138	57	21,998	0
Iringa	36,677	36,542	135	108	27	0	169	44	140	37	33,434	0
Kagera	47,905	47,801	104	67	27	10	68	18	77	22	43,530	0
Katavi	7,582	7,470	112	37	60	15	42	7	96	26	6,891	0
Kigoma	18,005	17,923	82	62	17	3	63	16	84	49	16,584	0
Kilimanjaro	54,649	54,449	200	58	101	41	57	15	180	59	49,124	0
Lindi	18,639	18,381	258	85	120	53	83	19	203	89	17,103	0
Mara	14,191	14,079	92	68	23	1	58	19	60	33	13,043	0
Manyara	37,979	37,694	305	90	138	77	94	22	319	131	34,008	0
Mbeya	71,806	71,372	434	264	170	0	181	153	265	216	63,952	0
Morogoro	86,502	86,123	379	251	109	19	276	45	457	178	78,437	0
Mtwara	27,328	27,266	62	49	12	1	42	16	47	15	25,197	0
Mwanza	69,900	69,694	206	152	44	10	136	35	178	37	61,295	0
Njombe	31,362	31,260	102	91	10	1	78	25	45	28	28,410	0
Pwani	78,530	78,062	468	175	283	10	184	33	585	147	70,323	0
Rukwa	11,710	11,657	53	43	10	0	37	10	24	6	10,623	0
Ruvuma	11,634	11,229	405	114	257	34	118	20	361	142	10,270	0
Shinyanga	37,698	37,523	175	111	64	0	104	22	144	32	33,109	0
Simiyu	13,838	13,762	76	48	27	1	45	9	97	44	12,289	0
Singida	37,415	37,224	191	144	43	4	143	42	170	89	32,662	0
Tabora	30,531	30,241	290	137	106	47	131	31	296	110	27,741	0
Tanga	36,068	35,951	117	99	15	3	111	22	134	57	34,803	0
Tarime - Rorya	14,693	14,637	56	40	16	0	37	8	27	3	9,612	0
Wanamaji	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
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>13,74,518</b>	<b>1,366,181</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>2,806</b>	<b>4,006</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>2,753</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>6,883</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,231,190</b>	<b>0</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	1,299	1,276	23	7	0	16	7	1	53	15	1,474	0
Kaskazini Unguja	2,595	2,528	67	14	52	1	10	7	100	27	2,561	0
Kusini Pemba	2,625	2,611	14	6	4	4	7	1	28	5	3,916	7
Kusini Unguja	2,681	2,639	42	21	14	7	18	0	26	7	3,621	6
Mjini Magharibi	6,764	6,470	294	55	158	81	50	5	250	39	6,860	6
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>18,432</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>13,90,482</b>	<b>13,81,705</b>	<b>8,777</b>	<b>2,909</b>	<b>4,234</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>1,249,622</b>	<b>19</b>

Source: TPF

### 3.1.1 Road Safety Incidents

Accidents caused by vehicles often lead to death, injury, loss and damage to property. In 2015, a total of 8,777 major traffic cases were reported nationwide compared to 15,420 cases in 2014.

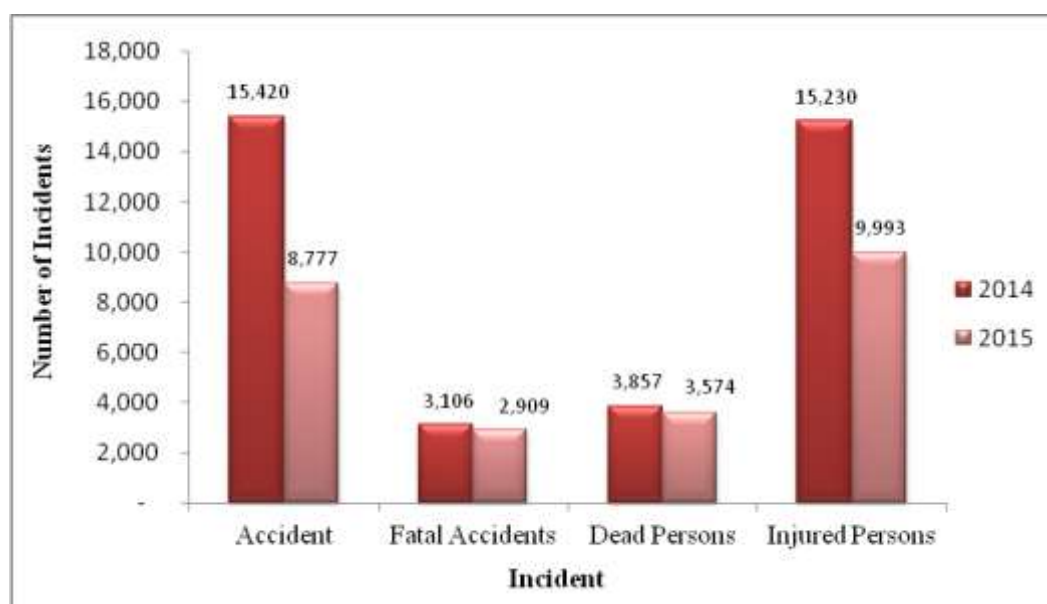
The reported fatal accidents were 2,909 accidents in 2015 compared with 3,106 reported in 2014. This is a decrease of 197 accidents or 6.3 percent.

Moreover, a total of 3,574 deaths occurred in 2015 compared to 3,857 deaths which occurred in 2014. This is a decrease of 283 deaths or 7.3 percent. The total of 9,993 persons were injured in 2015 compared to 15,230 people who were injured in 2014. This is a decrease of 5,237 casualties or 34.4 percent (see Table 20).

**Table 20: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Incident	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Accidents	15,420	8,777	-6,643	-43.1
Fatal Accidents	3,106	2,909	-197	-6.3
Dead Persons	3,857	3,574	-283	-7.3
Injured Persons	15,230	9,993	-5,237	-34.4

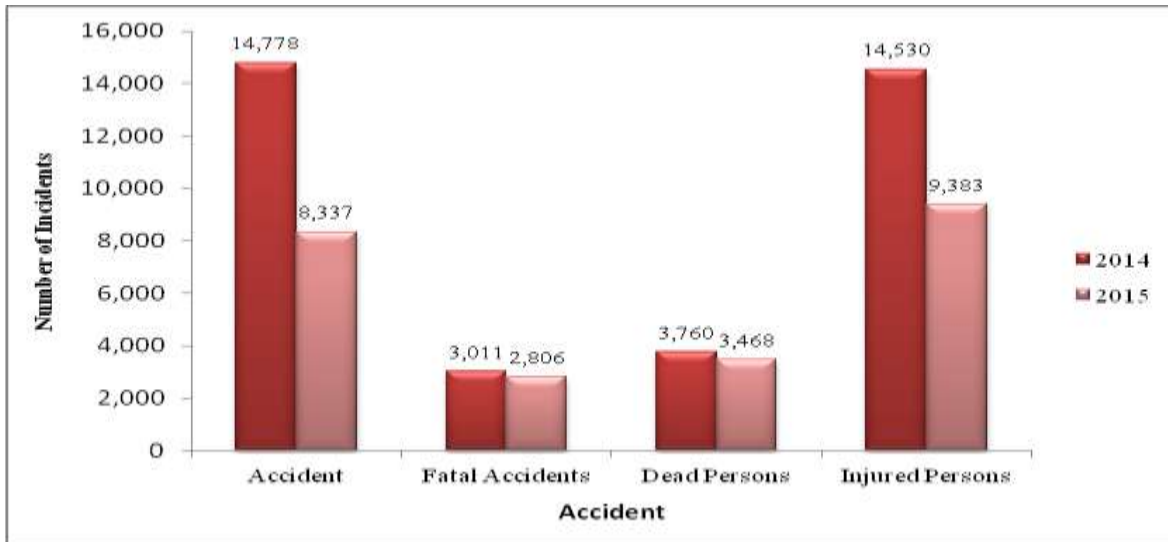
**Figure 6: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**



Traffic accidents are shown separately for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar in Tables 21 and 22. These figures indicate the number of accidents, accidents leading to death, the number of people who died and those who were injured due to accidents.

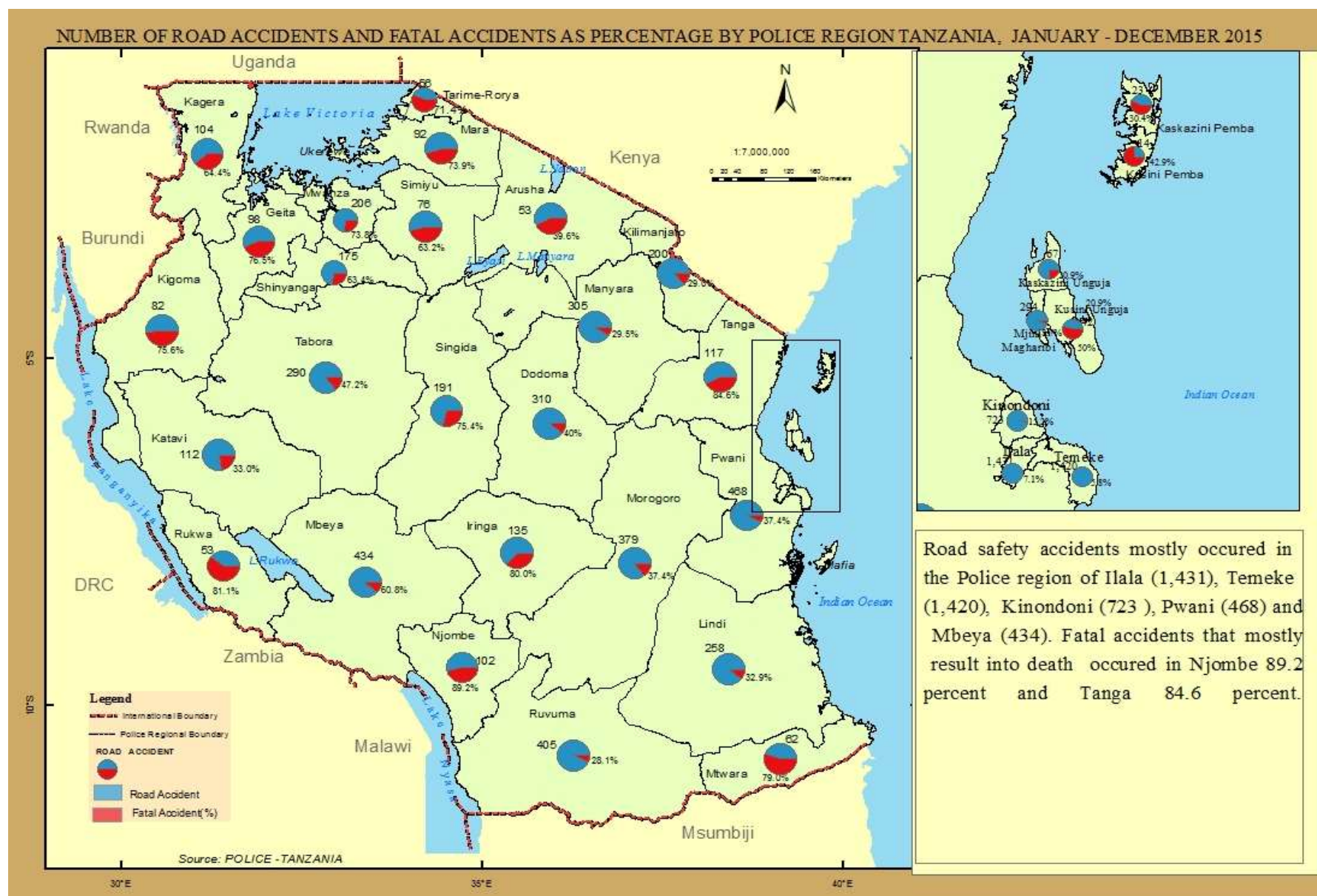
**Table 21: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015**

Incident	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Accidents	14,778	8,337	-6,441	-43.6
Fatal Accidents	3,011	2,806	-205	-6.8
Dead Persons	3,760	3,468	-292	-7.8
Injured Persons	14,530	9,383	-5,147	-35.4

**Figure 7: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015****Table 22: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2014 and 2015**

Incident	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Accidents	642	440	-202	-31.5
Fatal Accident	95	103	8	8.4
Dead Persons	97	106	9	9.3
Injured Persons	700	550	-150	-21.4

**Figure 8: Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2014 and 2015**



### 3.2 Motorcycle Accidents

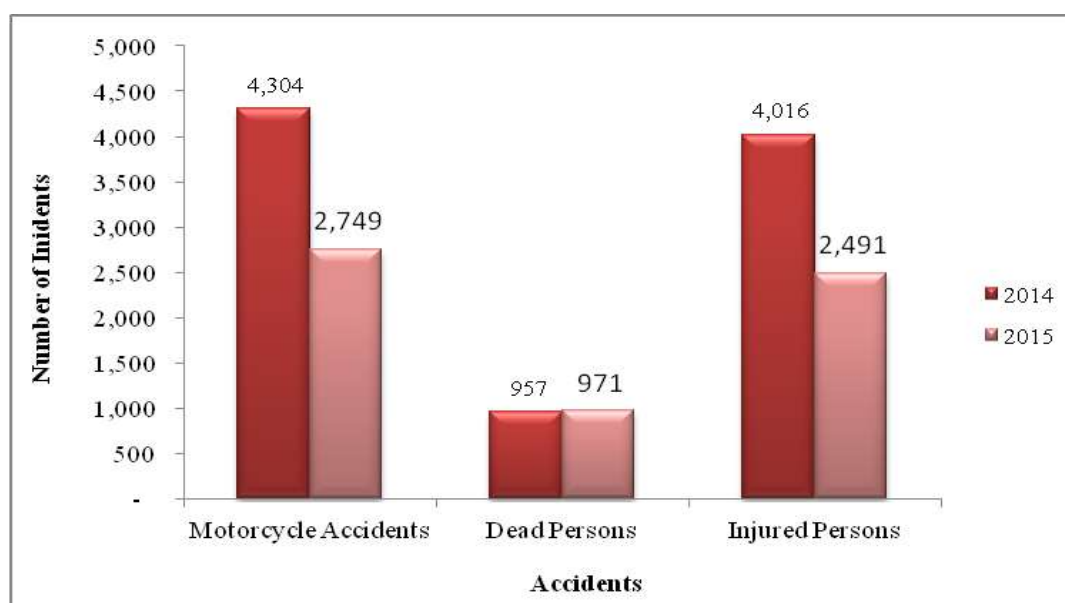
The period of 2014 and 2015 motorcycles were used as major means of transporting goods and passengers in both urban and rural areas. Despite the good intention of the government to permit the use of motorcycles for commercial purpose and to alleviate transport problems, motorcycles have become a major cause of road accidents in the country.

Table 23 shows the number of motorcycle accidents in 2014 and 2015. In 2015 the number of accidents was 2,749 compared to 4,304 accidents in 2014. This is a decrease of 1,555 accidents which is equivalent to 36.1 percent. Also, accidents that caused deaths were 971 compared to 957 deaths in 2014, which is an increase of 14 deaths, equivalent to 1.5 percent. The number of injured persons were 2,491 in 2015 compared to 4,016 reported in 2014, which is a decrease of 1,525 injured persons or 38.0 percent.

**Table 23: Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Incident	2014	2015	Difference (2014 and 2015)	Change (percent)
Motorcycle Accidents	4,304	2,749	-1,555	-36.1
Dead Persons	957	971	14	1.5
Injured Persons	4,016	2,491	-1,525	-38.0

**Figure 9: Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**



Tables 24 and 25 show incidents in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar by type, death and injuries that occurred in 2014 and 2015.

**Table 24: Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons, Tanzania Mainland, 2014 and 2015**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Difference (2014 and 2015)</b>	<b>Change (percent)</b>
Motorcycle Accidents	4,169	2,626	-1,543	-37.0
Dead Persons	928	934	6	0.6
Injured Persons	3,884	2,370	-1,514	-39.0

**Table 25: Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured persons, Tanzania Zanzibar, 2014 and 2015**

<b>Incident</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>Difference (2014 and 2015)</b>	<b>Change (percent)</b>
Motorcycle Accidents	135	123	-12	-8.9
Dead Persons	29	37	8	27.6
Injured Persons	132	121	-11	-8.3

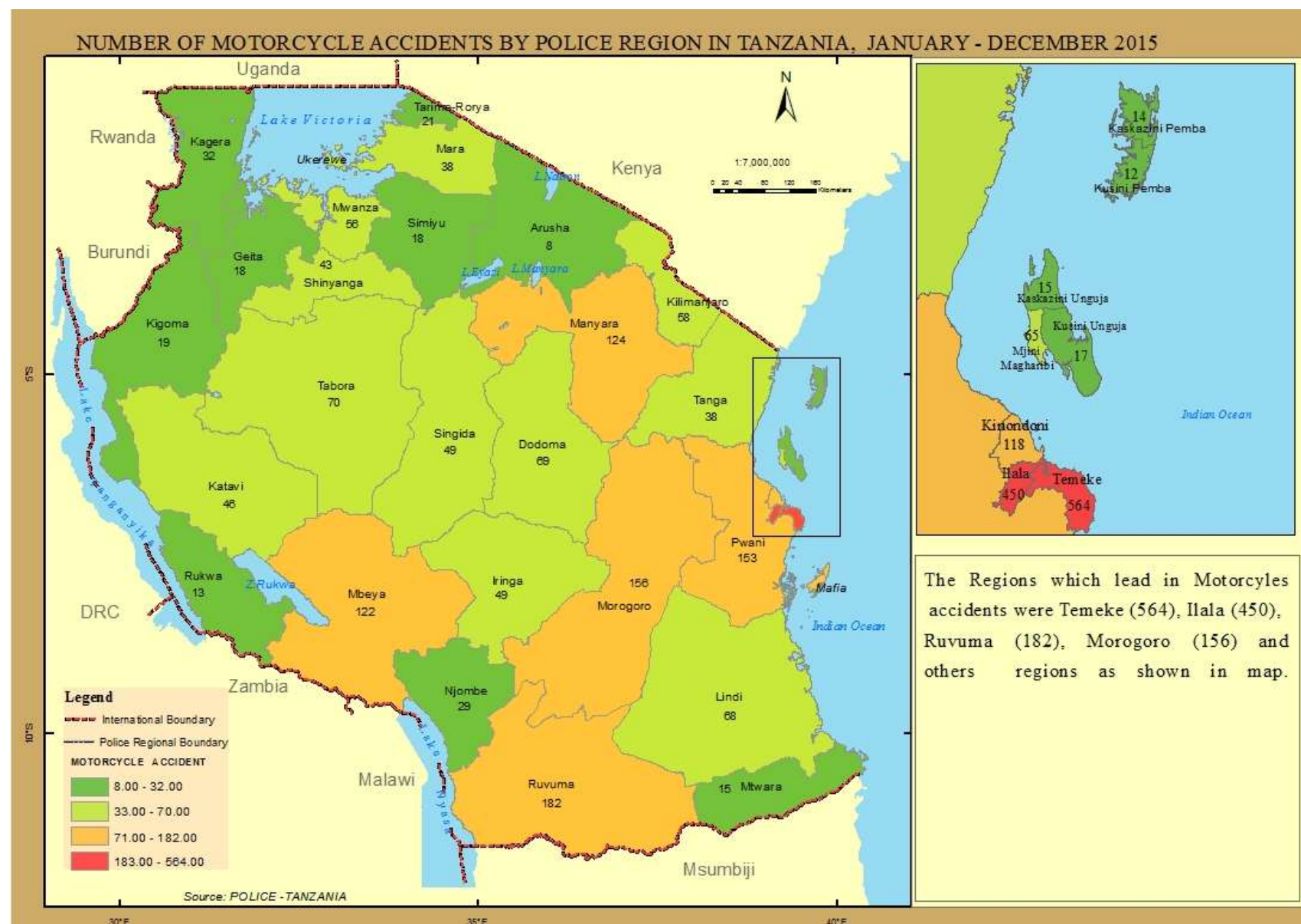
In 2015, the police region with the largest number of motorcycle accidents was Temeke (564) followed by Ilala (450), Ruvuma (182), Morogoro (156), Pwani (153) and Mjini Magharibi (65) as shown in Table 26.

**Table 26: Analysis of Motorcycle Accidents by Police Region/Unit, Tanzania, 2014 and 2015**

Police Region	Offences	Motorcycle Accidents	Dead Persons		Injured Persons	
			M	F	M	F
Arusha	10	8	2	0	7	1
Ilala	728	450	33	0	511	11
Temeke	623	564	32	1	414	103
Kinondoni	161	118	26	0	71	0
Dodoma	93	69	28	1	36	7
Geita	32	18	13	0	19	0
Iringa	61	49	45	1	22	0
Kagera	48	32	21	0	21	1
Katavi	52	46	17	0	33	0
Kigoma	24	19	19	0	9	2
Kilimanjaro	82	58	14	0	56	4
Lindi	79	68	39	0	48	4
Mara	54	38	28	0	31	4
Manyara	141	124	34	1	106	30
Mbeya	123	122	74	13	84	33
Morogoro	226	156	104	0	112	1
Mtwara	20	15	18	0	15	0
Mwanza	81	56	50	1	17	1
Njombe	37	29	26	1	12	3
Pwani	220	153	58	2	198	1
Rukwa	14	13	8	0	6	1
Ruvuma	241	182	58	0	142	0
Shinyanga	57	43	24	0	36	0
Simiyu	28	18	13	0	14	1
Singida	64	49	41	0	42	2
Tabora	93	70	34	0	62	1
Tanga	46	38	37	1	21	4
Tarime - Rorya	25	21	16	0	10	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>215</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	706	14	5	0	14	0
Kaskazini Unguja	311	15	4	1	12	2
Kusini Pemba	485	12	6	1	5	0
Kusini Unguja	472	17	5	0	18	2
Mjini Magharibi	3,803	65	13	2	58	10
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>5,777</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>229</b>

Source: TPF







### 3.3 Major Causes of Road Accidents

The main causes of road accidents are divided into three groups;

- a. Human factors
- b. Defective motor vehicles
- c. Environmental factors

Figure 10 on the next page portrays the percentage shares of causes of road accidents according to the above mentioned groups. Table 27 shows that in 2015, a human factor caused almost four out of every five accidents.

Most of the accidents caused by human factors were due to careless motorcyclists 24.1 percent and careless drivers caused 21.9 percent of the accidents. Other human factors caused 38.4 percent of the accidents as shown in Table 27.

**Table 27: Number of Accidents by Main Cause, Tanzania Mainland, 2013 - 2015**

Causes by Category	2013		2014		2015	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Human Factors</b>						
Dangerous Driving	3,395	14.2	1,896	13.2	1,041	12.5
Careless Driving	5,081	21.3	3,157	22	1,827	21.9
Careless Cyclists	979	4.1	689	4.8	410	4.9
Careless Motorcyclists	5,118	21.5	3,163	22	2,009	24.1
Overspeeding	42	0.2	35	0.2	11	0.1
Careless Passengers	2,039	8.6	950	6.6	691	8.3
Unattended Cattle	94	0.4	18	0.1	20	0.2
Careless Overtaking	1,475	6.2	802	5.6	474	5.7
Careless Pedestrians	1,313	5.5	987	6.9	470	5.6
Careless Pushcart Operators	96	0.4	41	0.3	22	0.3
Intoxication	91	0.4	95	0.7	66	0.8
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>19,723</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>11,833</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>7,041</b>	<b>84.4</b>
<b>Defective Motor Vehicles</b>						
Motor Vehicle Defects	1,623	6.8	990	6.9	502	6.0
Poor Motor Vehicle Lighting	484	2	285	2.0	104	1.2
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Environmental Factors</b>						
Fire	52	0.2	52	0.4	11	0.1
Road Barriers	907	3.8	489	3.4	341	4.1
Poor Road Infrastructure	951	4	612	4.3	298	3.6
Railway Crossing	102	0.4	99	0.7	40	0.5
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>8.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,842</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,360</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: TPF

**Figure 10: Causes of Road Accidents, Tanzania, 2015**

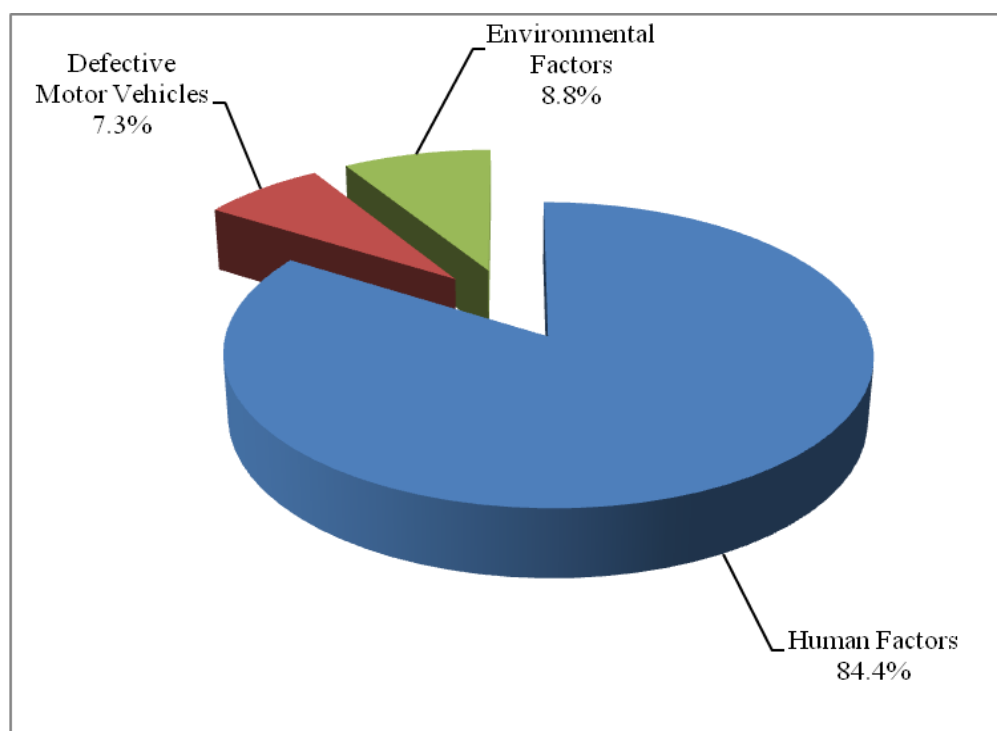


Table 28 shows a breakdown of traffic accidents and types of vessels involved.

**Table 28: Number of Accident, Deaths and Injured Person by Type of Vessels, Tanzania Mainland, 2015**

Type of Vessel	Accidents	%	Dead person	%	Injured Person	%
Private Motor Vehicle	2,491	31.1	889	25.2	2,219	23.5
Bus (Psv)	340	4.1	420	11.9	1,497	15.9
Mini Bus (Psv)	663	8	279	7.9	1,243	13.2
Taxi Cab (Psv)	160	1.9	58	1.6	142	1.5
Hire Vehicles (tours, (Psv))	85	1	43	1.2	125	1.3
Trucks (H.D.V)	940	11.3	528	15	987	10.5
Motorcycle	2,749	33	971	27.5	2,491	26.4
Bicycle	363	4.4	164	4.6	248	2.6
Pick Up	531	6.4	175	5	479	5.1
Push Cart	15	0.2	1	0	12	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,337</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,528</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,443</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: TPF

## CHAPTER FOUR

### CRIME TREND

#### 4.0 Introduction

The annual Crime Statistics facilitate performance appraisal. The trend of crime situation, as indicated by the annual crime statistics, provides indicators that can be used for planning, monitoring and evaluating medium and long term programs for combating crime in the country. The trend will also help in making new plans and new strategies for combating and reducing crime to a large extent.

#### 4.1 Criminal Offences Trend 2006-2015.

Table 29 shows the criminal offences trend for the period 2006 - 2015. Statistics show that major criminal offences have generally increased slightly (33) from 68,781 in 2006 to 68,814 in 2015. This increase is equivalent to 0.05 percent. There was an increase of reporting major criminal offences from 2007 to 2009 as shown in Figure 11a, 11b and 11c. This was caused by an increased public awareness to report incidents in police stations. In the case of offences related to property, community policing and the TPF slogan, that encourages citizens to obey the law without force, have helped to reduce the crime from 2008 to 2015.

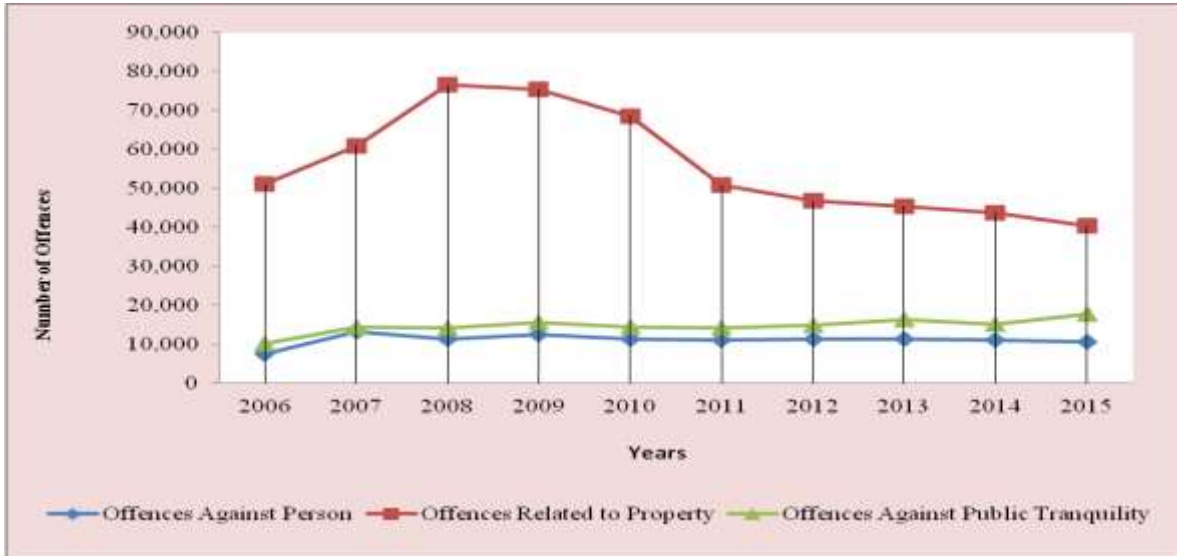
Since 2006, the Police Force initiated reforms aimed at enhancing public participation in the protection of their life and property. The results of these reforms have been having effects since 2010, because the trend of major criminal offences began to decline as shown in Figure 11a. At the same time, minor criminal offences have increased from 359,848 in 2006 to 450,389 in 2015. This is an increase of 19,327 crimes which is equivalent to 4.1 percent.

**Table 29: Number of Major and Minor Offences, Fatal Accidents, Dead Persons and Injured Persons, Tanzania, 2006 - 2015**

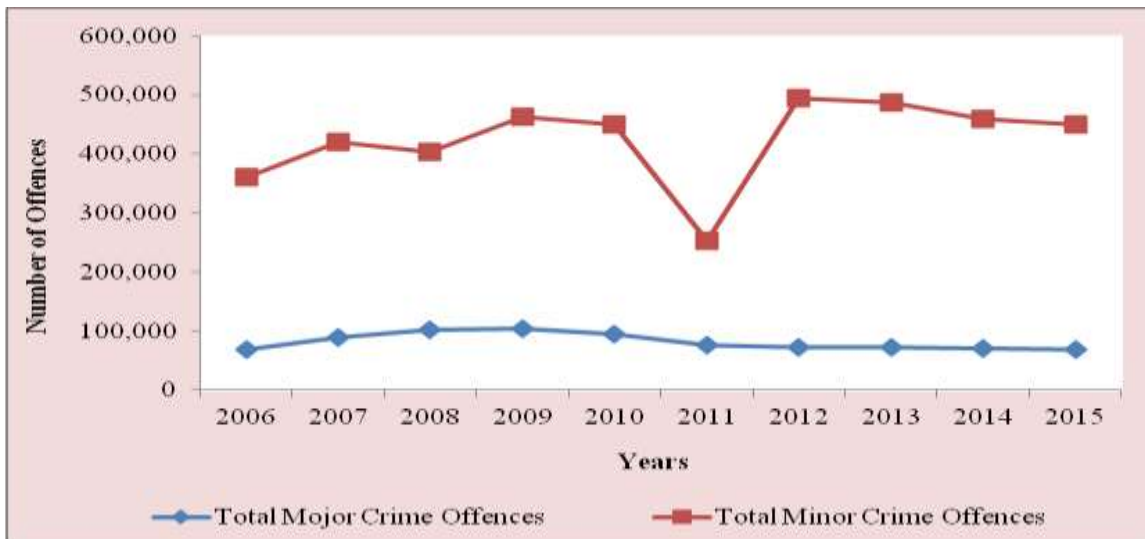
Type of Offence or Incidents	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Criminal</b>										
<b>Total Major Criminal Offences</b>	<b>68,781</b>	<b>88,527</b>	<b>102,092</b>	<b>103,669</b>	<b>94,390</b>	<b>76,052</b>	<b>72,765</b>	<b>73,219</b>	<b>70,153</b>	<b>68,814</b>
Offences Against Person	7,526	13,272	11,387	12,496	11,364	11,049	11,206	11,335	11,166	10,698
Offences Related to Property	51,034	60,913	76,568	75,525	68,527	50,863	46,773	45,470	43,808	40,427
Offences Against Public Tranquility	10,221	14,342	14,137	15,648	14,499	14,140	14,786	16,414	15,179	17,689
<b>Total Minor Criminal Offences</b>	<b>359,848</b>	<b>420,935</b>	<b>403,938</b>	<b>463,619</b>	<b>448,968</b>	<b>253,354</b>	<b>493,937</b>	<b>487,232</b>	<b>458,422</b>	<b>450,389</b>
Offences Against Persons	129,873	185,637	157,862	180,125	188,122	98,519	187,156	173,279	180,721	175,693
Offences Related to Property	153,992	163,618	159,750	193,557	176,611	104,455	215,070	226,011	182,024	181,104
Offences Against Public Tranquility	75,983	71,680	86,326	89,937	84,235	50,380	91,711	87,942	95,677	93,592
<b>Traffic Offences</b>										
Road Accidents	18,187	24,306	17,451	22,019	24,926	24,078	23,604	24,480	15,420	8,777
Minor Traffic Incidents	91,681	181,697	212,000	337,286	359,750	441,067	603,668	663,722	1,110,252	1,381,705
<b>Total Offences (Criminal and Traffic)</b>	<b>538,497</b>	<b>715,465</b>	<b>735,481</b>	<b>926,593</b>	<b>928,034</b>	<b>794,551</b>	<b>1,193,974</b>	<b>1,248,653</b>	<b>1,654,247</b>	<b>1,909,685</b>
Fatal Accidents	3,028	3,065	2,460	2,872	3,159	3,269	3,429	3,545	3,106	2,909
Dead Persons	2,657	3,071	2,840	3,851	3,687	4,013	4,062	4,091	3,857	3,574
Injured Persons	16,456	16,119	16,982	20,717	22,064	20,917	20,037	21,536	15,259	9,993

Source: TPF

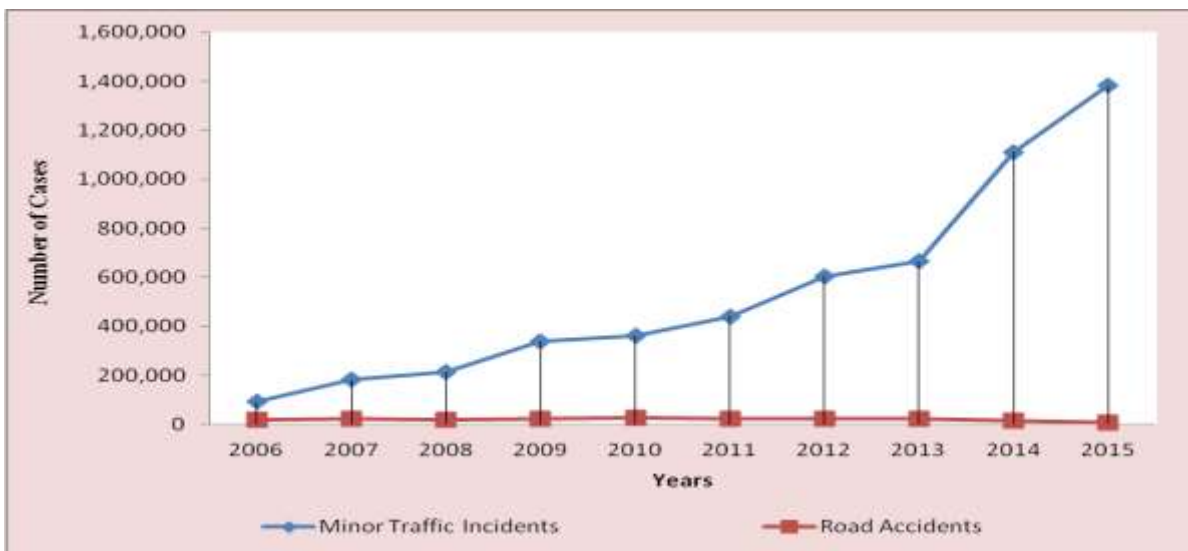
**Figure 11 a: Number of Major Criminal Offences by Category, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**



**Figure 11 b: Number of Major and Minor Criminal Offences, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**



**Figure 11 c: Number of Road Accidents and Minor Traffic Offences, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**

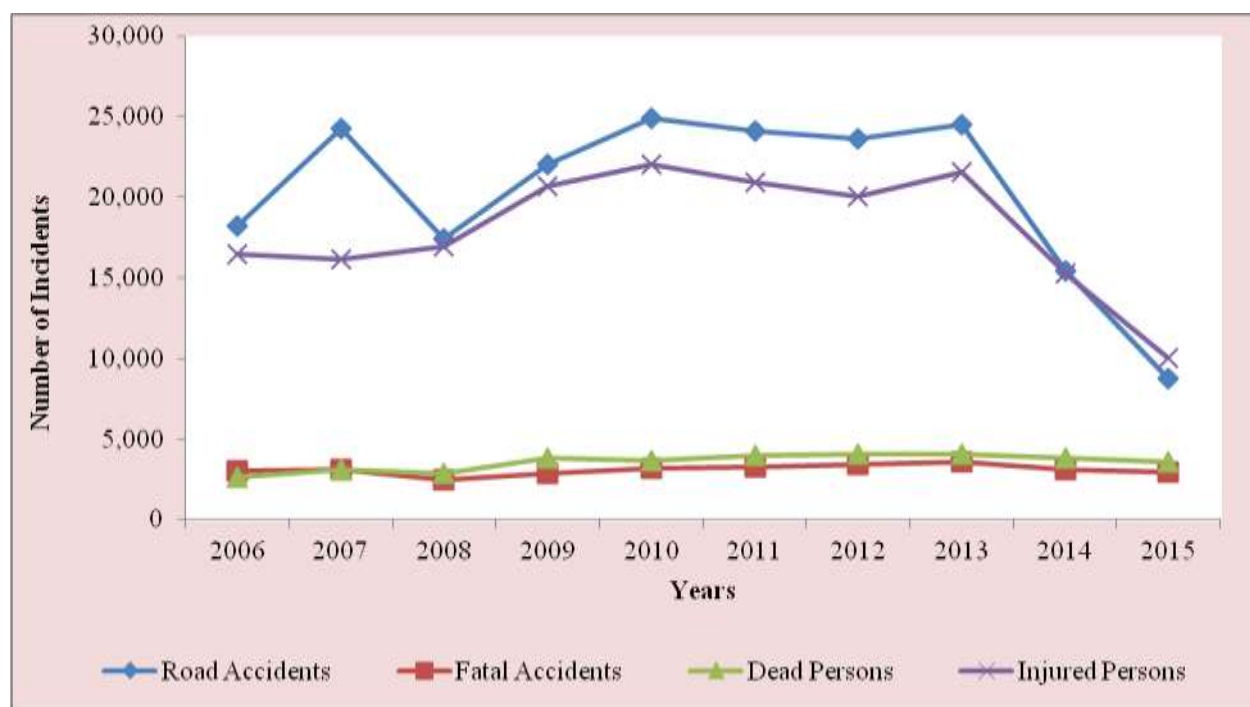


## 4.2 Traffic Offences Trend 2006 to 2015

In terms of road safety, the incidence of major road accidents decreased substantially from 18,187 in 2006 to 8,777 in 2015. This decreased by 9,410, which is equivalent to 51.7 percent as shown in Table 29. Likewise, minor traffic offences have increased by more than four times from 91,681 in 2006 to 1,381,705 in 2015 which increased by 1,290,024. This has been very much contributed by increase of motor vehicles especially motor cycles and carelessness of drivers.

Along with an increase in the incidents of traffic offences, the number of deaths and injuries have been increasing year after year in general, despite a slight decrease in some years as shown in figure 11d. A total number of 2,657 persons died in road accidents in 2006, compared to 3,574 persons who died in 2015. This is an increase of 917 deaths, which is equivalent to 34.5 percent. Likewise, 16,456 persons were injured in road accidents in 2006, compared to 9,993 persons injured in 2015. This is a decrease of 6,463 injuries, which is equivalent to 39.3 percent.

**Figure 11 d: Number of Road Traffic Incidents, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**



## CHAPTER FIVE

### CORRELATION OF CRIME WITH CERTAIN FACTORS

#### 5.0 Introduction

There is a strong relationship between crime and living conditions of the people and their settlements. The knowledge of this relationship facilitates development of strategies and techniques for combating crime. This chapter investigates the relationship between various offences and certain social and economic factors such as population, land area and police manpower.

In order to understand the rate of crime increase and its associated factors, there is need to conduct an in-depth analysis of relationship between crime and various indicators such as urbanization, education, poverty and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita using the latest data from the 2012 Population and Housing Census, various studies and population versus police manpower. In addition, it is also imperative that the same analysis is done by region, intended area and magnitude of crime in the regions. Similarly, this analysis has gone further in assessing incomes, poverty and economic growth against criminal and traffic offences.

#### 5.1 Analysis of Correlation of Crime with Social and Economic factors

In this analysis, the following relationship is found:

- i. Number of offence has relationship with number of people. This relationship is positive, it means that the higher the population the higher the number of offences. Dar es Salaam total population 4,364,541, total offences reported 137,317, Mwanza (population 2,772,509, offences 41,316), and Kilimanjaro (population 1,640,087, offences 36,135).
- ii. Number of police officers is negatively correlated with poverty. This means that when poverty decreases, the number of police officers increase. The presence of police officers in large numbers assures security and safety that allows people to engage themselves in production.
- iii. Poverty has a negative relationship with income of an individual. Hence when poverty increases income of individual decreases.

#### 5.2 Criminal Offences in Relation to Population, Geographical Area and the Police Force

##### 5.2.1 The Police-Population Ratio

The police-population ratio is defined as a number of people served by one police officer. According to the population projection of 2015 (based on 2012 Population and Housing Census), the population size is 48,719,617. Meanwhile, the size of the police force for the whole country is 45,487 officers. This implies that, one police officer serves 1,071 persons on average. According to international standards, one police officer is supposed to serve up to 450 persons (UN-ISCCJ 2011Report). This means that a police officer in Tanzania carries more than a double burden as compared to the recommended international standard. In order to meet the international standards, the police force would need to recruit at least twice as many as there are police officers currently.

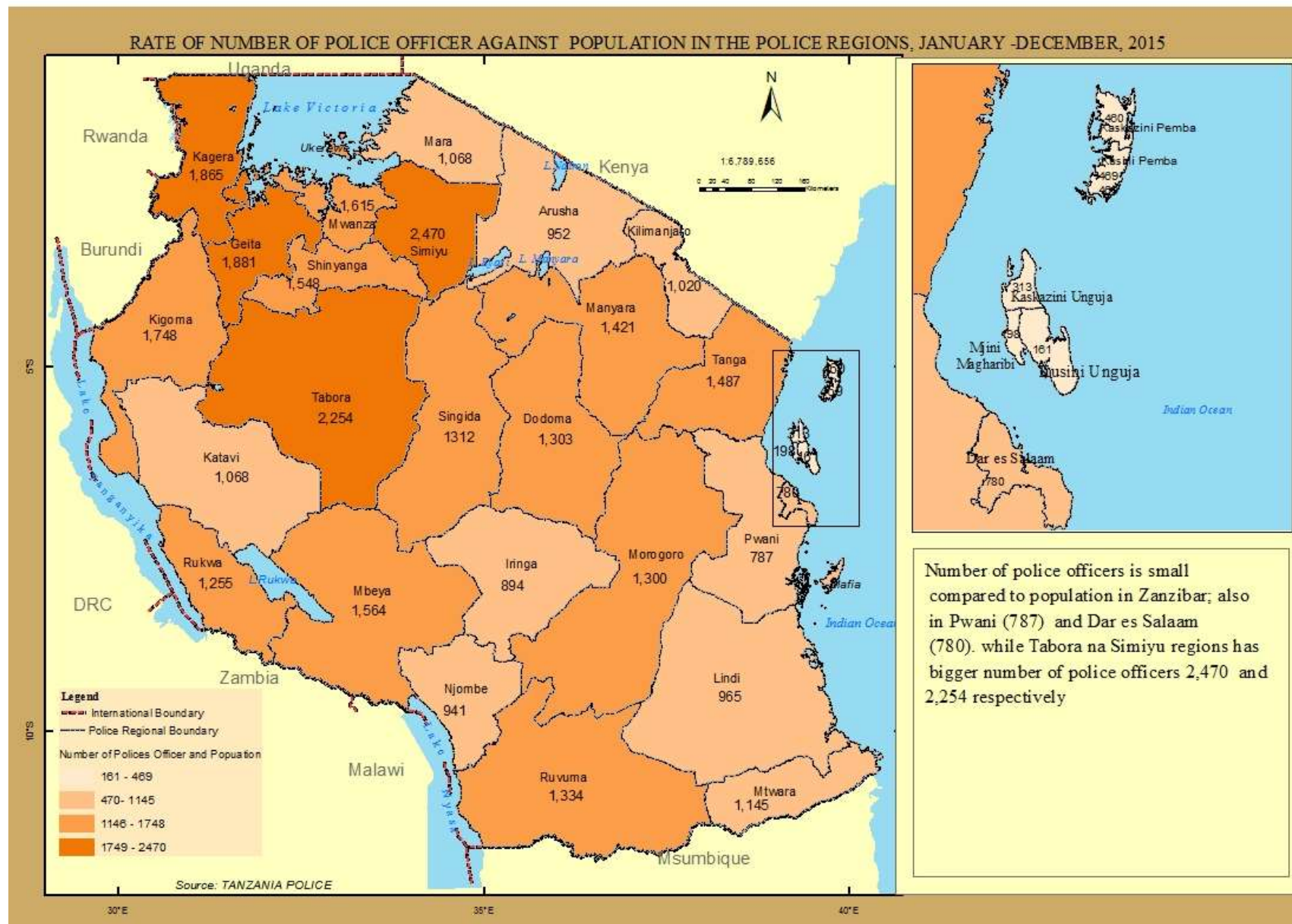
Table 30 illustrates the police-population ratio by region. The leading regions are Simiyu (1:2,470), Tabora (1:2,254), Geita (1:1,881), Kagera (1:1,865) and Kigoma (1:1,748). Regions with the lowest ratio are Kusini Unguja (1:161), Mjini Magharibi (1:198), Kaskazini Unguja (1:313) and Kaskazini Pemba (1:460). Similarly, Table 30 shows the ratio of police officer per number of criminal offences per 100 sq.km by region.

**Table 30: Population and Criminal Offences per Police Officer and Police Officers per 100 km<sup>2</sup> by Police Region, Tanzania, 2015**

Police Region	Criminal Offences	Population/Police Officer	Police Officer / Km <sup>2</sup> 100	Offences / Police Officer
Arusha	25,253	952	5	13
Dar es Salaam	122,663	780	33	13
Dodoma	18,469	1,303	4	11
Geita	14,632	1,881	3	15
Iringa	12,304	894	2	11
Kagera	17,482	1,865	9	12
Katavi	6,210	1,068	1	11
Kigoma	11,497	1,748	4	9
Kilimanjaro	29,608	1,020	13	17
Lindi	5,867	965	1	6
Manyara	14,466	1,421	2	13
Mara	15,721	1,601	6	13
Mbeya	27,793	1,564	6	15
Morogoro	28,672	1,300	3	16
Mtwara	8,655	1,145	7	8
Mwanza	40,167	1,615	20	21
Njombe	7,059	941	3	9
Pwani	17,667	787	5	12
Rukwa	7,865	1,255	2	9
Ruvuma	12,051	1,334	2	11
Shinyanga	11,389	1,548	4	11
Simiyu	6,840	2,470	1	10
Singida	10,178	1,312	2	9
Tabora	16,533	2,254	1	15
Tanga	18,046	1,487	11	12
Tarime - Rorya	9,079	0	25	10
Vikosi	1,432	0		
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>516,166</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	431	313	116	1
Kusini Unguja	465	161	80	1
Mjini Magharibi	331	198	1,037	0
Kaskazini Pemba	143	460	93	0
Kusini Pemba	235	469	152	0
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>1,605</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>519,203</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: TPF







### 5.2.2 Police Officers per Geographical Area

Despite serving a large number of people, a police officer still has a large area to cover. Table 30 above shows that on the average, 5 officers cover a geographical area of 100 square kilometers. This implies that one police officer has an area of 20 square kilometers to serve. However, the number of police officers per 100 square kilometers varies among regions.

Regions with smaller number of police officers per 100 square kilometers include Lindi (1), Simiyu (1), Tabora (1) and Ruvuma (1). This is due to the fact that these region have large areas of land covered with forests, special reserved areas and national parks. Regions with large number of police officers per 100 square kilometers are Mjini Magharibi (1,037), Kusini Pemba (152), Kaskazini Unguja (116), Kaskazini Pemba (93), Kusini Unguja (80), Dar es Salaam (33), Tarime Rorya (25), Mwanza (20) and Kilimanjaro (13).

However, particularly in Mjini Magharibi, Dar es Salaam, regional and district headquarters there are police officers who are not engaged in combating crime directly, but deal with specific assignments such as administration, professional, technical and other security activities. This situation reduces the number of active police officers in combating crime directly.

### 5.2.3 Criminal Offences to Police Ratio

In addition to population size and geographical area, the magnitude of criminal offences occurring in the society contributes to the workload of a police officer. Table 30 above, reveals that on average one police officer is required to investigate 11 cases annually. The number of offences differs among regions; Mwanza (21), Kilimanjaro (17), Morogoro (16) and Geita, Mbeya, Tabora (15 each). In general Zanzibar regions have smaller ratios of offences per police officer.

## 5.3 Road Traffic Offences

Administrative records show that the Police Force has a total number of 4,327 traffic police officers. In 2015, there were a total of 1,390,482 traffic offences, this means that one traffic police officer handled 305 traffic offences. The major traffic offences were 8,777 which is equivalent to 0.6 percent. There were 1,381,705 minor traffic offences which is equivalent to 99.4 percent

Table 31 gives statistics that show a ratio of traffic offences, per traffic police officer. This ratio differs by region; where Dar es Salaam (559), Iringa (539), Arusha (526), Njombe (482) and Mara (417) have high ratio of traffic offences. Regions with the lower ratio are Manyara (78), Ruvuma (99), all regions in Tanzania Zanzibar (42) and Katavi (155).

**Table 31: Distribution of Major and Minor Road Traffic Offences, Tanzania, 2015**

Region	Road Traffic Offences	Population / Police	Road Traffic Offences / Police
Arusha	112,461	8,585	526
Dar es Salaam	401,363	7,191	559
Dodoma	41,847	14,599	275
Geita	24,205	21,371	275
Iringa	36,677	14,306	539
Kagera	47,905	14,705	260
Katavi	7,582	12,684	155
Kigoma	18,005	23,335	184
Kilimanjaro	54,649	8,655	273
Lindi	18,639	8,380	176
Manyara	14,191	8,667	78
Mara	37,979	20,655	417
Mbeya	71,806	10,054	246
Morogoro	86,502	9,893	359
Mtwara	27,328	14,015	291
Mwanza	69,900	14,726	339
Njombe	31,362	11,064	482
Pwani	78,530	5,670	379
Rukwa	11,710	15,797	167
Ruvuma	11,634	12,427	99
Shinyanga	37,698	12,973	299
Simiyu	13,838	23,886	198
Singida	37,415	12,660	323
Tabora	30,531	19,379	237
Tanga	36,068	9,624	159
Tarime - Rorya	14,693	0	213
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,374,518</b>	<b>11,331</b>	<b>329</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	2,595	4,046	51
Kusini Unguja	2,681	2,012	44
Mjini Magharibi	6,764	3,700	37
Kaskazini Pemba	1,299	5,793	34
Kusini Pemba	2,625	3,954	51
<b>Tanzania Zanzinar</b>	<b>15,964</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,390,482</b>	<b>10,692</b>	<b>305</b>

Source: TPF

It is evident that in order to build a strong economy of our nation, it is essential to establish an efficient security system necessary. Recruitment of more police personnel is a significant factor that can go along with an increase in the rapid population growth, urbanisation, crime, technology and globalization.



## CHAPTER SIX

### STRATEGIES FOR COMBATING CRIME

#### 6.0 Introduction

The previous chapters of this report have dealt with the crime situation in the country. This chapter has assessed the causes and challenges of the crime situation in order to identify the corresponding strategies which will help the Police Force to deal with crime. Statistics are important in order to make proper plans on how to deal with crime, by identifying and formulating new strategies systematically together with acquiring external resources that are intended to improve strategies for combating crime in the country by 2016.

This chapter will use the data reported in the previous chapters to develop strategies for each type of offences. The type of offences to be considered are as follows;

- a. Offences against Person
- b. Offences Related to Property
- c. Offences against Public Tranquillity
- d. Road Safety Incidents
- e. Money laundering
- f. Cyber Crime

The strategies which are used to combat offences are summarised in the following matrix based on the nature, number and causes of the offences.

#### 6.1 Strategies to Combat Offences Against Person

**Table 32: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Offences Against Person**

Offences Against Person			
Offence	Number of Offences (2015)	Possible Causes	Strategies
Murder	3,560	i. Superstitious beliefs, ii. Grudge, iii. Desire to acquire wealth illegally	i. To sensitize the public and other stakeholders to discourage the community in involving themselves in the killing of elders, albinos and any other person who is suspected of any criminal matter. ii. To encourage people to employ themselves
Rape	5,802	iv. Globalization, v. Superstitious beliefs, vi. Lack of integrity.	To sensitize public in collaboration with stakeholders by raising public awareness and strengthening gender desks.
Unnatural offence	928		
Child desertion	205	vii. Economic hardship . viii. Mental illness, ix. Fear to be abandoned by the family.	

## 6.2 Strategies to Combat Offences Related to Property

**Table 33: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Offences Related to Property**

Offences Related to Property			
Offence	Number of Offences (2015)	Possible Causes	Strategies
Armed Robbery	913	i. Economic hardship that leads people to commit crime, ii. Lack of integrity, Urbanisation which causes temptations on poor people to steal from the well to do, iii. Globalization which exposes people to new criminal ideas of how to acquire property illegal, Poverty.	i. To encourage youths to engage on entrepreneurship. ii. To encourage financial institutions to reduce bureaucracy for accessing loans. iii. To collaborate with other stakeholders on provision of technical education programs to the public on knowledge of entrepreneurship.
Robbery with Violence	4,507		
Breaking	20,337		
Theft	179		
Theft of Motorcycles	5,317		
Stolen of Motorvehicles	488		
Cattle Theft	4,879		
Arson	2,028	Electricity problem (on and off), use of candles, wind.	i. To collaborate with other stakeholders to provide education to the community to be cautious and carefully with the use of electricity, various electrical equipment and candles that can cause a fire accident. ii. To work closely with Fire department in educating the public on how to deal with the fire incidents for the purpose of saving life and property.
Fire Accident	577		

### 6.3 Strategies to Combat Offences Against Public Tranquillity

**Table 34: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Offences Against Public Tranquillity**

Offences Against Public Tranquillity			
Offence	Number of Offences (2015)	Possible causes	Strategies
Unlawful Possession of Fire Arms	444	i. Economic hardship that leads people to commit crime, ii. Political conflicts to a near country around Tanzania iii. Animal poachers	i. To continue strengthening community policing so that the public can engage themselves in identifying crime indicators and take proper socialization measures.
Illicit Drugs	• 481	iv. Immoral behaviour	ii. To sensitize the public and other stakeholders to encourage the youth to be involved in proper cultural and social behaviour.
Possession of Bhang	7,553	v. Environmental factors which cause social misbehavior and peer group pressure	iii. Involve parents and guardians from the family level, in schools, colleges to provide civic and political education and training of integrity on how to behave in the society.
Possession of Khat	1,276	vi. Globalization which facilitates trafficking and adopting anti-social practices,	iv. To collaborate with stakeholders who are against crime such as drug use and sexual violence,
Unlawful possession of Government Trophies	983	vii. Lack of integrity, and viii. Unemployment ix. Desire to accumulate wealth	v. To involve community in abolishing bad customary practice such as mutilation, murder of the elderly and albinos.
Illicit Local Liquor	5,321		
Illegal Immigrant	928		
Corruptions	6	Lack of integrity	To collaborate with agents dealing with corruption to stop and investigate the occurrence of corruption in the community.

## 6.4 Strategies to Combat Road Safety Incidents

**Table 35: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Road Traffic Accidents**

Road Traffic Accidents			
Offence	Number of Offences (2015)	Possible Causes	Strategies
Road Accidents	8,777	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Violation of traffic rules such as overspeeding, not following road signs, symbols and traffic lights.</li> <li>ii. Poor transport vehicles,</li> <li>iii. Poor road conditions,</li> <li>iv. Inadequate knowledge and skills among road users.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To increase the number of traffic police officers</li> <li>ii. Use of community policing program</li> <li>iii. Enforce control of passenger vehicles not to travel after 22:00hrs</li> <li>iv. Control overspeeding by setting checkpoints schedule of passenger vehicles</li> <li>v. To strengthen patrols and highway inspection</li> <li>vi. Strict provision of notification penalties and punish offenders who violet road traffic act.</li> <li>vii. Suspend driving licence for those who cause fatal and injuries accidents.</li> <li>viii. Implementing procedure to reduced drivers points for each offence and ultimately to deregister driving lisence</li> <li>ix. Restrict driving licence for specific offences and periods</li> <li>x. Provide education program on road safety.</li> <li>xi. To liaise with stakeholders to ensure that employers have well trained drivers to reduce accidents that can be avoided.</li> </ul>
Fatal Accidents	2,909		
Death	3,574		
Injured Persons	9,993		



## 6.5 Strategies to Combat Money Laundering

**Table 36: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Money Laundering**

Money Laundering			
Money Laundry	Number of offences (2015)	Possible Cause	Strategies
Counterfeiting of Banknotes	416	i. Economic hardship that leads people to commit crime, ii. Crime base on population increases iii. Globalization and rapid growth of technology. iv. Poverty v. Economic differential within a community. vi. Inadequate opportunities to the youth.	i. To collaborate with stakeholders who are against crime such as money laundering and e-crime. ii. To sensitize the public and other stakeholders to encourage the youth to be involve in proper cultural and social iii. Education to community on self employment especialy a youth group
Forgery	579		
Theft in Bank	45		
Theft in Central Government	11		
Theft in Local Governments	11		
Theft in Cooperative Unions	2		
Theft in Parastatal Organizations	70		
Theft in Political Parties	12		

## 6.6 Strategies to Combat Cyber Crimes

**Table 37: The Strategies which are Used to Combats Cyber Crimes**

Cyber Crimes			
Cyber crimes	Number of offences (2015)	Possible Cause	Strategies
Theft in ATM	168	i. Economic hardship ii. Urbanisation which cause temptations on poor people to steal from the well to do. iii. Globalization that exposes people to new criminal activities of how to acquire property illegal, iv. Poverty. v. Wide gap between the rich and poor vi. Inadequate opportunities to the youth.	i. To collaborate with financial institutions that deal with cyber crime. ii. To sensitize the public and other stakeholders to encourage the youth to be involved in proper cultural and social activities. iii. To Educate community on self employment especially a youth group
Theft on Mobile Money Transaction (M - Pesa,Tigo Pesa and Airtel money)	1,253		
Online Crime – cyber crime (abuses language, Armed robbery, death, money laundry, government officers integrity, rapes, mobilization, , terrorism,animal poachers )	4,483		

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### POLICE MANPOWER

#### 7.0 Introduction

According to the Tanzania Police Force and Auxilliary Service Act, cap 322 (RE: 2002), adequate skilled police officers are required in order to provide the best service to the society. This chapter focuses on the changes in the size of police labour force from 2007 to 2015.

#### 7.1 Police Manpower for the Period, 2007 - 2015

TPF has two categories of employees, police officers and civilian staff. In 2015 the strength of police force stands at 45,487 police officers compared to a population of 48,719,617 the police population ratio stands at approximately 1:1,071. Table 38 shows the existing number (strength) of police officers by rank.

**Table 38: Tanzania Police Force Strength, 2015**

Number	Rank	Number of Police Officers		
		Male	Female	Total
1	Inspector General of Police	1	0	1
2	Deputy Inspector General of Police	1	0	1
3	Commissioner of Police	7	1	8
4	Deputy Commissioner of Police	23	1	24
5	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Police	56	1	57
6	Assistant Commissioner of Police	97	9	106
7	Senior Superintendent of Police	208	18	226
8	Superintendent	304	33	337
9	Assistant Superintendent of Police	548	81	629
10	Inspector of Police	612	101	713
11	Assistant Inspector of Police	1,302	286	1,588
12	Sergeant Major	32	2	34
13	Staff Sergeant	968	230	1,198
14	Sergeant	3,261	453	3,714
15	Corporal	8,693	1,408	10,101
16	Police Constable	20,177	6,573	26,750
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36,290</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>45,487</b>

Source: TPF

Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Police Force, it is necessary to ensure that the manpower needed is capable of delivering quality services to the public. The number of police officers can decrease due to various factors such as dismissal, absconding, voluntary and compulsory retirement, eviction, dismissal due to mental illness, and deaths. The demand for recruiting more police officers can vary due to economic growth, increase in crime, population growth and human settlements. Therefore, appropriate measures are taken to fill gaps in recruiting more staff.

Table 39 shows the number of police officers who left the service by reason and rank. In 2015, a total of 789 police officers left the service.

**Table 39: Number of Police Officers Who Left the Service by Reason and Rank, Tanzania, 2015**

Reason	Gazetted Officers		Inspectorate		R and F		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Compulsory retirement	26	5	30	3	306	13	383
Voluntary retirement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resignation	0	0	2	0	49	2	53
Absconded	0	0	0	0	64	0	64
Death	8	0	5	1	99	13	126
Dismissal	2	0	0	0	121	7	130
Completion of Contract	2	0	0	0	24	6	32
Discharged (mentally unfit)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discharged (unlikely to become efficient)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>789</b>

Source: TPF

As it was pointed out in Section 5.2.1, the Police-Population Ratio of Tanzania is greater than the internationally proposed ratio of 1:450. Table 40 shows the ratio from 2010 to 2015. The table shows that, the ratio has begun to improve.

**Table 40: Manpower and Transition (number), Population size and Police – Population Ratio, Tanzania, 2010-2015**

Year	Number of Police Officers	Resignation	Voluntarily and compulsory retirement	Dismissal	Death	Population (number)	Police - Population Ratio
2010	37,285	39	456	233	139	43,188,000	1:1,158
2011	36,647	82	272	117	167	44,476,500	1:1,214
2012	41,560	33	486	120	112	44,928,923	1:1,081
2013	41,416	12	285	158	145	46,158,529	1:1,115
2014	43,231	15	440	60	125	46,158,529	1:1,068
2015	45,487	53	415	130	126	48,719,617	1:1,071

Source: TPF

Another factor contributing to the shortage of police officers is the frequent invasion of police stations, resulting in deaths and injuries to police officers and police auxiliaries. Table 41 shows the invasion of police stations in various regions from 2007 to 2015. During the reference period, police stations were invaded 43 times. Now, the Tanzania Police Force has developed special strategies to control the situation.

**Table 41: Number of Invasions of Police Stations by Region , Tanzania, 2007 – 2015**

Region	Police Station	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mwanza	Mbarika	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	Katoro	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Geita	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Malya	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Shinyanga	Masumbwe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Negezi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Salawe	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	Utegi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mugumu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Chunya - Lupa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mbeya	Mbozi - Itaka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Dodoma	Kintiku	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Mrijochini	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	Babati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Muhambwe - post	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Tandahimba	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mtwara	Nanyamba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pwani	Kongowe	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Matias	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Kibiti	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Mkuranga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Ikwiriri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rufiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kagera	Chato	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	Ilongero	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	Hedaru	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	Matemanga	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	Nachingwea - Lionja/Mingoyo	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Tanga	Bumbuli	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dar es Salaam	Kinondoni - Kawe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Bunju 'A'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Ilala - Stakishari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Bunju 'A'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Morogoro	Kilombero - Malinyi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Makuyuni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Mngeta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Kilombero - Mbingu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Geita	Ushirombo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tarime-Rorya	Tarime - Bus Stand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tabora	Kaliua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iringa	Ilula	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Njombe	Njombe Polisi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

Source: TPF

Sometimes police officers have been attacked, while performing their duties. As a result of these attacks, a total number of 57 police officers were killed from 2006 to 2015 as shown in Table 42.

**Table 42: Number of Police Officers Killed while on Duty by Region, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arusha	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dodoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dar-es-Salaam	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kigoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tarime-Rorya	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: TPF

In addition to deaths of some police officer, other police officers were injured. From 2006 to 2015 a total of 77 police officers were injured as shown in Table 43. The majority of injuries occurred in Iringa.

**Table 43: Number of Police Officers Injured by Civilians, by Region, Tanzania, 2006 – 2015**

Region	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
Dar-es-salaam	4	2	2	5	0	0	0	8	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tarime/Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Tanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>15</b>

Sometimes, deaths of people occur during police surveillance and arresting process. This usually happens during violent confrontations between police officers and criminals who refuse to surrender willingly. In such situation, deaths of police officers and civilians occur. Table 44 shows a total of 94 people were killed by police officers from 2009 to 2015.

**Table 44: Number of People Killed by Police Officers, by Region Tanzania, 2009-2015**

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arusha	0	7	3	2	0	0	0
Njombe	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Dar-es-salaam	2	9	0	1	0	0	0
Dodoma	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Iringa	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mara	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Kagera	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Kigoma	1	0	2	2	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Morogoro	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mbeya	0	3	0	2	2	0	0
Shinyanga	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Tabora	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Tanga	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Tarime Rorya	2	3	6	2	3	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: TPF

Besides deaths, injuries also occurred during the fight between criminals and police. Table 45 shows that a total of 36 people were injured from 2009 to 2015.

**Table 45: Number of People Injured by Police Officers, Tanzania, 2009 - 2015**

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Arusha	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dar-es-salaam	0	0	8	2	0	0	4
Dodoma	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mara	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	1	3	1	0
Kagera	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tarime Rorya	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0		1	0
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>

Source: TPF

## **7.2 Community Policing and Auxilliary Police**

The decrease of crime by 1.8 percent in 2015 (see Table 1) was mainly contributed by effective use of community policing program. This provides an opportunity to the community to cooperate closely with the Police in dealing with crime. There is a need for the police force to work together with the community to ensure security and safety is maintained throughout the country.

Statistics show that the Police Force has a total number of 45,487 police officers. Meanwhile 4,000 auxilliary police officers were deployed in different regions and 20 institutions. In 2015, a total of 580 people's militia were deployed countrywide. Moreover, the number of community policing groups is 8,283 which cooperate with the Police Force in the prevention of criminal offences.

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **INCIDENTS WHICH ATTRACTED PUBLIC ATTENTION IN 2015**

#### **8.0 Introduction**

This chapter explains some incidents which attracted public attention. Some of these incidents were much reported in the mass media. The incidents reported here concern mainly offences against persons and property, both in public and private lives.

#### **8.1 Reported Incidents in the Regions**

##### **1. PWANI**

##### **ATTACK ON IKWIRIRI POLICE STATION, RUFIJI DISTRICT - (IKW/IR/51/2015)**

On 21/01/2015 at about 01:00 hrs in Ikwiriri, Rufiji district, an unknown number of armed bandits attacked Ikwiriri Police Station and killed two police officers named E.8732 CPL Edger Milinga and WP.5558 PC Judith Timos, also the bandits managed to snatch seven firearms among them are two SMGs, three SARs, one ANT RIOT, and S/GUN PROTECTOR (the property of Tanzania Cigarette Company) and they also shot and destroyed a police vehicle number PT 1695. Eleven suspects arrested and sent to the court.

##### **2. KATAVI - PI NO 5/2015**

##### **HOMICIDE: SLAUGHTERED AND HIS ORGANS BOILED - (ING/IR/33/2015 PI. 05/2015)**

On 20/01/2015 at about 01:00 hrs in the village of Songambe, Mlele district, Katavi region an unknown group of bandits attacked Richard s/o Madirisha, 31 yrs, a Sukuma by tribe, farmer and resident of Kamsisi village in Inyonga ward, decapitated him, cut off his genital organs and cut his hands in two parts. After that they put the said parts of his body into the cooking pot and boiled them. While still in the cooking process they left for an unknown place. Three suspects were arrested and taken to court.



### **3. TANGA**

#### **POLICE AMBUSHED BY BANDITS AND SNATCHED WEAPONS - (TAN/IR/322/2015)**

On 26/01/2015 at about 23.30 hrs in Makoko street, Barabara ya Nne, Police officers number G.369 PC Mansour and H.507 PC Mwalimu while on motorcycle patrol using motorcycle number PT.1401, type Fekon, red in colour were ambushed by five bandits armed with long double-edged knives with one of them wearing clothes resembling with the Jungle Green swords and managed to snatch two firearms SMGs numbers 14301230 and 14303545 with two magazines loaded sixty rounds. Police officer number H.507 PC Mwalimu was seriously injured by a knife to his neck and his back. One suspect, Ayubu Haule, 27 yrs, Ngoni, radio repairer, resident of corner kiomoni was arrested while attempting to escape by using a motorcycle and when searched he was found with a map showing the exit of roads. Nine suspects have been arrested and taken to court.

### **4. MOROGORO**

#### **UNLAWFUL TRAFFICKING OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS - (MKI/IR/48/2015)**

On 01/2/2015 at about 03:30 hrs in Kikwaraza Hamlet, Mikumi Ward, Kilosa District, Morogoro Region ASP. Maganga while on patrol with other police officers arrested Andrea s/o Crispian @ Ngeleja, 30 yrs, driver, Robert s/o Maiko, 34 yrs, driver and Happy d/o Aden, 20 yrs, peasant while trafficking about 22 illegal immigrants, Ethiopians by nationality from Dar es Salaam to Uyole Mbeya by using a vehicle number IT0195, Toyota Hiace. The said illegal immigrants were Ndeza s/o Joseph, 22 yrs, and other 21 all Ethiopians by nationality. The suspects were handedover to Tanzania Immigration Department and sent to the court.

### **5. SINGIDA**

#### **POLICE OFFICER KILLS HIMSELF USING A FIREARM-(MAN/IR/19/2015)**

On 02/02/2015 at about 10:35 hrs police officer number EX.G.4228 PC Aloyce who at the time was the driver of OCD - Manyoni District went to armory keeper and requested for a firearm. He was given a weapon type SRA with number 10065077 loaded with ten bullets thereafter which he returned to his room. In his room, he placed the muzzle in his mouth then pulled the trigger while lying on his bed and died. The deceased left a written note saying that he decided to kill himself and no one should be blamed for his death.

## **6. DODOMA**

### **HOMICIDE - POLICE OFFICER KILLED BY A MATCHET – (DOM/IR/925/2015)**

On 04/02/2015 at about 11:00 hrs in Chang'ombe Area, Dodoma Region, police officer number EX G.7168 PC Joseph Isack Swai was killed by being cut several times by a matchet on his head and chest while trying to rescue a child who was in danger of being killed by a person named Tisi s/o Sirili Malya a biological father of the said child. The culprit was killed by an angry mob.

## **7. DAR ES SALAAM**

### **SIX PEOPLE FROM THE ONE FAMILY BURNT TO DEATH – (STK/IR/1367/2015)**

On 7/2/2015 at about 10:00 hrs in Kipunguni “A” six members of the family of Mr. David Mpira and his wife Celina were burnt to death. The victims of the said accident were David Mpira, Celina Mpira, Lucas Mpira, Samwel Yegela, Pauline Emmanuel and Celina Emmanuel. The source of the fire was said to be the electrical faults. In the incident Emmanuel Mpira was the only person who survived because during the incident he had gone for a walk.

## **8. MARA**

### **MILITARY OFFICER FROM TPDF KILLED AND HIS PALMS AND LEG AMPUTATED (MUS/IR/480/2015)**

On 30/01/2015 at about 24: 00 hrs in Unit 27KJ Makoko, MT78227 PTE Wilfred s/o Koko was killed and his body while in military uniform was thrown in the army area after his palms and the right leg were removed. There was a wound to the victim's left leg caused by a sharp edged object which showed that he was killed somewhere else then taken and thrown to that place. No suspect (s) has / have been apprehended concerning the incident and the investigation is underway to discover the culprits.

## **9. MBEYA**

### **MILITARY OFFICERS FROM TPDF AMBUSHED AND ONE OF THEM KILLED BY CITIZENS - (MBI/IR/173/2015)**

On 4/02/2015 at about 20:00 hrs in Mbalizi Area, about seven military officers from Unit 44KJ Mbalizi were injured in various parts of their bodies by unknown citizens for what is said to be a revenge due to the fact that the some people were being arrested and beaten by the military officers allegedly for stealing items belonging to the officers. The said military officers were beaten on their way back to camp from Mbalizi Town. The victims are:-

MT.106087 PTE Steven Elia Sere who was injured on his head and left leg

MT.106057 PTE Simon Maganga who was injured on his right leg

MT.107314 PTE Rebman Lyimo who was injured on his head, left leg and left arm

PTE Ahadi Mwaikonyole who was injured on the back of the head, which led to being unconscious and later died.

MT.70629 CPL Bedatus Richard who was beaten on his right leg and nose

MT.107211 PTE Mzee Ulian Mzee who was injured on his head

MT.101287 PTE Thani Hamisi Haji who was injured on his face

All victims received treatment at Mbalizi Military Hospital where one of them PTE Ahadi Mwaikonyole died while on treatment in the said hospital. Six suspects have been arrested and taken to court.

## **10. SINGIDA**

### **DISTRICT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (DED) RECEIVED A BOMB AS A GIFT - (KIO/IR/04/2015)**

On 02/01/2015 at about 07:15 hrs in Kiomboi Street, Kiomboni Ward, Kisiriri Division, Iramba District, Halima d/o Hanjali Peter, 47 yrs, District Executive Director of Iramba while at home in her bedroom, she took an envelope which had something believed to be a locally made bomb that suddenly exploded after being put on her bed and released a huge sound leaving a hole in the mattress. No one was harmed. In the envelope there was a card and a piece of a paper with a message in Kiswahili with a warning “sorry, we cannot make a deal of 90 million and let you spend it all on yourselves without any consequences”. The technique used was to deliver the envelope to the director along with the card bearing the word “**congratulations**”. The culprit, Adinan s/o Hamis together with and three others were arrested and taken to the court.

## **11. DAR ES SALAAM**

### **EUROPEAN FOUND WITH A HUMAN SKULL-(JNIA/IR/28/2015)**

On 10/02/2015 at about 20:30 hrs at Julius Nyerere International Airport (JNIA), a Belgium by nationality called Belcjan s/o Christin Weejktgns, 45 yrs, was arrested in unlawful possession of a human skull while on departure process to Belgium via Zurich Switzerland, the said human skull was concealed inside a plastic bag in the briefcase. He was residing at Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, and he was in the country for research purposes. He said that he brought the skull on his arrival from Belgium. Further investigation is being undertaken.

## **12. TANGA**

### **HOMICIDE - MILITARY OFFICER FROM TPDF KILLED BY BANDITS AT AMBONI CAVES, TANGA - (TAN/IR/491/2015)**

On 14/02/2015 at about 12:00 hrs at Chumbageni Police Station, ASP J.A. Jumanne the Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department (OC-CID) received information that a military officer from Tanzania People Defence Force (TPDF) MT.69548 SGT Mohamed s/o Rashid @ Kajembe, 47 yrs, who was injured by live ammunition during the night of 13/02/2015 at about 23:30 hrs in the caves at Mleni, Amboni Tanga, died at Bombo Hospital, Tanga while on treatment. The cause was a fight between a special task force and a group of armed bandits who were said to be hidden in the said caves after receiving information that the bandits who snatched two SMG firearms from the two police officers from Tanga were hiding there. During the said fight four military officers from TPDF namely MT.69659 SGT Ramadhan Said, MT.82573 CPL Sad Rashid, MT.69443 SGT Halifa Salim, Salim Kajembe and one police officer G.8849 PC Shida were injured. During the fight one weapon was recovered and eighteen suspects were arrested; nine of them were put under close supervision of the court and the remaining nine were prosecuted.

## **13. GEITA**

### **THE KILLING OF AN ALBINO – (BSR/IR/66/2015)**

On 15/02/2015 during the night at Ilyamchele Hamlet, Ilelema Village, Chato District, Geita Region, Yohana s/o Bahati, , an albino one year and six month was kidnapped by unknown people holding machet. Those bandits disappeared after overpowering his parents and injuring his mother called Easter d/o Jonasi, 30 yrs. The body of the said child was found on 17/02/2015 with no hands and legs after being cut off and taken away by unknown people. Five suspects were arrested and taken to court.

## **14. IRINGA**

### **INVASION OF ILULA POLICE STATION - (LUG/IR/40/2015)**

On 24/02/2015 at about 10:30 hrs in Dinginayo Street, Nyalumbu Ward, Mazombe Division, Ilula Town, Kilolo District about 200 to 300 people invaded Ilula Police Station and destroyed the police properties and thereafter burnt the police vehicle with registration number PT.067 (Hyundai), and motorcycle PT.2870. Motor vehicle number T109 DBZ (Spacio) owned by police officer G.834 PC Mandela, motor vehicle number IT2945 (Raum) which was an exhibit and other four vehicles were also destroyed. The said people attacked the police station after a police operation which was conducted with the aim of arresting the people who were drinking alcohol in the morning instead of working. It was alleged that in the said operation one woman by the name of Mwaine d/o Mtandi,

25 yrs, a Hehe and illicit liquor seller was killed infact she hit an obstacle, fell down and died in the course of running to escape the police. Moreover, about five police officers and two civilians were injured. Eighteen suspects were arrested regarding the incident of whom ten were taken to court.

#### **15. MWANZA**

##### **THE AEROPLANE CRASHED AND CATCHES FIRE – (MZ/AP/IR/21/2015).**

On 27/02/2015 at 09:28 hrs at Mwanza Airport, Ilemela District two military pilots Major Peter Agustino Lyamuya and Colonel Man where involved in an aeroplane accident while on regular aeroplane exercise of flying a military aeroplane type JET FIGHTER F.7G. Major Peter Agustino Lyamuya was injured in his right leg when he was trying to rescue himself from the accident.

#### **16. DODOMA**

##### **HOMICIDE – THE KILLING OF ELDERLY PEOPLE – (KNG/IR/179/2015)**

On 01/3/2015 at about 01:00 hrs at Masinyeti Village, Mlali Ward, Kongwa District, Dodoma Region three old people who were Saidia Chakutwanga, 80 yrs, Peter s/o Kaluli, 85 yrs and Laila d/o Kaluli, 80 yrs were killed by people motivated by the superstitious beliefs that they prevented rainfall in their village. Four suspects, including the Village Executive Officer, were apprehended regarding the murder and taken to court.

#### **17. SHINYANGA**

##### **DISASTER – HAIL STORM KILLS MORE THAN 42 PEOPLE - (KAH/IR/1034/2015)**

On 04/03/2015 at about 23:00 hrs in Mwakata Village, Isaka Ward, Kahama District, Shinyanga Region more than forty two people died including seven people from the same family as a result of a hail storm. The storm left more than ninety one people injured more than nine hundred people with no place to stay and more than one hundred and sixty houses destroyed. Strong winds and icy rainfall caused great destruction to the area.

#### **18. MWANZA**

##### **SELLS AN ARM BORN PURPOTED TO BE FROM AN ALBINO (MZN/IR/1644/2015 - MCC 146/2015)**

On 16/02/2015 at about 05:05 hrs in Kirumba Area, Kirumba Ward, Ilemela District, Sospeter s/o Kaguti, 30 yrs, a resident of Ukerewe was arrested while selling an arm bone believed to be from an albino for TZS 30,000,000. The motive was to earn income. A total of four suspects were arrested and taken before the court of law.

## **19. KILIMANJARO**

### **SEVENTEEN CHILDREN KIDNAPPED IN KILIMANJARO (MOS/IR/2227/2015 – CC 80/2015)**

On 09/03/2015 at about 06:30 hrs in Moshi Town, Kilimanjaro Region seventeen children of the age between two and thirteen years were found kidnapped inside the house of a Tanzanian businessman who sells clothes as the main business in Tanzania and Kenya. The businessman whose name is Abdel Abdul Karata and his wife Aisha William kept the children for the purpose of teaching them Islamic religion. It was alleged that the said children were missing in the regions of Arusha and Kilimanjaro since February last year. Both accused persons were taken to court.

## **20. IRINGA**

### **CAR ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATHS AND INJURIES - (MFG/TR/IR/31/2015)**

On 11/03/2015 at about 09:40 hrs in Chungalawe Village, Sao hill Ward, Ifwagi Division, Mafinga District, Iringa Region the Majinja Bus Company, bus with registration number T348 CDE of Scania make and the lorry number T689 APJ and a trailer number T966 AFV owned by CIPEX Company, Dar es Salaam had a head on collision after which the bus overturned and was crushed by the container causing deaths to forty two people and injuries to more than twenty two people. The cause of the accident was found to be the poor condition of the road and travelling at high speed while overtaking.

## **21. KAGERA**

### **RAIDS - UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND BURUNDI MILITARY UNIFORMS – (BI/IR/440/2015)**

On 13/03/2015 at about 11:00 hrs in Nyantakara Area, Biharamulo District, Kagera Region information was received that bandits were hiding in the forest preparing to attack the buses. After receiving the information, police officers started searching for them and at about 09:00 hrs the bandits saw the police officers and started firing at them that led to the cross fire which caused the bandits to run away. At the bandits camp, police officers found the following:- Four SMG rifles with registration number AJ0061, 3620, G8377 and 09710; one hundred and twenty nine SMG and SAR bullets, six SMG magazines, Burundi military uniforms, one mosquito net and different types of medicines for first aid. No suspects have been arrested regarding the incident.

## **22. DAR ES SALAAM**

### **DISASTER - RAINFALL KILLS FIVE PEOPLE**

On 22/03/2015 at about 20:00 hrs at Buguruni kwa Mnyamani heavy rains that fell for two consecutive days caused deaths of five people after being electrocuted due to the fall of an electric pole on their huts.

## **23. KAGERA**

### **UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF THREE BONES BELIEVED TO BELONG TO AN ALBINO - (THREE BONES) MUL/IR/480/2015**

On 19/03/2015 at about 23:45 hrs in Igori Kimwani Area, Muleba District, Emmanuel s/o Kalori, 45 yrs, Ha by tribe and resident of Kigori was arrested and found with human parts (one bone from the leg) and James s/o Lutozi, 66 yrs, was found with two bones all believed to be from an albino. The two were in the process of selling them for TZS 2,000,000 each. The suspects said that they got them after exhuming and the dead body of an albino woman named Zuhuria d/o Justus@ Kanyamwa who died due to delivery problems in 2006. The suspects said that they were given the local medicine by a native doctor named Mtalemwa s/o Revocatus that helped them not to be seen while exhuming the body. Both suspects were taken before the court of law while the native doctor ran away and the investigation is underway to arrest him.

## **24. MANYARA**

### **INVESTOR'S FARM BURNT - (MGG/IR/238/2015)**

On 25/03/2015 at about 02:00 hrs in Shaurimoyo Village, Babati District, Manyara Region, Parvinda s/o Nyota, 33 yrs, Sikh by tribe, farmer and resident of Arusha discovered that one of his dwelling house, three stores used to keep tractor spare parts, crops, the big right tyre of tractor number T532 AVG were burnt. Also burnt, were T580 AVG and T603 BAS whose owner had removed the engines. Moreover, rifle 458 was also burnt while shotgun number TZCAR 578006 was stolen and recovered on 29/03/2015. The incident occurred after a group of people invaded and burned his residence. The source of this incident was the land dispute. Suspects Cosmas s/o Molombo and seven others were arrested and the case is still under investigation.

## **25. SHINYANGA**

### **INCEST (SKIN DISABLED- ALBINO) - (KAH /IR/1353/2015)**

On 20/03/2015 at about 16:00 hrs in Chela Village and ward, Msalala Division, Kahama District, Maktrida d/o Sanyiwa, 20 yrs , albino, got married to her brother named Ally s/o Sanyiwa, 24 yrs. He abducted her on 18/03/2015 until he was found with her living as husband and wife. The two



shares the same father but have different mothers. They had planned to go and live in Morogoro. The motive was some superstitious belief. The accused was arrested and taken before the court of law where he was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

## **26. DAR ES SALAAM**

### **POLICE OFFICERS KILLED AT THE ROAD BLOCK - (MBL/IR/2186/2015)**

On 30/03/2015 at about 19:00 hrs in Vikindu Area, St. Mathew School, Temeke District, at the police road block, three police officers were suddenly invaded by armed bandits with an unknown heavy weapon and matchets. The bandits and started firing rapidly towards them and succeeded to snatch one SMG number TZPL 5244 with thirty bullets and killed two police officers, namely **D.2865 SGT Francis** and **E.177 CPL Michael**, whereas police officer number **D.5573 D/SGT Ally** was injured his right thigh. The motive of the attack was to snatch weapons. Investigation is underway.

## **27. KAGERA**

### **WHIRLWIND ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATHS AND INJURIES - (MUL/IR/149/2015)**

On 29/01/2015 at about 10:00 hrs to 12:00 hrs in Island of Goziba, in Lake Victoria, Goziba Ward and Division, Muleba District, Kagera Region, wind whirl started in the lake and unroof the fishermens huts causing deaths to two people, Salum s/o Titus, 50 yrs, and Butahiwa s/o Alindes, 23 yrs, after being hit by objects with sharp edges. Also, Nicholas s/o Marco and thirty other people were injured. In the said incident, a total of seventy nine houses lost their roofs and fell down also forty canoes were thrown out of the lake and on the land and broke into pieces.

## **28. MWANZA**

### **HOMICIDE - POLICE OFFICER KILLED BY MOB JUSTICE – (NY/IR/1266/2015)**

On 03/03/2015 at about 03:00 hrs in Kanindo Village, Kishiri Ward and Division, Nyamagana District, police officer number G.8719 PC Magesa s/o Ngino from Field Force Unit, Mwanza was stoned to death by Kanindo residents led by their village chairman Mr. Ndalawa s/o Masibuka. The reason was that the deceased and Masota s/o Masalu, community policing officer went to arrest the people alleged to have stolen some fuel. The suspects were working as security guards at the Airtel Tower. Suspects Ndalawa s/o Masibuka and four others were arrested and taken before the court of law.



## **29. SIMIYU**

### **TWO LAW ENFORCERS FOUND WITH COUNTERFEIT (BANK) NOTES (BAR/IR/568/2015)**

On 24/03/2015 at about 05:00 hrs in Old Maswa Area, Nyakabindi Ward, Dutwa Division, Bariadi District, police officer number H. 2420 PC Seleman s/o Salum Juma, 25 yrs, from Field Force Unit, Simiyu and prison officer number B.6499 WD Edmund s/o Elias from Bariadi Prison were found in unlawful possession of counterfeit bank notes worth TZS 1,920,000 while in the process of depositing them to the M-Pesa. The motive was to earn income. Both suspects were taken before the court of law.

## **30. MOROGORO**

### **ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A POLICE OFFICER - (KDT/IR/123/2015)**

On 14/04/2015 at about 21:30 hrs at Ruhembe Police Station, in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region, police officers received secret information concerning the bandits. Thereafter, two police officers were assigned to make a follow up. In the process of making a follow up, they came across two bajaj going towards Mkamba District in Kilombero where they disappeared for a while and returned with one passenger. Police officer number F.3323 D/CPL Nassor with another police officer stopped the said bajaj. The passenger jumped and run away, when police officer run after him, the said passenger turned around and attacks the police officer by cutting him on his neck using a sword. Thereafter police officer number E.9245 D/CPL Chomola shot the said suspect to his leg and fell down. Police around the area went to assist the police officers and then burned the suspect to death. When body search was conducted five bullets of SMG, one of Mark IV and two detonators were found.

## **31. MOROGORO**

### **UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSSIVES IN THE MOSQUE – (KDT/IR/127/2015 – PI. 16/2015)**

On 14/04/2015 at about 03:30 hrs at Nyandeo Hamlet, Kidatu Ward, Kilombero District, Morogoro Regional Police Commander with two sections of officers in co-operation with various local leaders went to Kidatu Suni Mosque and arrested twelve people inside the mosque. The arrested people had water gells, 30 explosives, two rolls of wire (detonators), swords, screw driver, mask, military uniform, two black flags, iron saw, spanner and various other things. All twelve suspects were taken before the court of law.

## **32. TANGA**

**THREE MOTOR VEHICLES COLLIDE CAUSING TEN DEATHS –  
(KAB/TR/AR/07/2015)**

On 09/04/2015 at about 11:00 hrs in Chalinze Segera Road at Mbweni Area, Handeni District and Tanga Region, a RATCO Company bus number T.665 CBR Yutong, driven by Said s/ Salim hit a saloon car number T628 CTX Toyota Spacio driven by Mussa s/o Ally who died on the spot. This led to the Ngorika Company bus number T. 570 BKW to lose control and cause an accident where ten people died and others were injured. The cause of this accident was Ngorika Company bus by trying to overtake the saloon car number T.628 CTX in a prohibited area. The suspect was among the dead.

**33. TANGA**

**FOUND IN UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES IN THE BUS –  
(KOR/IR/643/2015)**

On 13/04/2015 at about 11:30 hrs in Korogwe Area, Tanga Region, Selina Laurent, 31 yrs, a resident of Tegeta, Dar es Salaam was found and arrested with seventy two explosives (crackers) in OSAKA Bus while travelling from Arusha to Dar es salaam. The suspects was taken before the court of law.

**34. SHINYANGA**

**MOTOR VEHICLES ACCIDENT CAUSES TEN DEATHS - (SHY/TR/AR/94/2015)**

On 22/04/2015 at about 02:45 hrs in Samuye Area, Shinyanga Region, Scania bus number T.148 BKK property of Unique Company hit trailer number T.635AJK property of Nyanza Corporation Ltd causing deaths of ten people and injuring forty eight. The suspects was taken before the court of law.

**35. KIGOMA**

**POLICE OFFICERS SEIZE DEADLY WEAPONS - (KDO/IR/363/2015)**

On 29/04/2015 at about 02:00 hrs at Mahadwe River on the border between Kakonko and Kibondo Disticts, Kigoma Region, police officers while on patrol exchanged fire with an unknown number of bandits and managed to kill three of them and seized one AK 47 number 10363, twenty three bullets, and two hand grenades. No suspect was arrested and the investigation process is underway

### **36. MOROGORO**

#### **SIX PEOPLE INJURED BY A BOMB - (KDT/IR/144/2015)**

On 01/5/2015 at about 19:30 hrs Itefa Hamlet, Msolwa Ujamaa Village, Sanje Ward Kilombero District, two unknown persons were suspected and arrested. While resisting arrest they threw down something like a hand grenade which exploded and severely injured a person called Thomas s/o Manjole and five others. Also, it caused damage to the motor vehicle number SM .10632 Nissan Patrol the property of Kilombero District Local Authority. Two unknown persons ran away towards the sugarcane plantations/ farms and hence avoided arrest. A total of seventeen suspects were arrested thereafter and taken to court.

### **37. KATAVI**

#### **THE RIGHT HAND OF AN ALBINO AMPUTATED - (MTO/IR/76/2015)**

On 14/05/2015 at about 00:32 hrs in Mawiti "A" , Kabunde Village , Mlele District Remi d/o Luchoma, 34 yrs, Sukuma by tribe, peasant, a resident of Mawiti, albino had her right hand amputated and taken by unknown people. The technique used was to attack the victim while asleep by breaking the door, cut off her hand and disappeared. The investigation is underway.

### **38. SHINYANGA**

#### **CAR ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATH TO AN ALBINO PERSON – (SHY/IR/116/2015)**

On 22/05/2015 at about 01:50 hrs in Tabora to Mwanza road, vehicle number T.389 CRT Toyota Prado driven by Brait s/o Wilfred, 36 yrs, Chagga by tribe, TRA Shinyanga accountant, hit a pedestrian named Ndasa s/o Luhudeka, 34 yrs, Sukuma by tribe, albino, resident of Lubaga Shinyanga, causing his death. The cause of accident was driving at high speed. The suspects was taken before the court of law and fined to pay TZS 50,000.

### **39. KAGERA**

#### **UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF HUMAN (ALBINO) PARTS - (MUL /480/2015)**

On 27/3/2015 at about 16:00 hrs in Fodi Guest House in Kyaka, Laston s/o Faustine, Nyambo by tribe, 41 yrs , peasant, resident of Kakulaijo was found and arrested in unlawful possession of three human bones after a trap had been set. In the year 2009 in Kakulaijo Hamlet, Nyakakika Village, Laston and January s/o Korongo, Nyambo by tribe, 43 yrs, peasant, Kikulaijo exhumed and took the remains of Bartazary s/o Zabandola an albino who *died in 1991*. After the arrest, the suspect Laston s/o Faustine showed the bones of the deceased which were the skull, ribs, three bones from the legs and bones from various other parts which were kept outside his house inside of hanged plastic bag. The motive was to earn income. The suspects was taken before the court.

#### **40. MBEYA**

##### **POLICE OFFICER KILLED BY BANDITS - (MBY/IR/4424/2015)**

On 10/6/2015 at about 14:30 hrs in Iyunga Viwandani Area, in the city of Mbeya, police officer number G.2526 D/C William Juma Mkika was shot dead. He was shot on the right side of his chest by bandits who were attempting to rob from an Indian businessman Madhu Basavarajappa, 34 yrs. In the area of the incident one bandit known by one name of Festo was shot dead by police officer and when searched was found with one locally made pistol that uses shotgun ammunitions, two shotgun bullets and one SMG bullet. No person was arrested and the investigation is still underway.

#### **41. IRINGA**

##### **MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CAUSES 23 DEATHS- (MFG/TR/AR/76/2015)**

On 14/6/2015 at about 19:45 hrs in Kinyanambo 'A', Iringa-Mbeya highway, Ifwagi Division, Mufindi District, lorry number T916 AQM/T.965 BEH Scania, property of Bravo Logistics Company while carrying copper to Dar es Salaam driven by Rogers s/o Wales @ Mdoe, 39 yrs, collided with a bus number T927 CEF, property of Another 'G' company driven by Nicolaus s/o Mangula, 30 yrs from Iringa to Njombe collided with the said lorry causing twenty three deaths and injuring thirty four persons. The cause of the accident was the negligence of the driver of bus number T927 CEF by trying to overtake without taking precautions.

#### **42. TABORA**

##### **ATTEMPTING TO SELL AN ALBINO CHILD - (NZG/IR/807/2015)**

On 16/06/2015 at about 16:00 hrs in Nzega District, OC - CID with special task force arrested Masanja s/o Mwinamila, 44 yrs, Sukuma by tribe, peasant, a resident of Ugembe, kidnapped an albino child named Magreth d/o Hamisi, 6 yrs, a resident of Ugembe. The motive was to sell her for TZS 90,000,000. The suspect was caught after being trapped. The suspect was sent to the court and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment on 19/6/2015.

#### **43. PWANI**

##### **BANDITS INVADE NMB BANK AND KILL A POLICE OFFICER -(MKU/IR/1032/2015 )**

On 26/6/2015 at about 12:30 hrs at NMB Bank, in the village, ward and division of Mkuranga, Pwani Region about four armed bandits with three SMGs and one pistol using four Boxer motorcycles invaded the Bank and snatched TZS 221,950,000 the property of the said Bank which were brought in about five minutes before by SGA private security group of DSM from NMB Bank House DSM. The said money was snatched while inside a metal case waiting to be stored in the

strong room. The technique used by bandits was firing inside and outside the bank and overpowered three police officers F.3331 CPL Shabani, G.9965 PC James and G.8049 PC Jimmy. Before entering the bank and while outside, in front of the fence the bandits shot and killed police officer G.2861 PC Alfred who was shot in the head and neck. No police weapons were stolen. Other four people were injured including two police officers namely G. 9965 PC James and G. 5275 DC Almundi. The two injured civilians were Selemani s/o Baraka, 62 yrs and Shukuru s/o Selemani, 30 yrs, a teacher. Five suspects were arrested and taken before the court of law.

#### **44. KINONDONI**

##### **INVASION AND BURNING OF BUNJU POLICE STATION - (WHL/IR/3729/2015)**

On 10/07/2015 at 07:30 hrs in Bunju A, a police officer number WP. 6908 PC Shinje while doing her regular duties regarding road safety including aiding pupils and the disabled to cross the road. While the pupils were crossing the road suddenly a car number T448 BTE Toyota Coaster driven by Yohana s/o John, 26 yrs, overtook other vehicles at high speed and hit a child known as Thabia d/o Omary 11 yrs standard four pupil at Bunju Primary School. Suddenly, pupils and other citizens started blocking the road with big stones and logs to force the government to put road bumps in order to reduce car speeding. While that was happening, other people ran and invaded Bunju A police station and burned it which led to the destruction of exhibits at the area. No police officer was injured during the incident. Several vehicles were destroyed including T199 BDG Min Pajero, T614 CNC Toyota Vitz, T803 AHN Toyota Corola and T662 CYR Toyota Porter.

#### **45. ILALA**

##### **INVASION OF POLICE STATION AND KILLING OF POLICE OFFICERS – (STK/IR/6678/2015)**

On 13/7/2015 in Ukonga Stakishari Police Station, Ilala district, unknown number of armed bandits using seven motobikes, invaded the said police station gun shot and killed four police officers namely D. 6252 SGT Adamu, E. 3962 CPL Gaudin, E. 1279 D/CPL Peter and H. 3010 PC Anthon also four civilians one of them Gaston s/o Shadrack then snatched 21 weapons which were 12 SMGs and 9 SRAs. Among the civilians killed one of them was a bandit. 13 suspects were arrested and taken before the court of law.

#### **46. MOROGORO**

##### **ATTACKING AND BURNING MBINGU POLICE STATION - (IFA/IR/1862/2015)**

On 20/08/2015 at about 22:12 hrs during the night at Mbingu Police Station in Mngeta Division Kilombero District in Morogoro Region a group of people, about 200, invaded and set fire to the Mbingu Police Station with the claim that they needed their suspect of murder case (**Murder case - IFA/IR/1861/2015**) who was in custody in the said Police Station so as to kill him. Police Officers attempted to disperse them but failed which led them to flee from the incident but they managed to rescue the station weapons and the said suspect. The said group of people destroyed the Police

Station building, 4 motorcycles, exhibits and various office documents. No suspects were arrested and there was no harm to human beings.

#### **47. DAR ES SALAAM**

##### **FIRE ACCIDENT LEADING TO DEATHS.**

On 27/8/2015 at about 22:00 hrs in Buguruni Malapa, Buguruni Ward, Ilala District, fire erupted in the house owned by Shamira d/o Masoud which led it to the total destruction and causing the deaths of 9 people. The source of fire was said to be electric default but the fire rapidly covered the house after the domestic gas tank exploded. Investigation is underway.

#### **48. ARUSHA**

##### **MURDER: BE-HEADING, AMPUTATION AND REMOVAL OF OTHER BODY PARTS (ARR/IR/9376/2015)**

On 31/8/2015 at about 08:00 hrs in Makao Mapya at Square Delmonte Hotel, Alfred s/o Kimbaa @ Mandela (18) was be-headed, his hands amputated, cut and removed his penis and both breasts by Eligiuz s/o Edward @ Lyatuu, college student in Segerea Senior Seminary undertaking priesthood after that he left with those organs. The cause of the conflict was due to the stealing of TZS 20,000,000/= which Eligiuz s/o Edward @ Lyatuu suspected to steal from the deceased shop. The suspect was arrested with the said organs i.e body parts.

#### **49. KAGERA**

##### **ARSON: BURNING A CHURCH - (BU/IR/3509/2015)**

On 22/09/2015 in Buyekera, Bakoe small Village, Rwamushenye Division, Bukoba Municipality Kagera region, the TAG-Pentekoste Church, Assembles of God which was built by iron sheet from the top and all the sides was destroyed by fire by unknown people whereby 1 choir guitar, table cover cloths, 1 table and a drum, the value of all stolen items is not yet known. No suspects arrested. The case is under investigation.

#### **50. KAGERA**

##### **ARSON: BURNING A CHURH - (BU/IR/3510/2015)**

On 22/09/2015 at about 05:50hrs Omukibeta street, Kibeta Ward, Rwamushenye Division, Bukoba Municipality, Kagera Region, EAGT Church in Omukibeta Street which was built with wood and timber roofed by iron sheets was destroyed by fire set by unknown people. The furniture burnt were 7 benches, 3 wooden pols, 1 board and a stand for holding speaker. The value of all goods and furniture and the church was not yet known. The case is under investigation.

## **51. KAGERA**

### **ARSON: BURNING A CHURCH - (BU/IR/3511/2015)**

On 22/09/2015 at about 04:30hrs in Buyekera, Bukoba Ward, Rwamushenye Division, Bukoba Municipality, Kagera region, Living Water International Church was burnt by unknown people leading to the destruction of different goods including tables and chairs. The said church which was built with iron sheets was totally destroyed by fire. The damaged goods valued at TZS 400,000. No suspect was arrested concerning the said incident.

## **52. MOROGORO**

### **HELICOPTER ACCIDENT CAUSING DEATHS**

On 15/10/2015, at Selous Game Reserve, Matambwe, Kilombero District, Morogoro Region, the helicopter registration number 5ydk with pilot known as William Slaa on the way from Dar es salaam to Njombe caught fire which led to crash causing deaths to the pilot and 3 passengers who were Hon. Deo Haule Filikunjombe, Blanka Francis Haule (TLP) Iringa Regional Chairman and Edgi Francis Nkwela employee from Musoma Municipality. The cause of the incident is not yet known. Investigation is underway.

## **53. LINDI**

### **ARSON: BURNING A CHURCH - (NAC/IR/1312/15)**

On 17/10/15 during the night hours in Kiegei B Village, Kiegei Ward, Kilimarondo Division unknown people burned a house which was used as a temporary church church for KKKT denomination in Kiegei street. The church was built with wood and roofed with dried grasses. The motive behind was land conflict between the church and the family which sold the the area. Some of the family members disagreed with the idea of selling the said piece of land to the church. The Incident was inspected by ASP Haule in cooperation with village leaders.

Investigation is underway to analyze the perpetrator(s). The destruction caused was valued at TZS 180,000 and no other goods destroyed by the said fire

## **54. PWANI**

### **GREVIOUS HARM - (ALBINO) - (MKU/IR/1770/2015)**

On 21/10/2015 at about 23:00 hrs in Mkuranga Town, Godown Area, Mkuranga District, Pwani Region. **Mohamed s/o Said** 35 yrs, Matumbi (Albino), Waiter - Temeke Hospital Dar es salaam was injured on a head by being cut with something with sharp edge, after being attacked by 3 people while asleep at his home. The technique they used was to break the door and enter in the house. He was admitted at Mkuranga Government Hospital and he is doing fine. Investigation is underway to identify the motive behind as there was nothing taken during the incident and efforts to arrest the suspects is continuing



## **55. ZANZIBAR**

### **BOMB BLAST**

On 31.10.2015 around 12:00 hrs, ASP Saleh Khamis in-charge of Anti-terrorism Unit at Madema Police Station, when he heard a sound of two bombs which exploded at an interval of about 10 minutes with a great crash around Michenzani Area in Mjini Magharibi. Investigation team arrived at the scene where the bomb exploded along the garden in Michenzani area. Investigation team found the following things at crime scene "Nails 4 inch, Piece of iron 16 mm, piece of iron metal, and small piece of unknown phone distributed on the scene, tigo line connected with iron metal, Preliminary investigation showed that these bombs were man made locally and could have serious consequences for human and property. Fortunately, there was no harm caused to people around that area but a vehicle registered with number Z148 GN Toyota Noah with a white colour property of Muhisani s/o Khamis and a container were affected due to a sharp object caused by blast. This case is under investigation and no suspects have been arrested.

## **56. ZANZIBAR**

### **BOMB EXPLOSION- MJINI MAGHARIBI.**

On 01/11/2015 at 18:29 hrs in the toilet located near the female soldiers' dormitory at Sateni - JKU Headquarters in Mjini District, soldiers who were in the dormitory heard a loud crash that occurred outside the wall of the toilet. At the scene were found remnants of the bomb, one Zantel's SIM card line, and other mobile devices, ten nails of 4 inch, and eight pieces of 16 mm. All of them were taken to police station for further investigation. There was no harm to the people around, a suspect Twaha s/o Nyange Omary, 30 yrs, Shirazi who is a resident of Sateni was arrested with three mobile phones (one Nokia and two Techno) and Passport with number AB 591499 that was used by suspects to travel to Yemen three times. This case is under investigation.

## **57. DODOMA**

### **HOUSE BURNING THAT CAUSED DEATHS - (BAH / IR / 551/2015)**

On 6/11/2015, 19:00 hrs at Msisi village in a house of John s/o Mvungi, 32 years, Pare, who is a teacher at Msisi Secondary School, Mundemu Division in Bahi District a house was burnt by fire and causing deaths to three children Elizabert d/o Chisemwa, Gogo, 8 years, Gift d/o John, 6 years, Pare, a pupil of standard one in a primary school, and Kalen d/o John, 2 yrs, Pare, both are residents of Msisi Village. The value of the property damaged by fire was not established. The source of fire was suspected to be a bottle of petrol carried by Joseph s/o Mtela, 11 yrs, who dropped it on a charcoal stove. No suspect was arrested.



## **58. MWANZA**

### **POLICE OFFICER INJURED - (MWZ/IR/7533/2015)**

On 15/11/2015 at 17:30 hrs Bugando Referral Hospital Area in Nyamagana District, A/Insp Ngasa Joseph of Geita Police who was accompanied by his leaders RCO, RCIO, and OC-CID of Geita visited the hospital for conducting an investigation on the death of Mawazo s/o Alphonse @ Chemu former Chairman of CHADEMA political party whose body was taken to mortuary. Suddenly, a group of about 30 people attacked him and caused injuries to his left eye, left leg, right hand and on the forehead. The attackers thought he was Geita District Commissioner and therefore they blocked him from entering the mortuary. Violence led to the disappearance of Police Radio Call and Martine s/o Joram, Nyiramba, 32 yrs, a resident of Butimba together with six suspects were arrested. The other accused are wanted in connection with Radio Call which belongs to the police force. The case is before the court of law.

## **59. RUKWA**

### **KIDNAPPING IN LAKE TANGANYIKA**

On 12.11.2015 evening, Rukwa Police were informed through a phone call by a person named JOSEPH s/o SIMTOWE, businessman/fisherman, resident of Kipwa Village Kasanga Division, Nkasi District. While fishing at Lake Tanganyika, Joseph and his 14 colleagues were kidnapped by soldiers believed to be from Congo. Congolese soldiers claimed that Tanzanian fisherman has conducted fishing activities within Congo boundaries. They were then taken to Muliro camp near Congo border where soldiers communicated with the owner of the boat from Tanzania to release them upon being given almost 7 million Tanzania Shillings. The names of kidnapped fishermen are as follows: -

1. Kelvin s / o Mwimanzi (Captain)
2. Isaack s / o Simzosha
3. Philbert s / o Simzosha
4. Alfred s / o Sinkamba
5. White Sichivula
6. Edgar s / o Sinyangwe
7. John s / o wind
8. Saulo s / o Silungwe
9. Abel s / o Sichone
10. Denwirk s / o Thousand
11. Alinaswe s / o Mwimanzi
12. Kashindi s/o Pushing
13. Thobias s/o Siyame
14. Regius s/o Lucas

## **60. ILALA**

### **GOVERNMENT TROPHIES**

On 16.11.2015 at 22:30 hrs at check point, Terminal Base -TB II at Mwalimu Nyerere International Airport – JNIA. TAA and Officers from Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism arrested David s/o Joram Muungi, Tanzanian, 36 yrs, Mbulu, passport no. AB550290 and Mohamed s/o Suleiman Mohamed, Tanzanian, 42 yrs, Shiraz, passport number AB540148 both are resident of Kariakoo in Dar es Salaam. They were caught with 201 tortoises while they were ready to fly with Emirates flight 342 to Kuala Lumpa, Malaysia via Dubai. Tortoises were placed in large socks and wrapped with soft tissue in four black bags. The value and weight of the tortoise is still unclear while accused persons were arrested at JNIA police station for further interrogation.

## **61. KIGOMA**

### **ALBINISM BODY PART FOUND - (MAK / IR / 279/2015)**

On 23/11/2015 at 5:00 hrs at Mkambati – Mvugwe Village, Kasulu District in Kigoma Region. Police officers on patrol led by Insp Kelvin Makaranga from RCO office arrested Anderson s/o Peter @ Tibagula, Muha, 30 yrs, resident of Kumkambati Village with body part suspected to have been taken from an albino body which was wrapped in a white cloth. The suspect was arrested by police officers after laying a trap to catch him, the body part was approximately to be sold at 20,000,000/= TZS. Police officers pretended to be buyers and the accused person went with that bone to a car to make a business, he was then arrested and taken to Makere Police Station. The case is before the court of law.

## **62. GEITA**

### **DISASTER – MINING HOLE CRUMBLED AND BURRIED FIVE MINERS**

On 28/11/2015 at 23:55 hrs at Samina village in Geita District, illegal miners entered the mine illegally and suddenly the mining wall collapsed on them and caused their deaths. Names of the miners are;

- 1) Lucas s/o Deus 35 years, Sukuma at Katundu minning,
- 2) Emmanuel s/o Ibrahim, 28 years, Muha and a resident of Nyankumbu,
- 3) Maliyatabu s/o Ndonangi, 43 years, Sukuma and resident of Nyabalasana,
- 4) Clement s/o Richard, 41 yrs, Sukuma and resident of Iparamasa - Chato
- 5) Baraka s/o Katunzi, 27 years, Muha and resident of Samina

Four (4) miners died after the fall of mining wall at Geita Gold Mine - GGM. Operation to find out other miners was conducted and four corpses of miners were found, one miner named Baraka s/o Katunzi was not found.

### **63. MOROGORO**

#### **MURDER - LAND CONFLICT BETWEEN FARMERS AND PASTORALISTS (MBW/IR/901/2015).**

On 12.12.2015 at 17:00 hrs at Dihinda Village within Kanga Ward, Turiani Division, Mvomero District, Morogoro Region Mohamed s/o Musa, Zigua, 43 years, farmer, resident of Kaole Village was pierced through his stomach by a sharp spear by wild people known as Mang'ati while guarding herds of cattle which were seized by farmers for the offence of grazing cattle on the farm owned by Mr Bakari s/o Ramadhan. The victim died at Bwagala Hospital at 16:00 hrs while on treatment. Previously on 11.12.2015 in the evening in Dihinda Area herd of about 162 cattle grazing without herdsman was seen eating leguminous crops in a field about half an acre owned by the said farmer, that is why the owner of the farm with other farmers decided to take the seized cattle to Dihinda Village Office and take care of them until on 12.12.2015. Next day one of Mang'ati pastoralist named Shaban s/o Iteli arrived and claimed to be the owner of the seized cattle whereby they agreed to pay 200,000TZS as compensation for the leguminous crops destruction and then he went to take that amount of money but he didn't turn up until 17:00 hrs when he arrived with a group of Mang'ati people who invaded him and took the said herd of cattle by force and pierced a deceased with a sharp spear on the stomach and chest, also Charles s/o Paulo Kabinguu, 33 years, farmer, resident of Dihinda was pierced by spear in his ribs and was admitted at Bwagala hospital. After killing the farmer, other farmers decided to cut the legs of 155 cattle and left them lying down. The information was received at Mtibwa Police Station through phone call by Dihinda's Village Executive Officer at about 18.45 hrs and three (3) suspects were arrested.

### **64. KIGOMA**

#### **UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF MILITARY WEAPONS: 4 SMG, 12 MAGAZINES AND 1 BOMB**

On 13/12/2015 at 13:20 hrs in Mkarazi Boarder, Mabamba in Burundi OC CID Kibondo with his investigation team in cooperation with Burundi Military Officers succeeded to seize 4 SMGs, 12 magazines and a hand grenade after having received intelligence information. Irambona s/o Yunusi @ Said, Muhutu, 34 years, refugee in Nduta Camp, hid the mentioned weapons in Burundi that he wanted to take it to Tanzania added that four (4) of his fellow at Nduta Refugees Camp planned to use the weapons to commit crimes. The weapons, ammunitions and a bomb taken back to Burundi Government Intelligence Unit in Kigoma for further investigation.

## **65. IRINGA**

### **BUS ACCIDENT CAUSES DEATHS AND INJURIES**

On 18/12/2015 at 12:45 hrs Igeme Village, Mahenge Ward bus with registration number T483 CTF type Zhongtong owned by New Force Company driven by Ubani s/o Linyama, 31 years, collided with a lorry, registration number T616 DES Scania owned by Rabfab LTD Company, driven by Espedito s/o Zavery Mtokoma, 36 years, causing deaths to 13 people and 28 people were injured and admitted at Iringa Regional Hospital. The cause of the accident was burst of the front right wheel tyre of the lorry which led to lose balance and hit the bus.

## **66. ARUSHA**

### **MURDER: THE TANAPA SECURITY OFFICER MURDERED - (ARR/IR/1349/2015)**

On 18/12/2015 Kikwakwaru Area, In-charge Investigation Officer TANAPA, Stephen s/o Kisamo immediately after leaving his house by his car, his wife reported him to be missing at the Police station. A vehicle was parked at Kikwarukwaru Area for long time without seeing anybody around. Police officers went there and the vehicle was taken to the Police Station and identified by Kisamo's wife to be their vehicle. The said wife provided the spare key for the vehicle which led the Police to open it and conduct search. During search the body of deceased one Stephen s/o Kisamo found folded in the car boot while his neck was cut at the back. Three (3) suspects were arrested regarding the incident. The case is before the court of law.

## **67. LINDI**

### **ATTEMPT TO ATTACK POLICE STATION - NACHINGWEA**

On 26/12/2015 at 23:30 hrs in Nachingwea, Police Officers while on patrol arrested 3 youths while smoking marijuana in public, who were later known to be military officers from JWTZ Unit 141KJ, their names are MT.106903 PTE Goodluck Kayombo, 25 years, MT 107063 PTE Kelvin Robert 24 years, and MT.97959 PTE Thadei Komba. After reaching the Police Station all of them were found in unlawfull possession of two (2) rolled marijuana cigarettes, thereafter 20 millitary officers from the said unit arrived and started stoning the police station. Police officers on duty used tear gas and explosives bomb in order to disperse them. After leaving the Police Station, the said military officers attacked bar named as NR where they destroyed chairs valued at TZS 239,000. Also, they attacked Ujamaa Bar, where they beat Police Officer number G.6700 PC Daudi and tore his clothes. The Regional/District Safety and Security Committee met to discuss the issue.

## CHAPTER NINE

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 9.0 Introduction

After analyzing the crime situation in the country, this report makes recommendations that will enable the Police Force to work more efficiently and provide better services to the public. As a result, this will facilitate the building of a safer environment for people, institutions and investors in the provision of social services and nation building in general.

#### 9.1 Conclusion

This report has assessed the crime situation in Tanzania for the year 2015 and compared it to those of previous years. In this analysis, various achievements and challenges have been identified. Therefore, there is a need to sensitize and involve stakeholders and the public in general to address the challenges so as to increase the efficiency in the fight against crime in the country.

Once more, the Police Force expresses its appreciation for the support provided in various ways by the top leadership in the Government and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Police Force requests the leadership to avail more resources in the fight against crime. It should be recalled that the fight against crime continues and the end of this report marks the beginning of the next report.

#### 9.2 Recommendations

In order to address the existing and new challenges in the fight against crime, the Police Force recommends the following to the government and other stakeholders:

1. More police officers should be recruited simultaneously with construction of police stations in various parts of the country in line with population growth.
2. Capacity building in modern investigation techniques for investigators in terms of training and staffing should be increased in line with workload distribution of cases in the regions.
3. Establishment of Police Force should be improved to be in line with time and working environment.
4. The Statistics Unit of the Police Force should be strengthened through capacity building of its staff and provision of transport equipment so as to facilitate follow ups in the regions and districts; as well as to conduct specific researches related to crime.
5. Provision of equipment especially cars, motorcycles and other modern investigative tools for the Police Force.
6. Strengthening the National Committee on Community Policing by involving various stakeholders.
7. Providing adequate budget to the Police Force that will enable better performance and public services in achieving the concept of participatory security that will contribute to the country's economic growth and welfare of the people.
8. Improving treatment and care support for employees affected by occupational hazards and those with chronic diseases and HIV/AIDS.
9. Provision of civic education and political education to the public to promote compliance of law without coercion.

10. The public should be educated and sensitized not to invade police stations and assaulting police officers.
11. Strengthening education and training which are in line with advancement in science and technology.
12. Incorporating the concept of Security Assessment in the investments to avoid conflicts between the public and investors.

## Appendix 1

### Tanzania Police Force Budget Trend, 2010 – 2015

Expenditure	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
<b>Other</b>	137,136,488,000	126,749,350,000	133,329,019,000	133,329,019,000	154,100,939,970	196,801,709,000
<b>Development</b>	18,967,837,000	7,494,169,000	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	6,000,000,000	10,000,000,000
<b>Person Emoluments</b>	111,214,457,000	300,833,922,249	198,944,297,000	198,944,297,000	248,727,202,030	284,314,668,000



The map displays the administrative structure of Tanzania, with regions and districts labeled. Key features include:

- Regions:** Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Manyara, Tanga, Pwani, Zanzibar, Lindi, Pemba, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Manyara, Tanga, Pwani, Zanzibar.
- Districts:** Numerous districts are labeled within each region, such as Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Singida, Dodoma, Iringa, Mbeya, Shinyanga, Manyara, Tanga, Pwani, Zanzibar.
- Geographical Features:** Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika, Indian Ocean, and various rivers and lakes.
- Neighboring Countries:** Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Kenya.
- Legend:**
  - Police Station (Symbol)
  - Road (Line)
  - International boundary (Thick line)
  - Region boundary (Thin line)
  - District boundary (Thin line)
  - Region Name (Text)
  - District Name (Text)
- Scale:** 1:2,300,000