



CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS STATISTICS REPORT

JANUARY – DECEMBER 2024



Vision

A low crime prevalence and law abiding society

Mission

To protect people and properties from all unlawful acts by prevention, detection and solving crimes for the maintenance of law and order in The United Republic of Tanzania.

Core Values**Professionalism**

We adhere to the highest professional standards and best practices in performing our duties.

Patriotism

We are courageous and ready to sacrifice our life in order to safeguard life and property of others.

Character

We observe morally accepted norms and decisions rooted in good character.

Integrity

We observe and adhere to moral values and ethical principles.

Innovation

We encourage, promote and implement value added ideas, initiatives and methods from inside and outside the Organization.

Honour

We value honesty, impartiality and trustworthiness.

Customer Service

We are responsive to customer needs and aim to meet their expectations.

Community Engagement

We value partnerships with the community as a means to strategic policing.

Our motto

Discipline, Justice, Professionalism and Integrity, Foundation of Our Success.

Prepared by

Chief of Police Force,
Police Headquarter,
P.O. Box 961,
4 Post street,
40483 Dodoma.

Tel: +255 (026) 232385

Fax: +255 (026) 232386

Website: www.polisi.go.tz

Table of Contents

List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	v
PREFACE	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABREVIATIONS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	x
CHAPTER ONE	1
BACKGROUND	1
1.0 Introduction	1
1.1 Geography and Administration	1
1.2 Administrative Structure of the Tanzania Police Force	2
1.2.1 Role of the Police Force	2
1.2.2 Police Force Statistics	2
1.2.3 Statistics Unit of Tanzania Police Force	2
CHAPTER TWO	2
CRIME SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY	3
2.0 Introduction	3
2.1 Crime Statistics and Road Traffic Incidents in Tanzania	3
2.2 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences	7
2.2.1 Offences against Persons	7
2.2.2 Offences Related to Property	8
2.2.2.1 Financial Crimes	8
2.2.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquillity	9
2.3 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences by Police Regions	9
2.3.1 Offences against Persons	9
2.3.2 Offences Related to Property	10
2.3.2.1 Financial Crimes	12
2.3.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquillity	13
2.4 Analysis of Minor Criminal Offences by Police Regions	15
2.5 Offences with Huge Impact on the Society.	17
2.5.1 Murder and its Causes	17
2.5.2 Land Disputes	19
2.5.3 Gender Based Violence	21
2.5.4 Gender Based Violence against Children	24
2.5.5 Gender Based Violence against Adults	27
2.5.6 Illegal Immigrants	30
2.5.7 Cyber Crimes	32
2.5.8 Financial Transaction Fraud	33
2.5.9 Extrajudicial Incidents	34
CHAPTER THREE	35

ROAD SAFETY	35
3.0 Introduction.....	35
3.1 Trend of Traffic Incidents	35
3.2 Road Safety Operations	38
3.3 Motorcycle Accidents	39
3.4 Causes of Road Accidents.....	43
CHAPTER FOUR.....	45
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS.....	45
4.0 Introduction.....	45
4.1 Relationship between Crime and Socio-Economic Factors	45
4.2 Crimes in Relation to Population and Land Area	45
4.2.1 Number of Offences per Geographical Area	45
4.2.2 Proportion of Criminal Offences per 100,000 People.....	46
4.3 Road Traffic Incidents	48
CHAPTER FIVE.....	50
STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION AND COMBATING CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS ...	50
5.0 Introduction.....	50
5.1 Offences Against Person.....	50
5.2 Offences Related to Property	52
5.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility.....	53
5.4 Financial Crimes	54
5.5 Cyber crimes	54
5.6 Road Traffic Incidents	55
CHAPTER SIX.....	56
EVENTS THAT DREW THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMUNITY	56
6.0 Introduction.....	56
CHAPTER SEVEN.....	64
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	64
7.0 Introduction.....	64
7.1 Conclusion	64
7.2 Recommendations	64

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	4
Table 2.2:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type, Tanzania Mainland, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	5
Table 2.3:	Number of Cases and Percentage Change by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	6
Table 2.4:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences against Persons by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January December 2023 and 2024.....	7
Table 2.5:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences Related to Property by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January - December, 2023 and 2024	8
Table 2.6:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences Related to Finance by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	8
Table 2.7:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	9
Table 2.8:	Number of Offences against Persons by type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January -December, 2024.....	10
Table 2.9:	Number of Offences Related to Property by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	11
Table 2.10:	Number of Financial Crimes by Places Where the Theft Occurred and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	12
Table 2.11:	Number of Offences against State Security and Public Tranquillity by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	14
Table 2.12:	Number of Minor Criminal Offences by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024.....	16
Table 2.13:	Number of Reported Murder Cases, Number of Suspects and People Killed by Sex and Reason and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	18
Table 2.14:	Number of Deaths, Injuries, Land Disputes by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January to December, 2024	20
Table 2.15:	Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	22
Table 2.16:	Number of Victims of Crime against Children by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	25
Table 2.17:	Number of Victims of Crime against Adults by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	28
Table 2.22:	Number of Cases and Number of Illegal Immigrants by Sex, Nationality, and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024.....	31
Table 2.23:	Number and Percentage Change of Cyber Criminal Offences by Type, Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024	32
Table 2.24:	Number of Mobile Crime offences and Financial Services by Type of Offences and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024.....	33
Table 2.28:	Number of Extrajudicial Killings by Police Region; Tanzania, 2015 - 2024	34
Table 3.1:	Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024	36
Table 3.2:	Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024.....	36
Table 3.3:	Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023and 2024.....	37

Table 3.4:	Number of Traffic Offences, Number of Deaths and Injured Persons by Police Region; Tanzania, January - December, 2024	39
Table 3.5:	Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024.....	40
Table 3.6:	Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024	41
Table 3.7:	Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023 and 2024	41
Table 3.8:	Number of Motorcycles, Accidents and Causalities by Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	42
Table 3.9:	Number of Accidents by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024.....	43
Table 4.1:	Number of Criminal Offences, Number of Persons in each offence, Criminal Offences per 100 Km2 and ratio of offences per 100,000 people by Police Region; Tanzania, January - December, 2024.....	47
Table 4.2:	Number of Traffic Offences, Number of Persons, Number of Police Officers, Number of Offences per 100 Square Kilometres and Number of Offences per Traffic Police Officer by Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024	49
Table 5.1:	Strategies Used to Combat Offences against Persons; Tanzania, January-December, 2024.....	50
Table 5.2:	Strategies Used to Combat Offences Related to Property; Tanzania, January-December, 2024.....	52
Table 5.3:	Strategies Use Combat Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility; Tanzania, January-December, 2024	53
Table 5.4:	Strategies Used to Combat Financial Crime in Tanzania; January-December, 2024	54
Table 5.5:	Strategies Used to Combat Cyber Crime; Tanzania, January-December, 2024	54
Table 5.6:	The Strategies which are Used to Combat Road Traffic Incidents; Tanzania, January-December, 2024.....	55

List of Figures

Figure 2.1:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	5
Figure 2.2:	Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	5
Figure 2.3:	Number of Cases and Percentage Change by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to December, 2023 and 2024.....	6
Figure 2.4:	Causes of Murder in percentage; Tanzania, January – December, 2024.....	17
Figure 3.1:	Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024	36
Figure 3.2:	Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024.....	37
Figure 3.3:	Number and Percent Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023 and 2024	37
Figure 3.4:	Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024.....	40
Figure 3.5:	Percentage of Road Accidents by Causes; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2024.....	43

PREFACE

The role of the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) is to ensure that there is peace and harmony, people's lives and properties are protected so that they can perform their economic activities without worry. This will lead to economic prosperity for the people and the country.

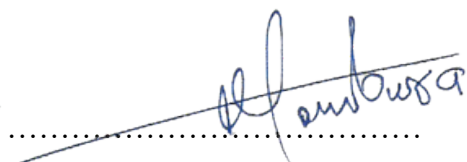


Camillus M. Wambura - IGP
Chief of Police Force

In order to prevent all sorts of crimes, the responsibility of fighting against crime should be a joint task of the Police Force, other Security Agencies, citizens and other stakeholders. Due to the advancement of technology, criminals have invented new methods of committing crimes, resulting into emergence of new crimes like cybercrimes and terrorism.

Recognize this as my call to every citizen of Tanzania to participate in the duties of safeguarding their own security and that of their neighbours, including public property. Everyone should fight against any form of crime to ensure the continued safety of the entire nation. I urge every member of society to actively participate in ensuring that crime does not occur, and if it does, to ensure that the perpetrator is apprehended and brought before the appropriate state institutions in a timely manner so that the necessary legal actions can be taken. Additionally, every citizen should enforce the law voluntarily, without the need for the Police Force to compel individuals to comply with the country's laws, in order to strengthen the defence and security of our nation.

I take this opportunity to sincerely thank Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, for enormously number of employment and the necessary tools for work., these efforts have effectively combated crime, ultimately leading to a significant reduction in crime rates compared to previous years.



.....
Camillus M. Wambura – (IGP)
Chief of Police Force - (CPF)
Police Headquarters.

Dodoma.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report was jointly prepared by various stakeholders led by the Inspector General of the Tanzania Police Force, Camillus M. Wambura (IGP). I would like to express my gratitude for his guidance and encouragement during the preparation of this report. I also extend my thanks to all individuals who participated in preparing and publishing this report.



Ramadhani H. Kingai – CP,
Director of Criminal Investigation in Tanzania

Special thanks should go to the Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Amina Msengwa, Former Director General of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Dr. Albina A. Chuwa,, the Commissioner General of Prisons, Jeremiah Y. Katungu and the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP), Sylvester A. Mwakitalu for availing the services of their staff in the preparation of the report.

Special gratitude should go to members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) from the Tanzania Police Force, NBS, Prisons and the DPP's Office for their efforts towards accomplishment of this report. The TWG consists of 24 members, ACP Juma H. Majatta – Ag. Head of Statistics Units Police Headquarters (TPF), Amani Mghamba - SSA (NPS), Valerian Tesha (NBS), Margreth Jacob (NBS), Rainer Kiama (NBS), ASP Hamad Manugwa (TPF), ASP Juma Hebu (TPF), INSP Vitalis Wantiku (TPF), A/INSP Said Ali (TPF), A/INSP Elia Kuguru (TPF), A/INSP Nelson Katasiku (TPF), A/INSP Getruda Yamsebo (TPS), WP. 2606 D/SSGT Amina Said (TPF), WP.5246 D/SGT Habiba Maganga (TPF), F.8079 SGT David Kapungu (TPF), H.7725 D/SGT Julius Nzowa (TPF), G.3258 D/SGT John Nyemba (TPF), G.8341 D/CPL Said Samvu (TPF), G.8467 D/CPL Hemedi Sengasu (TPF), WP.9536 D/CPL Flora Loyde (TPF), H.3324 D/CPL Hamisi Mlambo (TPF), H.3627 D/CPL Soud Muhogo (TPF), H.4655 D/CPL Mikidadi Bakari (TPF), H.6264 D/CPL Ahmed Hassan (TPF), and J. 8194 D/C Zuberi Msenga (TPF).



.....
Ramadhani H. Kingai – CP,
Director of Criminal Investigation,
CID Headquarters.

Dodoma.

ABBREVIATIONS

A/INSP	-	Assistant Inspector of Police/Prison
ACP	-	Assistant Commissioner of Police
ASP	-	Assistant Superintendent of Police
ATM	-	Automated Teller Machine
CP	-	Commissioner of Police
CPA	-	Criminal Procedure Act
CPF	-	Chief of Police Force
D/C	-	Detective Constable
DCEA	-	Drug Control and Enforcement Authority
DCI	-	Director of Criminal Investigation
D/CPL	-	Detective Corporal
D/SGT	-	Detective Sargent
D/SSGT	-	Detective Staff Sargent
DPP	-	Director of Public Prosecutions
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IGP	-	Inspector General of Police
INSP	-	Inspector of Police
INTERPOL	-	International Police Corporation
IOM	-	International Organization for Migration
LATRA	-	Land Transport Regulation Authority of Tanzania
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NFA	-	No Further Action was taken
NOD	-	No Offense Detected
NPS	-	National Prosecutions Service
NPSA	-	National Prosecutions Service Act
OC CID	-	Officer Commanding - Criminal Investigation Department
PGO	-	Police General Order
PSV	-	Public Service Vehicle
RCO	-	Regional Crime Officer
RPC	-	Regional Police Commander
RTO	-	Regional Traffic Officer
SAR	-	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SMG	-	Sub Machine Gun
SSA	-	Senior State Attorney
PCCB	-	Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau
TANAPA	-	Tanzania National Parks

TAZARA	- Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority
TAWA	- Tanzania Wildlife Management Authority
ICT	- Information and Communications Technology
TFC	- Tanzania Fertilizer Company
TPF	- Tanzania Police Force
TPS	- Tanzania Prison Services
TRA	- Tanzania Revenue Authority
TWG	Technical Working Group
TZS	- Tanzania Shilling
“U”	- Undetected
VTs	- Vehicle Tracking System
ZCO	- Zonal Crime Officer

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime and Traffic Incidents Statistics Report of January to December, 2024, looks at a whole range of offences that were reported in the country. Offences are of two types: crime and traffic incidents. Criminal and traffic incidents are divided into two parts; major and minor. Crimes are further divided into three categories; Offence against Persons; Offence Related to Property; and Offence against state security and public tranquillity.

From January to December, 2024, a total of 3,721,287 cases of crime and traffic incidents were reported at all police stations in the country compared with 3,778,908 cases reported in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 57,621 cases, equivalent to 1.5 percent.

In regard to crimes, there was an increase of 7,949 offences, equivalent to 1.3 percent from 607,102 offences reported from January to December 2023, to 615,051 offences in the same period in 2024. Out of all criminal offences reported from January to December, 2024, major offences were 50,574 and minor offences were 564,477 whereas in a similar period in 2023, major offences were 53,640 and minor offences were 553,462. This implies that there was decrease of 3,066 major offences equivalent to 5.7 percent and an increase of 11,015 minor offences equivalent to 2.0 percent.

A total of 3,106,236 road incidents, were reported from January to December, 2024 compared with 3,171,806 incidents reported in the same period 2023. This is decrease of 65,570 incidents equivalent to 2.1 percent. Out of all traffic incidents reported from January to December, 2023, major traffic incidents (accidents) were 1,735 and minor traffic incidents were 3,104,501 compared to 1,733 major incidents and 3,170,073 minor offences reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 2 major incidents equivalent to 0.1 percent and an increase of 65,572 minor offences equivalent to 2.1 percent.

Likewise, for all motor vehicles and motor cycles accidents which were reported from January to December, 2024 a total of 1,715 persons died and 2,719 were injured compared to 1,647 persons who died and 2,716 who were injured in the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 68 deaths equivalent to 4.1 percent and 3 injured persons equivalent to 0.1 percent. Among the 1,735 major accidents that occurred, motorcycle accidents were 432 compared with 435 accidents reported in 2023. This is a decrease by 3 accidents equivalent to 0.7 percent.

The society continue to witness acts of gender-based violence such as rape, unnatural offences, desertion of children, child stealing and female genital mutilation. From January to December 2024, a total of 39,256 sexual violence cases were reported compared to cases 37,448 reported in a similar period in 2023. This is an increase of 1,808 cases equivalent to 4.8 percent.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the geographical location of the Tanzania and the primary functions of the Tanzania Police Force (TPF). Statistics produced by the TPF help to control crime in the country so as to maintain peace and tranquility which enables the public to participate fully in economic activities.

1.1 Geography and Administration

The United Republic of Tanzania is a union of two sovereign states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar that took place on 26 April 1964. Tanzania lies between Latitudes 1⁰ and 12⁰ South of the Equator; and Longitudes 29⁰ and 41⁰ East of Greenwich. Tanzania has a surface area of 945,500 square kilometers and 61,500 square kilometers of water bodies. To the North it is bordered by Kenya and Uganda; on the West by Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo; to the South by Malawi, Zambia and Mozambique and to the East by the Indian Ocean.

Tanzania has three major lakes which are Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa. There are also several tourist attractions in Tanzania, the main ones being Mount Kilimanjaro which is the highest mountain in Africa and has snow throughout the year. Other attractions include national parks and game reserves, historical artifacts and beautiful beaches on the coasts of Tanzania Mainland and the islands of Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar.

Tanzania has a tropical climate with two rainy seasons; long and short rains. The main economic activities are agriculture, livestock keeping, fishing, mining, tourism, manufacturing and provision of services. According to the 2024 population projection, Tanzania has a total of 66,278,276 persons (32,478,878 males and 33,799,398 females). Although Tanzania has more than 120 tribes, the national language is Swahili which is spoken by most people.

Tanzania follows a system of multiparty democracy. The Government of Tanzania has three independent pillars namely; the 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. Six Presidents have so far led the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and Zanzibar have been led by eight Presidents. Administratively, Tanzania is divided into 31 regions; 26 regions in Tanzania Mainland and five (5) regions in Tanzania Zanzibar.

1.2 Administrative Structure of the Tanzania Police Force

Tanzania Police Force has been established in accordance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, Article 147 (4) and the Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act Cap 322 under Section 3 as amended in 2002. Besides adhering to the Constitution and laws, practice in the police force is governed by Police General Order (PGO) 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 to the international agreements on security and human rights.

The Tanzania Police Force has eight (8) Commissions, namely Administration and Human Resource Management; Finance and Logistics; Criminal Investigation; Operation and Training; Community Engagement; Criminal Intelligence; Forensic Bureau; and Police Zanzibar. Administratively, Tanzania Police Force has 35 regions, of which 30 are in Tanzania Mainland and 5 regions are in Tanzania Zanzibar and 12 Police Units.

1.3 Role of the Police Force

The responsibilities of the Tanzania Police Force are provided under Section 5 of the Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act Cap 322 as amended in 2002. These responsibilities include peace keeping protecting people and their properties; investigating and detecting crime before it is committed, arresting criminals and taking them to court; and overseeing the implementation of laws and regulations of the country.

1.4 Police Force Statistics

The Police Force has two types of statistics; administrative and criminal statistics. Administrative statistics include those on logistics, human and financial resources, whereas crime statistics include all criminal cases that are regularly reported in all police stations in the country. This report focuses on detailed statistics on crime and traffic incidents. These statistics help the Police Force to plan and devise new strategies of combating crimes.

1.5 Statistics Unit of Tanzania Police Force

The unit is under the Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI), in accordance with PGO 6 (f) read together with PGO 41. This unit receives data from all police stations then compiles, analyzes, summaries, disseminates and stores them or uses them in preparation of monthly, quarterly, semi and annual crime reports for the country. This task is performed in collaboration with other departments/units within the Police Force in order to respond to various needs of the Police Force and other stakeholders.

CHAPTER TWO

CRIME SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

2.0 Introduction

This chapter shows various offences reported from January to December 2024. These offences are divided into two types; criminal offences and road traffic incidents.

a. Criminal Offence

Criminal offences are subdivided into two groups; major criminal offences and minor criminal offences.

- i. *Major criminal offences* are offences which have serious repercussions to the public. They include murder, all types of robbery (robbery with violence and armed robbery), possession and trafficking of illicit drugs: - These offences are given priority by the Police Force.
- ii. *Minor criminal offences* are offences that once committed have no serious impact on the society. They include stealing from a person, assaults without causing harm and use of abusive language.

b. Road Traffic Incidences

- i. *Major traffic offences* are road incidents that cause death, injury and damage to property and infrastructure.
- ii. *Minor traffic offences* are road incidents or accidents that once committed do not pose immediate side effects. Examples of such offences are driving without a valid driving license and other permits, wrong parking, driving beyond speed limit, driving without observing traffic lights and not fastening seat belts. As far as such cases are concerned, if they are not controlled they can cause accidents. If the offender is arrested and found guilty he or she is sentenced, required to pay a fine according to the law or given a warning.

2.1 Crime Statistics and Road Traffic Incidents in Tanzania

This section presents statistics that shows the crime situation in Tanzania from January to December 2024 compared to statistics of the same period in 2023. During the period of January to December, 2024, 3,721,287 criminal offences and traffic incidents were reported at Police stations in Tanzania compared with 3,778,908 cases reported in 2023. This is a decrease of 57,621 cases equivalent to 1.5 percent.

Major and minor criminal offences reported from January to December, 2024, were 615,051 compared to 607,102 offences reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 7,949 offences equivalent to 1.3 percent.

In the period of January to December 2024, a total of 50,574 major criminal offences were reported compared to 53,640 offences reported in the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 3,066 offences equivalent to 5.7 percent.

Minor criminal offences reported over the period of January to December 2024 were 564,477 compared to 553,462 offences reported in the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 11,015 offences (2.0%).

Likewise, a total of 3,106,236 major and minor traffic incidents were reported from January to December, 2024 compared to 3,171,806 incidents reported in the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 65,570 incidents (2.1%).

In the period of January to December 2024, a total of 1,735 major traffic incidents were reported compared to 1,733 incidenses reported during the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 2 incidents (0.1%).

Minor traffic offences reported from January to December 2024 were 3,104,501 compared to 3,170,073 incidents reported in 2023. This is a decrease of 65,572 offences (2.1%), (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Criminal Offence				
Minor	553,462	564,477	11,015	2.0
Major	53,640	50,574	-3,066	-5.7
Sub Total	607,102	615,051	7,949	1.3
Road Traffic Offence				
Minor	3,170,073	3,104,501	-65,572	-2.1
Major	1,733	1,735	2	0.1
Sub Total	3,171,806	3,106,236	-65,570	-2.1
Grand Total	3,778,908	3,721,287	-57,621	-1.5

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 2.1: Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024

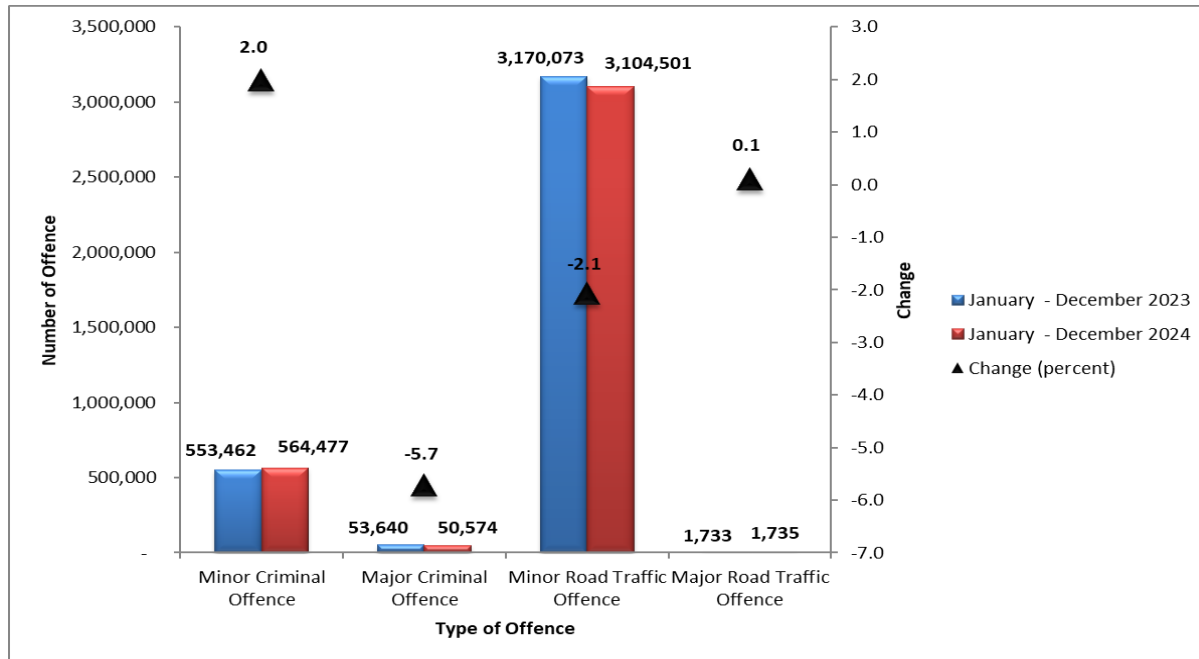


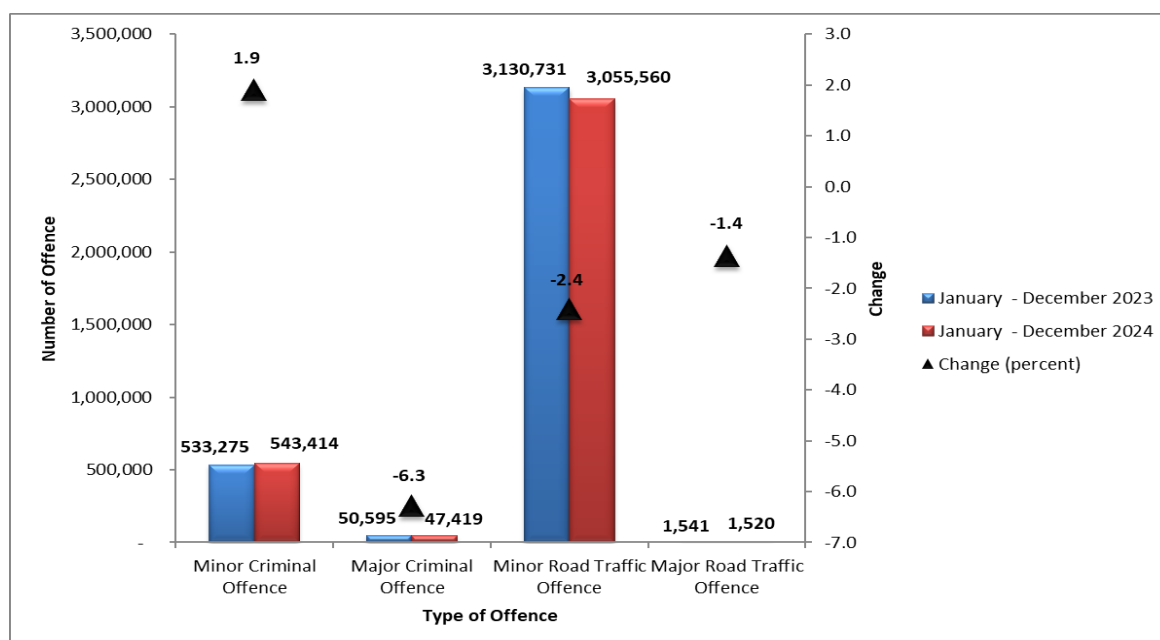
Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2 present the number of criminal offences and traffic incidents for the period of January to December, 2023 and 2024 in Tanzania Mainland. In the period of January to December, 2024, the number of criminal offences and traffic incidents reported at Police stations in Tanzania Mainland were 3,647,913 compared to 3,716,142 cases reported in 2023. This is a decrease of 68,229 cases (1.8%). Criminal offences in Tanzania Mainland increased from 583,870 offences in 2023 to 590,833 offences in 2024, an increase of 6,963 offences equivalent to 1.2 percent. Road traffic incidents decreased by 75,192 incidents from 3,132,272 incidents in 2023 to 3,057,080 incidents in 2024, equivalent to a decrease of 2.4 percent.

Table 2.2: Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type, Tanzania Mainland, January to December, 2023 and 2024

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Criminal Offence				
Minor	533,275	543,414	10,139	1.9
Major	50,595	47,419	-3,176	-6.3
Sub Total	583,870	590,833	6,963	1.2
Road Traffic Offence				
Minor	3,130,731	3,055,560	-75,171	-2.4
Major	1,541	1,520	-21	-1.4
Sub Total	3,132,272	3,057,080	-75,192	-2.4
Grand Total	3,716,142	3,647,913	-68,229	-1.8

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 2.2: Number and Percentage Change of Offences by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January to December, 2023 and 2024



In Tanzania Zanzibar, the analysis of criminal offences and traffic incidents for the period January to December, 2024 and 2023 is shown in Table 2.3 and Figure 2.3.

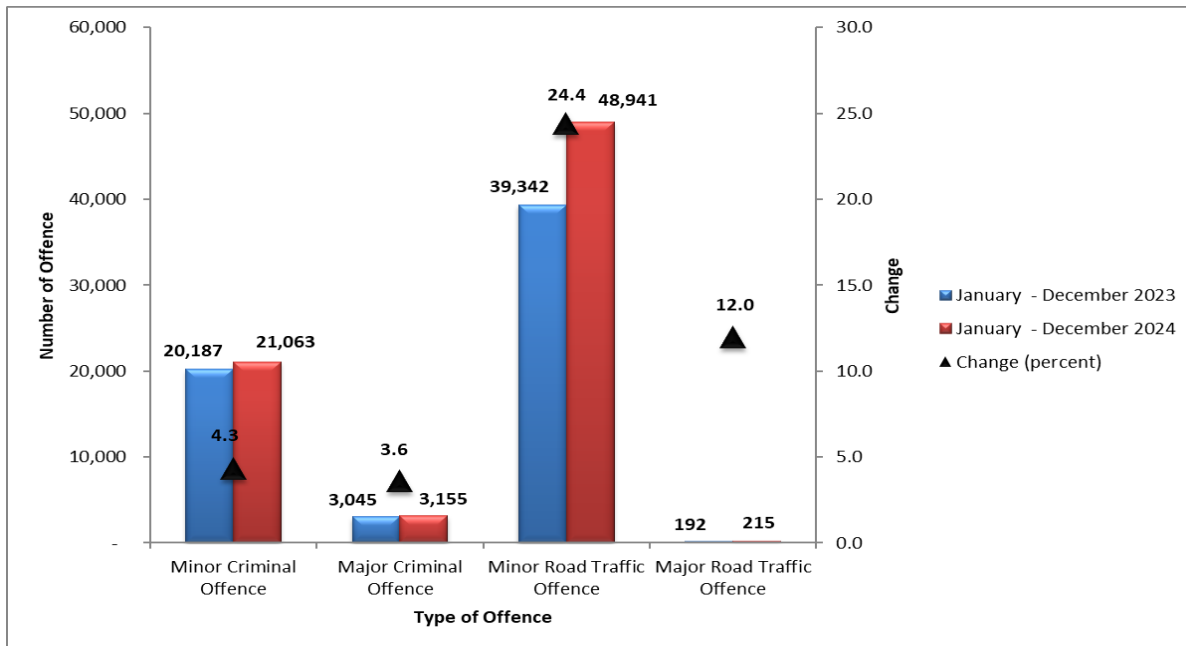
In the period of January to December, 2024, the number of criminal offences and traffic incidents reported at police stations in Tanzania Zanzibar were 73,374 cases compared with 62,766 cases reported in 2023. This is an increase of 10,608 cases (16.9%). In that period criminal offences increased by 986 offences from 23,232 offences recorded in 2023 to 24,218 offences recorded in 2024 equivalent to 4.2 percent. Road traffic incidents increased by 9,622 incidents from 39,534 incidents in 2023 to 49,156 incidents in 2024, equivalent to 24.3 percent.

Table 2.3 Number of Cases and Percentage Change by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to December, 2023 and 2024

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Criminal Offence				
Minor	20,187	21,063	876	4.3
Major	3,045	3,155	110	3.6
Sub Total	23,232	24,218	986	4.2
Road Traffic Offence				
Minor	39,342	48,941	9,599	24.4
Major	192	215	23	12.0
Sub Total	39,534	49,156	9,622	24.3
Grand Total	62,766	73,374	10,608	16.9

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 2.3 Number of Cases and Percentage Change by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to December, 2023 and 2024



2.2 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences

The major criminal offences include offences against person, offences related to property and offences against state security and public tranquility. This analysis describes category of offences by specific groups.

2.2.1 Offences against Persons

This category of offences includes murder, rape, unnatural offence and human trafficking. In the period of January to December, 2024, a total of 13,076 offences were reported compared to 13,748 reported during the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 672 offences (4.9%). This decrease is due to a decrease in number of the following offences: unnatural offences (405), rape (150), murder (110) and child desertion (13) (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Number and Percentage Change of Offences against Persons by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January December 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Murder	2,303	2,193	-110	-4.8
Rape	8,691	8,541	-150	-1.7
Unnatural Offence	2,488	2,083	-405	-16.3
Child Stealing	73	77	4	5.5
Child Desertion	186	173	-13	-7.0
Human Trafficking	7	9	2	28.6
Total	13,748	13,076	-672	-4.9

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.2.2 Offences Related to Property

This category of offences includes robbery, breaking, theft and offences related to finance. In the period of January to December 2024, a total of 21,870 offences related to property were reported compared to 23,414 offences reported during the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 1,544 offences equivalent to 6.6 percent. This decrease is observed in the following offences; breaking (1,327), robbery with violence (300), livestock theft (79), arson (25), theft of motor vehicles (16) and theft of motorcycles (10), (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Number and Percentage Change of Offences Related to Property by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January - December, 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Theft of Fire Arms	13	19	6	46.2
Armed Robbery	394	410	16	4.1
Robbery with Violence	1,327	1,027	-300	-22.6
Breaking	12,076	10,749	-1,327	-11.0
Theft	315	374	59	18.7
Theft of Motorcycles	3,861	3,851	-10	-0.3
Theft of Motor Vehicles	85	69	-16	-18.8
Livestock Theft	3,762	3,683	-79	-2.1
Destruction of infrastructure	0	70	70	0.0
Arson	719	694	-25	-3.5
Offence Related to Finance	862	924	62	7.2
Total	23,414	21,870	-1,544	-6.6

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.2.2.1 Financial Crimes

This category of offences include forgery, counterfeiting of bank notes, theft in bank, theft in parastatal organizations, theft in Central Government, theft in Local Governments and in political parties. From January to December 2024, a total of 924 offences were reported compared to 862 offences reported during the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 62 offences equivalent to 7.2 percent, (Table 2.6).

Table 2.6: Number and Percentage Change of Offences Related to Finance by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Counterfeiting of Banknotes	105	139	34	32.4
Theft in Bank	1	0	-1	-100.0
Theft in Parastatal Organisations	62	29	-33	-53.2
Theft in Cooperative Unions	1	2	1	100.0
Theft in Local Government	4	9	5	125.0
Theft in Central Government	7	52	45	642.9
Theft in Political Parties	0	0	0	0.0
Forgery	682	693	11	1.6
Total	862	924	62	7.2

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.2.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility

This category of offences includes possession of illicit local liquor and drugs; government trophies; unlawful possession of fire arms or ammunitions; and illegal immigrants. A total of 15,628 offences were reported from January to December, 2024 compared to 16,478 offences reported in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 850 offences equivalent to 5.2 percent.

The success realised in combating these offences to a large extent is attributed to the efforts of the Police Force in patrolling, providing community education and making raids in collaboration with other security agencies and the general public, (Table 2.7).

Table 2.7: Number and Percentage Change of Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to December, 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Change (percent)
Unlawful possession of fire arms	165	158	-7	-4.2
Illicit drugs (industrial)	154	108	-46	-29.9
Possession of cannabis sativa	6,778	6,077	-701	-10.3
Possession of cannabis sativa farms	40	17	-23	-57.5
Possession of khat	1,130	1,322	192	17.0
Government trophies	914	720	-194	-21.2
Smuggling	149	150	1	0.7
Corruption	2	2	0	0.0
Illicit Local liquor	5,351	4,965	-386	-7.2
Equipment for brewing of local liquor	327	330	3	0.9
Unlawful possession of ammunition	25	11	-14	-56.0
Unlawful possession of bombs	3	0	-3	-100.0
Illegal fishing	173	271	98	56.6
Illegal possession of forest products	238	358	120	50.4
Illegal possession of minerals	0	9	9	0.0
Illegal possession of sea products	1	8	7	700.0
Illegal immigrant	1,028	1,122	94	9.1
Total	16,478	15,628	-850	-5.2

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.3 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences by Police Regions

In this Section, major criminal offences for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar are presented according to Police regions. Statistics show variations in the number of offences reported by region for each category.

2.3.1 Offences against Persons

Regions which reported relatively large numbers of offences against person in 2024 are Kinondoni (814), Dodoma (772), Mjini Magharibi (700), Arusha (699) and Tanga (660). Regions with relatively small numbers of reported offences are Kusini Pemba (80), Kaskazini Pemba (103), Simiyu (104), Kusini Unguja (115) and Kaskazini Unguja (116). Offences with a large number of cases are rape (8,541), murder (2,193) and unnatural offence (2,083), (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8 Number of Offences against Persons by type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January - December, 2024

Police Region	Murder	Rape	Child Desertion	Unnatural Offence	Child Stealing	Human Trafficking	Total
Arusha	71	420	24	181	1	2	699
Ilala	21	308	9	105	2	0	445
Temeke	43	372	5	106	1	0	527
Kinondoni	48	496	27	230	10	3	814
Dodoma	151	462	13	145	1	0	772
Geita	75	119	1	14	9	0	218
Iringa	74	259	3	64	0	0	400
Kagera	182	327	2	27	6	0	544
Katavi	62	158	7	13	0	0	240
Kigoma	82	266	4	72	3	0	427
Kilimanjaro	62	299	14	119	0	0	494
Lindi	41	132	1	23	3	0	200
Mara	74	234	3	49	4	0	364
Manyara	75	148	3	27	0	0	253
Mbeya	99	321	9	47	1	1	478
Morogoro	74	444	7	86	1	0	612
Mtwara	39	216	1	30	1	0	287
Mwanza	99	255	17	67	6	0	444
Njombe	63	173	3	28	1	0	268
Pwani	51	241	0	67	3	0	362
Rufiji	26	277	0	38	0	0	341
Rukwa	44	198	3	26	2	0	273
Ruvuma	72	143	1	22	2	0	240
Shinyanga	40	187	0	28	4	0	259
Simiyu	32	62	3	4	3	0	104
Singida	106	136	3	40	1	0	286
Songwe	76	171	4	40	0	0	291
Tabora	88	236	2	35	7	0	368
Tanga	85	457	0	117	1	0	660
Tarime – Rorya	73	194	2	17	4	1	291
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAZARA	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	2,128	7,712	171	1,867	77	7	11,962
Kaskazini Pemba	9	77	1	16	0	0	103
Kaskazini Unguja	12	89	0	15	0	0	116
Kusini Pemba	3	65	0	12	0	0	80
Kusini Unguja	11	87	1	16	0	0	115
Mjini Magharibi	30	511	0	157	0	2	700
Tanzania Zanzibar	65	829	2	216	0	2	1,114
Tanzania	2,193	8,541	173	2,083	77	9	13,076

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.3.2 Offences Related to Property

Police regions with a large number of offences related to property during the period of January to December 2024 are Kinondoni (1,864), Arusha (1,557), Dodoma (1,418), Tanga (1,157) and Kagera (1,076). Regions with small numbers of reported offences are Singida (141), Geita (148), Katavi

(190), Simiyu (209) and Kaskazini Pemba (224). Offences with a large number of cases are breaking (10,749), motorcycles theft (3,851), livestock theft (3,683), robbery with violence (1,027.) and arson (694), (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9 Number of Offences Related to Property by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Theft of Arms	Armed Robbery	Robbery with Violence	Breaking	Theft of Motorcycles	Theft of Motorcycles	Theft	Livestock Theft	Destruction of Infrastructure	Arson	Total
Arusha	0	96	232	896	211	0	13	101	0	8	1,557
Ilala	0	14	22	369	331	10	0	21	0	17	784
Temeke	0	8	27	371	248	5	1	14	2	5	681
Kinondoni	2	60	32	1154	498	23	17	72	0	6	1,864
Dodoma	2	20	82	744	276	2	12	257	3	20	1,418
Geita	2	19	3	53	46	0	3	12	3	7	148
Iringa	0	2	31	233	72	1	16	75	0	20	450
Kagera	0	16	36	529	146	9	2	267	4	67	1,076
Katavi	0	8	14	64	28	0	2	62	0	12	190
Kigoma	0	7	26	297	54	2	9	82	0	55	532
Kilimanjaro	0	0	4	46	141	0	120	113	24	34	482
Lindi	0	6	6	227	67	0	6	44	0	20	376
Mara	0	4	13	117	22	0	3	174	7	19	359
Manyara	1	6	27	288	31	0	1	109	0	15	478
Mbeya	2	1	44	285	81	2	3	160	6	25	609
Morogoro	1	12	29	586	183	1	30	143	0	14	999
Mtwara	0	1	6	502	16	0	0	59	1	38	623
Mwanza	0	24	42	304	69	0	15	83	0	19	556
Njombe	1	2	5	194	146	1	5	48	0	6	408
Pwani	2	8	11	62	88	4	20	93	4	12	304
Rufiji	0	9	9	223	19	1	4	60	0	21	346
Rukwa	0	3	13	256	52	0	3	123	0	15	465
Ruvuma	1	3	5	267	158	1	2	148	1	33	619
Shinyanga	2	10	16	167	56	0	3	36	0	3	293
Simiyu	1	2	7	77	57	0	11	44	0	10	209
Singida	1	7	3	61	32	0	6	28	0	3	141
Songwe	0	10	17	224	67	2	1	40	0	9	370
Tabora	0	1	57	420	83	0	16	165	0	61	803
Tanga	0	14	36	472	105	1	1	476	0	52	1,157
Tarime – Rorya	0	29	85	429	52	0	11	204	0	22	832
Marine	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Railway	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	0	15	0	22
TAZARA	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Police	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tanzania	18	402	940	9,926	3,435	68	338	3,313	70	648	19,157
Kaskazini Pemba	1	1	8	163	3	0	0	36	0	12	224
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	16	105	25	0	16	52	0	12	226
Kusini Pemba	0	6	7	168	7	0	1	42	0	2	233
Kusini Unguja	0	1	9	178	75	0	16	100	0	7	386
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	47	209	306	1	3	140	0	13	719
Tanzania	1	8	87	823	416	1	36	370	0	46	1,788
Tanzania	19	410	1,027	10,749	3,851	69	374	3,683	70	694	20,945

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.3.2.1 Financial Crimes

Police regions with a large number of reported cases in 2024 are Kinondoni (145), Ilala (129), Temeke (66), Dodoma (54) and Arusha (53). Regions with a small number of offences reported were Njombe, Ruvuma, Singida and Kaskazini Unguja (1 each), Iringa and Kusini Unguja (2 each). Offences with a large number of reported cases are forgery (693), counterfeit bank notes (139), theft in the Central Government (52), theft in parastatal organizations (29) and theft in Local Government (9), (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Number of Financial Crimes by Places Where the Theft Occurred and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Counterfeit s Bank Theft	Theft in						Forger y	Total
		Ban k	Parastatal Organisatio n	Cooperativ e Union	Local Governmen t	Central Governmen t	Politica l Parties		
Arusha	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	53
Ilala	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	129
Temeke	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	66
Kinondoni	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	145
Dodoma	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	54
Geita	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Kagera	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	30
Katavi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	17
Kigoma	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	21
Kilimanjaro	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	46
Lindi	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
Mara	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18
Manyara	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	10	15
Mbeya	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	23
Morogoro	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	13
Mtwara	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Mwanza	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	42
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pwani	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	26
Rufiji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Rukwa	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	12
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shinyanga	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	15
Simiyu	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	9
Singida	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Songwe	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12
Tabora	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	16
Tanga	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	19	23
Tarime – Rorya	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Railway	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	24
TAZARA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Airports	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ports Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	132	0	29	2	9	0	0	681	853
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	25
Kusini Unguja	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Mjini Magharibi	6	0	0	0	0	23	0	10	39
Tanzania	7	0	0	0	0	52	0	12	71
Total	139	0	29	2	9	52	0	693	924

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.3.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquillity

Offences against state security and public tranquillity are among the major obstacles in the development of a country and its people. Illicit drug usage; corruption; trafficking of Government trophies and natural resources of the country; unlawful possession of small arms and light weapons; and illegal immigrants are major challenges facing the Government in its efforts towards improving living standard of the people and their economy.

From January to December, 2024, a total of 15,628 offences against state security and public tranquillity were reported. Police Regions, with a large number of reported offences are Pwani (1,529), Kilimanjaro (1,507), Mwanza (1,270), Mara (1,161) and Kinondoni (1,072). Police Regions with a small number of reported offences are Kaskazini Pemba (7), Kusini Pemba (16), Njombe (18), Kusini Unguja (35) and Kaskazini Unguja (58). Offences with a large number of reported cases are cannabis sativa (bhang) (6,077), illicit local liquor (4,965), khat (1,322), illegal immigrants (1,122) and Government trophies (720), (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11: Number of Offences against State Security and Public Tranquillity by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Cocaine	Heroin	Mandrax	Cannabis Resin	Morphine	Cannabis Sativa (bhang)	Bhang Farms	Khat	Smuggling	Government Trophies	Corruption	Illicit Local Liquor	Equipment for brewing of illicit 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 Minerals	Illegal Possession of Sea Products	Total
Arusha	1	1	0	0	0	187	0	226	0	39	0	321	22	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	805
Ilala	1	5	0	0	0	586	0	20	0	2	0	48	1	1	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	683
Temeke	2	5	0	0	0	482	0	2	0	1	0	87	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	585
Kinondoni	16	2	0	0	0	917	0	17	0	2	1	92	0	3	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	1,072
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	214	0	43	0	6	0	22	3	4	1	0	3	2	15	0	0	313
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	2	0	6	0	39	5	6	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	127
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	1	0	20	0	1	0	6	1	0	21	0	0	0	0	143
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	71	0	31	24	27	0	113	8	2	1	0	241	0	1	0	0	519
Katawi	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	41	0	68	1	14	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	176
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	16	10	0	127	6	7	1	0	491	5	12	0	0	712
Kilimanjaro	0	6	0	0	0	301	0	493	0	31	0	430	56	2	0	0	37	69	81	1	0	1,507
Lindi	0	1	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	10	0	33	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	91
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	26	1	127	1	689	47	1	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	1,161
Manyara	0	1	0	0	0	50	2	81	0	56	0	189	30	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	419
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	236	2	0	16	19	0	214	10	12	0	0	12	4	13	3	0	541
Morogoro	0	4	0	0	0	230	0	1	0	42	0	51	0	8	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	344
Mtwara	0	2	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	6	0	73	7	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	158
Mwanza	0	3	0	0	0	482	0	77	3	10	0	528	75	1	1	0	54	32	4	0	0	1,270
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	18
Pwani	0	4	0	0	0	550	0	15	12	17	0	739	14	16	1	0	20	0	141	0	0	1,529
Rufiji	0	5	0	0	0	309	0	0	0	5	0	95	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	421
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	67	2	0	0	14	0	195	7	4	1	0	2	23	5	0	0	320
Ruvuma	0	2	0	0	0	111	0	3	0	40	0	66	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	231
Shinyanga	0	3	0	0	0	48	0	10	0	3	0	47	8	2	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	145
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	19	0	77	0	12	11	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	147
Singida	0	1	0	0	0	104	0	55	0	22	0	93	1	5	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	286
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	62	0	1	25	8	0	14	1	2	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	120
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	69	0	10	0	25	0	117	3	19	0	0	41	0	53	0	0	337
Tanga	0	12	0	0	0	251	2	164	10	30	0	237	8	26	0	0	60	1	0	0	0	801
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	93	9	25	37	13	0	179	4	0	0	0	10	21	3	0	0	394
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0	6	31
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
TAZARA	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	8	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	23
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10
Tanzania Bara	20	57	0	0	0	5,978	17	1,322	150	720	2	4,920	330	154	11	0	1,122	269	357	9	8	15,446
Kaskazini Pemba	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Kaskazini Unguja	1	13	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	58
Kusini Pemba	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	16
Kusini Unguja	0	8	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Mjini Magharibi	0	3	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
Tanzania Zanzibar	1	30	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	182
Tanzania	21	87	0	0	0	6,077	17	1,322	150	720	2	4,965	330	158	11	0	1,122	271	358	9	8	15,628

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.4 Analysis of Minor Criminal Offences by Police Regions

A total of 564,477 minor criminal offences were reported from January to December, 2024.

- i. Minor offences related to property mainly occurred in the following Regions, Kinondoni (31,523), Mwanza (22,983), Ilala (18,569), Temeke (15,141) and Morogoro (14,508). Police Regions that reported relatively small number of minor offences related to property were Kaskazini Pemba (515), Kusini Pemba (732), Kaskazini Unguja (1,107), Kusini Unguja (1,330) and Simiyu (2,208).
- ii. Minor offences against person mainly occurred in the following Regions; Kinondoni (18,081), Mwanza (15,738), Temeke (13,603), Mbeya (9,732) and Morogoro (8,942). Regions with relatively small number of minor offences against person were Kaskazini Pemba (248), Kusini Pemba (436), Kaskazini Unguja (548), Kusini Unguja (811) and Rufiji (1,206).
- iii. Offences against state security and public tranquility mainly occurred in the following Regions; Kinondoni (14,103), Mwanza (12,716), Kilimanjaro (9,925), Ilala (9,867) and Temeke (7,704). Regions with relatively small number of such offences were Kusini Unguja (42), Kaskazini Pemba (156), Kusini Pemba (265), Kaskazini Unguja (350) and Mara (610).
- iv. Generally, mostly minor criminal offences occurred in the following Regions; Kinondoni (63,707), Mwanza (51,437), Ilala (36,931), Temeke (36,448) and Morogoro (29,927). Regions with a small number of such offences reported in 2024 were Kaskazini Pemba (919), Kusini Pemba (1,433), Kaskazini Unguja (2,005), Kusini Unguja (2,183) and Rufiji (4,886), (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12: Number of Minor Criminal Offences by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Offence against Property	Offence against Person	Offence against Public Tranquillity	Total
Arusha	10,489	6,712	5,749	22,950
Ilala	18,569	8,495	9,867	36,931
Temeke	15,141	13,603	7,704	36,448
Kinondoni	31,523	18,081	14,103	63,707
Dodoma	10,049	7,345	2,173	19,567
Geita	7,214	7,056	6,474	20,744
Iringa	4,256	3,101	2,437	9,794
Kagera	7,088	4,142	2,894	14,124
Katavi	3,128	2,602	1,554	7,284
Kigoma	5,958	3,207	2,940	12,105
Kilimanjaro	9,642	7,831	9,925	27,398
Lindi	3,044	1,680	741	5,465
Mara	5,602	6,424	610	12,636
Manyara	6,392	5,185	4,200	15,777
Mbeya	8,488	9,732	1,870	20,090
Morogoro	14,508	8,942	6,477	29,927
Mtwara	4,398	2,048	1,209	7,655
Mwanza	22,983	15,738	12,716	51,437
Njombe	2,786	1,639	1,323	5,748
Pwani	9,429	2,997	2,132	14,558
Rufiji	2,436	1,206	1,244	4,886
Rukwa	3,365	2,716	1,943	8,024
Ruvuma	5,404	3,448	2,017	10,869
Shinyanga	6,818	5,129	2,739	14,686
Simiyu	2,208	2,067	1,310	5,585
Singida	4,533	4,093	2,905	11,531
Songwe	4,285	2,345	1,726	8,356
Tabora	7,316	5,521	2,793	15,630
Tanga	10,424	8,009	814	19,247
Tarime - Rorya	3,748	4,429	1,418	9,595
Marine	83	44	18	145
Railway	122	24	51	197
TAZARA	50	7	13	70
Airports	105	4	28	137
Ports Police	76	13	22	111
Tanzania Mainland	251,660	175,615	116,139	543,414
Kaskazini Pemba	515	248	156	919
Kaskazini Unguja	1,107	548	350	2,005
Kusini Pemba	732	436	265	1,433
Kusini Unguja	1,330	811	42	2,183
Mjini Magharibi	8,051	4,596	1,876	14,523
Tanzania Zanzibar	11,735	6,639	2,689	21,063
Tanzania	263,395	182,254	118,828	564,477

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5 Offences with Huge Impact on the Society.

Rapid changes in technology and globalization have contributed significantly to an increase in crime in the country. In addition to familiar events as outlined earlier, analysis of offences with a big impact on the society has also been done. These offences include murder, gender-based violence, cybercrime, unlawful possession of fire arms, illegal immigrants, illicit drug trafficking, extra judicial incidents and land and other disputes.

2.5.1 Murder and its Causes

A total of 2,193 murder offences were reported in the period of January to December, 2024. Regions with highest number of murder cases were Kagera (182), Dodoma (151), Singida (106), Mbeya and Mwanza (99 each). A total of 2,263 people were murdered; 1,682 men and 581 women.

The reasons for the killings were extra judicial incidents (405), love affairs (277), revenge (84), fighting (658), land disputes (47), rape (21), mental health (18), desire to acquire wealth illegally (71), manslaughter (25), superstitious beliefs (168) and other causes (489), (Table 2.13).

Figure 2.4: Causes of Murder in percentage; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

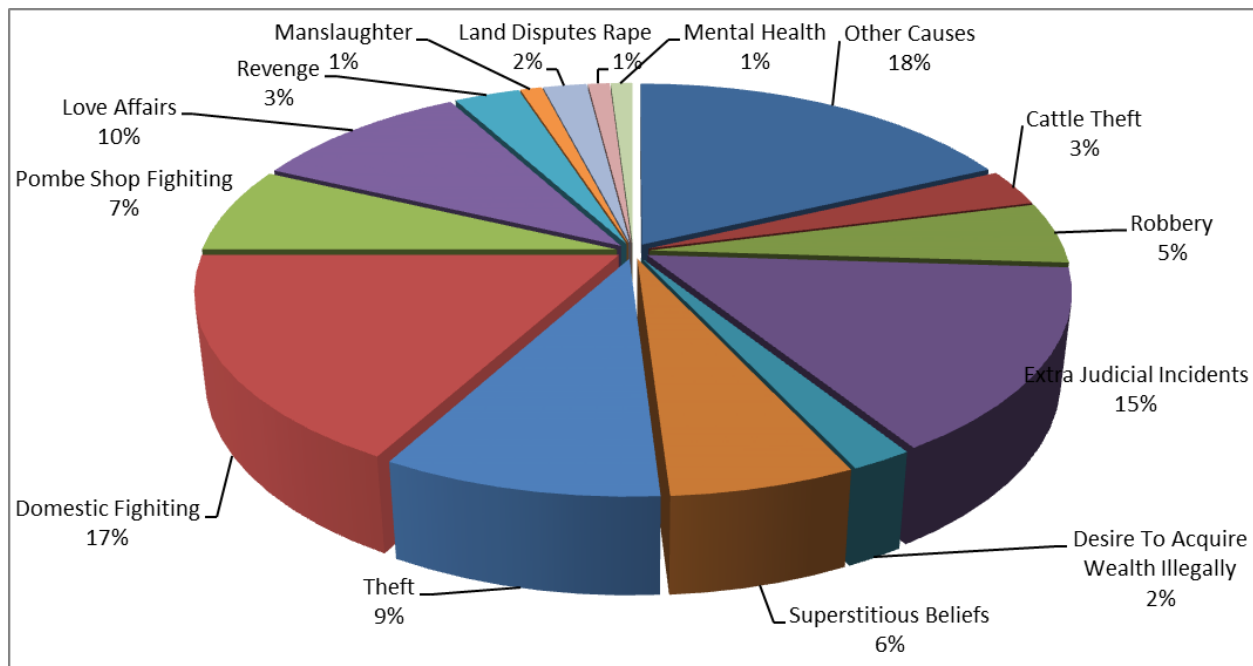


Table 2.13: Number of Reported Murder Cases, Number of Suspects and People Killed by Sex and Reason and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Number of Reported Cases	Total Number of Murdered Persons	Murdered People		Cattle Theft		Robbers		Superstitious Beliefs			Fighting										Suspects			
			M	F	Thieves	Owners	Thieves	Owners	Albino	Aged People	Other	Theft	Domestic	Pombe Shops	Jealousy	Revenge	Manslaughter	Disputes	Rape	Motorcycles	Madness	Other Reasons	M	F	Total
Arusha	71	74	65	9	4	0	4	4	0	1	2	3	29	14	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	37	8	45
Ilala	21	23	21	2	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	4	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	
Temeke	43	44	30	14	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	15	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	9	11	21	
Kinondoni	48	48	38	10	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	10	12	4	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	23	0	23
Dodoma	151	159	118	41	23	0	7	0	0	22	8	7	45	14	15	2	2	6	1	1	0	6	96	9	105
Geita	75	77	49	28	0	0	2	3	0	8	0	14	12	2	11	2	0	5	0	1	0	17	54	3	57
Iringa	74	74	63	11	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	4	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	47	35	15	50
Kagera	182	190	127	63	2	2	2	4	1	19	2	27	36	19	19	9	0	2	4	0	0	42	159	29	188
Katavi	62	65	45	20	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	7	11	2	13	6	1	3	1	1	4	9	57	10	67
Kigoma	82	83	59	24	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	5	22	11	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	21	37	5	42
Kilimanjaro	62	62	52	10	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	4	21	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	20	54	16	70
Lindi	41	42	32	10	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	13	6	0	5	0	2	0	1	1	0	8	22	1	23
Mara	74	75	65	10	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	20	8	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	25	32	3	35
Manyara	75	75	66	9	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	15	11	9	5	0	2	2	0	0	26	47	2	49
Mbeya	99	104	80	24	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	20	36	17	10	7	0	1	0	1	1	6	116	10	126
Morogoro	74	77	57	20	0	0	7	1	0	5	0	6	5	4	15	1	1	2	1	0	3	26	44	3	47
Mtwara	39	39	27	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	6	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	22	1	23
Mwanza	99	103	70	33	1	0	6	1	0	8	0	9	14	4	20	3	0	5	0	0	0	32	87	13	100
Njombe	63	65	48	17	0	0	10	5	0	7	1	0	8	3	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	64	20	84
Pwani	51	51	34	17	2	0	0	6	0	2	0	4	8	2	8	0	1	0	2	2	0	14	31	2	33
Rufiji	26	26	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	12	11	1	12
Rukwa	44	44	31	13	1	0	5	0	0	2	2	1	9	1	10	2	1	2	1	1	0	6	33	9	42
Ruvuma	72	72	46	26	5	0	4	0	0	4	1	9	8	5	22	7	2	0	0	1	0	4	34	1	35
Shinyanga	40	42	32	10	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	13	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	37	5	42
Simiyu	32	34	24	10	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	3	3	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	26	0	26
Singida	106	108	76	32	4	0	1	1	0	7	0	6	20	16	9	6	4	5	0	2	3	24	91	12	103
Songwe	76	76	49	27	3	0	5	0	0	4	3	6	6	4	14	0	0	2	0	1	0	28	46	4	50
Tabora	88	99	63	36	2	3	3	1	0	14	2	6	11	11	17	7	0	7	1	0	0	14	45	10	55
Tanga	85	91	77	14	1	0	4	1	0	0	3	12	25	16	11	2	0	1	0	0	1	14	63	4	67
Tarime – Rorya	73	75	61	14	1	0	5	0	0	1	0	3	31	6	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	15	31	5	36
Marine	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
Railway	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
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	9	9	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Kaskazini Unguja	12	13	12	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Kusini Pemba	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Kusini Unguja	11	11	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	6
Mjini Magharibi	30	30	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	22	1	23
Total	2,193	2,263	1,682	581	61	13	90	43	1	138	29	254	454	204	277	84	25	47	21	15	18	489	1,486	214	1,700

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.2 Land Disputes

Land disputes are among incidents reported at Police stations in 2024. These incidents involve farmers and herders, farmers against themselves, citizens against investors/Government and citizens against themselves. These disputes sometimes escalate to violence which leads to death, injuries and damage to property.

In the period of January to December, 2024, a total of 199 land disputes were reported. These disputes caused 47 deaths, 70 injuries to people and property destruction including 15 farms and 19 livestock, (Table 2.14).

Table 2.14: Number of Deaths, Injuries, Land Disputes by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January to December, 2024

Region	Number of Land Disputes	Land Disputes (Family/Farmers and Heders)	Feed livestock to the farm/ reserve	Institution	Number of death		Number of injuries		Property destruction				Conflicts		
					Female	Male	Female	Male	House/Plot	Beacon	Livestocks	Crops/Farms	Farms/Land	Boaders	Pasture
Arusha	6	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temeke	54	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0
Kinondoni	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Dodoma	12	7	5	0	0	6	0	3	1	0	0	1	4	3	0
Geita	11	7	4	0	1	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	3	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Katavi	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kigoma	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	1	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mara	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Manyara	7	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	1
Mbeya	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Morogoro	12	9	3	0	1	1	0	10	0	0	0	7	1	2	0
Mtwara	6	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mwanza	11	9	2	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Njombe	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pwani	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Rufiji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	9	9	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	12	11	1	0	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	4	0
Songwe	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Tabora	16	10	6	0	1	6	1	12	0	0	0	2	4	0	2
Tanga	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarime Rorya	5	5	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	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
Kusini Pemba	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
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	199	165	26	8	3	44	2	68	3	1	19	15	123	11	9

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.3 Gender Based Violence

The community has been facing challenges related to gender-based violence such as rape, unnatural offence, child desertion, child stealing, female genital mutilation and assault. These offences are rapidly increasing in the community especially within family.

Under these circumstances, the Police Force through its Reform Program created a task force (through the gender desk) for the purpose of supervising, coordinating and making following up on gender-based violence cases. The task force has continued to raise public awareness and strengthening gender desks in Police stations to encourage the community to report gender-based violence cases. This move has contributed to a greater positive response than was the case in previous years.

From January to December 2024, a total of 39,256 persons were victims of gender-based violence compared to 37,448 victims in 2023. This is an increase of 1,808 equivalent to 4.8 percent. Police regions with a large number of victims are Arusha (4,835), Kinondoni (4,204), Tanga (3,036), Dodoma (2,510) and Temeke (2,445). Police Regions with a small number of offences are Kaskazini Pemba (101), Kusini Pemba (111), Kaskazini Unguja (128), Kusini Unguja (131) and Njombe (367). The leading offences under gender-based violence in terms of the number of victims were rape (8,541), common assault (7,353), assault causing bodily harm (6,726), injury (4,035) and abusive language (3,361) (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15: Number of Victims of Gender Based Violence by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Humman trafficking		Killing of Old People		Beating		Assault Causing		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault		Assault Causing	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	420	181	0	16	8	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	693	352	1	16	0	606	291	452	258
Ilala	0	0	308	100	5	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	299	8	96	0	60	298	126	341
Temeke	0	2	372	94	12	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	145	106	47	167	0	141	448	158	275
Kinondoni	0	0	496	199	31	16	10	6	4	2	0	0	0	3	3	279	231	10	53	0	638	624	473	521
Dodoma	25	4	462	145	0	9	5	1	0	0	2	4	18	11	12	230	143	1	55	0	228	270	206	416
Geita	21	28	119	13	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	1	7	0	0	46	9	6	12	0	81	130	97	83
Iringa	0	1	259	64	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	50	2	33	0	5	72	10	134
Kagera	2	4	327	18	9	0	2	1	5	0	0	7	12	5	1	145	104	14	35	3	130	130	374	422
Katavi	2	2	158	10	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	15	2	7	1	2	41	11	101
Kigoma	2	10	266	66	6	2	3	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	43	83	1	28	0	209	455	26	124
Kilimanjaro	3	0	299	106	13	6	8	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	12	5	10	0	80	0	2	148	1	49
Lindi	0	7	132	23	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	20	0	3	57	3	69
Manyara	0	1	148	25	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	38	1	7	7	7	55
Mara	2	0	234	48	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	10	60	9	17	5	38	1	51	33	29	109
Mbeya	3	1	321	46	1	5	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	1	45	0	0	40	6	121
Morogoro	0	0	444	83	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	3	2	2	10	10	31	15	122	0	53	69	52	131
Mtwara	6	2	216	30	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	45	3	32	0	13	72	4	72
Mwanza	0	2	255	68	0	7	10	3	3	0	0	0	3	5	16	12	0	0	34	0	4	20	3	23
Njombe	2	13	173	25	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	3	4	0	6	3	9	4	18	0	0	3	3	24
Pwani	2	2	241	54	13	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	26	9	6	33	0	28	42	36	60
Rufiji	13	0	277	24	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	12	25	0	1
Rukwa	0	4	198	22	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	11	35	1	12	2	9	45	46	108
Ruvuma	0	0	143	17	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5	2	3	5	8	5	28	0	10	9	15	25
Shinyanga	1	4	187	28	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	2	11	18	6	17	0	18	86	10	78
Simiyu	0	2	62	1	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	3	3	2	4	31	11	4	32	0	33	66	27	81
Singida	0	0	136	34	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	9	4	8	10	9	43	6	15	97	13	22
Songwe	5	5	171	33	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	8	3	71	0	0	49	10	140
Tabora	0	0	236	36	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	3	11	0	0	77	74	1	30	0	161	339	14	8
Tanga	0	0	457	102	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	175	172	32	108	0	438	353	283	257
Tarime Rorya	0	5	194	13	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	64	4	10	6	2	72	2	121
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
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	1	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	1	0	77	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	89	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	0	0	1	0	0
Kusini Unguja	9	2	87	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	8	0	0	1	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	511	157	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	17	1	0	1	0	0
Tanzania	99	101	8,541	1,924	161	101	72	42	35	7	2	34	104	88	156	2,097	1,938	235	1,375	21	2,959	4,394	2,497	4,229

Table 2.15 (ctd): Number of Victims of Gender Based Offences by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Child abandon		Child abduction		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Child Marriage		Total (Children and Adults)		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	0	0	546	483	25	53	2	5	2	12	0	53	12	230	10	104	0	0	2,537	2,298	4,835
Ilala	0	4	92	288	11	25	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	72	0	0	513	1,761	2,274
Temeke	0	17	133	251	12	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	15	0	0	735	1,710	2,445
Kinondoni	0	14	204	341	16	23	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1,846	2,358	4,204
Dodoma	1	2	37	50	13	23	3	3	0	2	0	15	2	70	15	26	0	1	929	1,581	2,510
Geita	0	0	17	11	19	15	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	49	1	9	0	2	309	483	792
Iringa	0	1	2	14	0	30	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	88	617	705
Kagera	13	3	52	70	31	28	0	0	1	6	0	19	1	104	9	64	0	0	802	1,349	2,151
Katavi	0	0	0	0	6	12	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	6	1	16	0	5	44	386	430
Kigoma	0	0	40	75	2	59	0	14	0	0	0	20	4	46	5	42	0	0	399	1,238	1,637
Kilimanjaro	6	9	2	16	39	76	7	2	1	18	0	11	4	78	2	18	0	4	195	859	1,054
Lindi	0	0	5	23	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	14	2	34	2	6	0	0	43	380	423
Manyara	1	2	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	10	36	0	0	60	334	394
Mara	0	1	0	0	11	13	4	3	1	18	0	4	14	112	10	67	0	0	185	730	915
Mbeya	0	3	0	24	4	37	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	50	0	28	0	0	66	697	763
Morogoro	0	0	16	34	5	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	94	1	36	0	0	246	988	1,234
Mtwara	1	0	2	22	20	5	0	1	0	0	0	28	0	32	9	28	0	0	95	557	652
Mwanza	0	2	9	20	5	45	2	3	0	14	0	0	0	99	6	9	0	1	126	557	683
Njombe	0	1	0	0	19	14	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	18	0	6	0	0	63	304	367
Pwani	0	1	21	19	6	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	0	10	0	5	188	512	700
Rufiji	0	1	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	56	335	391
Rukwa	0	0	7	5	8	41	1	6	0	1	0	14	0	30	2	4	0	1	112	517	629
Ruvuma	0	2	1	3	19	32	0	0	1	2	0	1	5	53	24	31	0	1	100	358	458
Shinyanga	0	1	0	4	12	23	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	83	1	3	0	2	87	539	626
Simiyu	0	0	6	11	15	22	0	3	0	7	0	2	0	71	0	49	0	0	126	431	557
Singida	0	3	7	14	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	53	10	24	0	0	110	437	547
Songwe	0	4	0	6	2	30	0	1	2	1	0	3	4	43	1	8	0	0	66	555	621
Tabora	0	0	15	47	21	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	4	87	0	0	338	1,083	1,421
Tanga	0	4	108	198	24	119	0	3	6	10	0	16	3	123	0	27	0	0	1,170	1,866	3,036
Tarime Rorya	8	1	0	6	12	16	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	29	3	32	0	0	59	566	625
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Viwanja vyaNdege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	83	101
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	24	104	128
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	88	111
Kusini Unguja	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	99	131
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	530	705
Tanzania	30	76	1,323	2,038	363	886	21	61	17	114	0	256	53	1790	128	866	0	22	11,965	27,291	39,256

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.4 Gender Based Violence against Children

These offences are about gender violence against children. These types of violence mostly occur in the community especially within a family. The community has been facing challenges related to offences such as rape, unnatural offence, child desertion, family desertion and female genital mutilation.

These types of violence and abuse are increasing due to the fact that, to a certain extent the society has partly failed to protect children by distancing itself from this kind of violence. The Tanzania Police Force in collaboration with different stakeholders continues to raise public awareness and strengthen the gender desks in police stations in order to encourage people to report violence and abuse against children.

In the period of January to December, 2024, a total of 15,474 victims were reported at police stations compared to 15,301 victims in 2023. This is an increase of 173 victims, equivalent to 1.1 percent. Police Regions with a relatively large number of reported victims are Tanga (993), Arusha (991), Dodoma (842), Kinondoni (738) and Morogoro (728). Police Regions with a relatively small number of reported victims are Kaskazini Pemba (101), Kaskazini Unguja (102), Kusini Pemba (106), Kusini Unguja (108), and Katavi (218). Offences with large numbers of victims are rape (7,670), unnatural offence (1,930), impregnating student (1,624), impeding student (945) and indigent assault (728) (Table 2.16).

Table 2.16: Number of Victims of Crime against Children by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Human trafficking		Killing of Old People		Beating		Assault Causing Grevious Harm		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault		Assault Causing ..	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	308	154	0	16	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	20	0	0	0	10	4	5	4
Ilala	0	0	274	84	1	5	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	0	0	5	0	5
Temeke	0	2	341	90	11	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	7	35	0	0	5	2	11
Kinondoni	0	0	466	188	30	16	10	6	4	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
Dodoma	1	1	396	135	0	9	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	11	12	17	20	1	10	0	6	9	14	42
Geita	4	6	108	13	1	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	10	0	2	1	2	4
Iringa	0	0	201	51	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	2	21	0	2	34	4	45
Kagera	2	4	292	17	8	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	1	7	0	1	2	3	21
Katavi	0	1	136	10	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	5
Kigoma	0	4	230	61	6	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	0	21	0	8	31	3	23
Kilimanjaro	3	0	248	99	11	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	3	0	0	40	0	1	3	0	1
Lindi	0	6	119	22	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0
Manyara	0	0	143	25	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	22	1	0	0	0	8
Mara	0	0	202	47	1	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	9	21	3	2	4	23	1	11	14	18	20
Mbeya	3	1	306	46	1	5	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	25	0	0	14	0	41
Morogoro	0	0	414	83	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10	0	65	0	5	15	2	5
Mtwara	1	0	193	28	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	19	0	2	0	1	0
Mwanza	0	1	249	68	0	7	10	3	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	2	0	1
Njombe	2	10	160	24	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	4	12	0	0	0	1	4
Pwani	0	0	227	50	12	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	10	0	6	8	7	18
Rufiji	2	0	221	23	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1
Rukwa	0	0	172	21	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	4	2	1	5	11	13
Ruvuma	0	0	133	15	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	2	22	0	3	0	0	0
Shinyanga	1	1	177	27	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	1	10	0	7	3	0	1
Simiyu	0	0	60	1	3	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	2	1	20	0	2	6	1	2
Singida	0	0	132	32	6	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	6	8	28	2	14	4	5	0
Songwe	4	0	154	33	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	40	0	0	2	4	7
Tabora	0	0	200	30	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	11	0	19	48	0	0
Tanga	0	0	434	96	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	26	18	69	0	24	28	32	19
Tarime Rorya	0	2	191	13	4	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	2	5	6	2	3	1	8
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
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	1	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	1	0	77	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	73	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	65	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	18	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	0	2	81	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	486	146	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	9	1	0	1	0	0
Tanzania	24	41	7,670	1,788	142	101	72	42	35	5	2	0	0	59	71	102	160	105	623	13	128	263	118	310

Table 2.16 (ctd): Number of Victims of Crime against Children by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Child abandon		Child abduction		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Child Marriage		Total (Childrens)		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	0	0	4	5	2	4	2	5	2	12	0	53	10	228	10	104	0	0	226	765	991
Ilala	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	2	0	72	0	0	98	415	513
Temeke	0	0	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	15	0	0	111	442	553
Kinondoni	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	219	519	738
Dodoma	0	2	3	13	2	5	3	3	0	2	0	15	1	61	15	24	0	1	218	624	842
Geita	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	41	1	7	0	2	41	188	229
Iringa	0	1	1	5	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	62	356	418
Kagera	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	6	0	19	0	101	9	63	0	0	49	538	587
Katavi	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	0	6	0	16	0	5	25	193	218
Kigoma	0	0	1	3	1	10	0	14	0	0	0	20	1	43	4	39	0	0	86	464	550
Kilimanjaro	3	6	2	0	31	30	7	2	1	18	0	11	2	67	2	16	0	4	172	479	651
Lindi	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	14	0	34	2	6	0	0	30	192	222
Manyara	1	1	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	10	30	0	0	42	235	277
Mara	0	1	0	0	2	1	4	3	1	18	0	4	14	111	10	67	0	0	114	505	619
Mbeya	0	3	0	12	3	25	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	50	0	27	0	0	58	519	577
Morogoro	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	82	1	26	0	0	101	627	728
Mtwara	1	0	1	0	19	4	0	1	0	0	0	28	0	30	9	28	0	0	68	304	372
Mwanza	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	14	0	0	0	78	6	9	0	1	91	386	477
Njombe	0	1	0	0	19	14	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	57	239	296
Pwani	0	1	2	8	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	0	10	0	5	77	356	433
Rufiji	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	25	248	273
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	6	0	1	0	14	0	29	2	3	0	1	43	267	310
Ruvuma	0	2	0	0	4	4	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	47	16	30	0	1	46	250	296
Shinyanga	0	1	0	1	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	71	1	3	0	2	46	301	347
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	3	0	7	0	2	0	61	0	48	0	0	22	221	243
Singida	0	3	6	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	40	7	23	0	0	83	258	341
Songwe	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	3	2	32	1	8	0	0	51	264	315
Tabora	0	0	0	6	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	2	87	0	0	79	582	661
Tanga	0	2	4	16	15	26	0	3	6	10	0	16	1	97	0	27	0	0	204	789	993
Tarime Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	28	3	32	0	0	29	302	331
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	18	83	101
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	82	102
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	83	106
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	90	108
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	497	655
Tanzania	5	34	25	75	158	211	21	61	17	114	0	256	32	1,624	112	833	0	22	2,810	12,664	15,474

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.5 Gender Based Violence against Adults

In the period of January to December, 2024 a total of 23,782, gender violence victims were reported at Police stations compared to 22,147 victims reported during the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 1,635 victims equivalent to 7.4 percent.

Police Regions with large number of reported victims are Arusha (3,844), Kinondoni (3,466), Tanga (2,043), Temeke (1,892) and Ilala (1,761). Police Regions with small number of reported victims are Kusini Pemba (5), Kusini Unguja (23), Kaskazini Unguja (26), Mjini Magharibi (50) and Njombe (71). The leading offences in terms of the number of victims were common assault (6,962), assault causing body harm (6,298), injury (3,773), abusive language (3,261) and indecent assault (882) (Table 2.17).

Table 2.17: Number of Victims of Crime against Adults by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Human Trafficking		Killing of Old People		Beating		Assault Causing		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault		Assault Causing	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	112	27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	674	332	1	16	0	596	287	447	254
Ilala	0	0	34	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	299	1	66	0	60	293	126	336
Temeke	0	0	31	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	145	102	40	132	0	141	443	156	264
Kinondoni	0	0	30	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	279	231	10	53	0	636	624	472	520
Dodoma	24	3	66	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	0	0	213	123	0	45	0	222	261	192	374
Geita	17	22	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	42	8	0	2	0	79	129	95	79
Iringa	0	1	58	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	34	0	12	0	3	38	6	89
Kagera	0	0	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	12	5	1	133	101	13	28	3	129	128	371	401
Katavi	2	1	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	14	0	3	1	2	41	10	96
Kigoma	2	6	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	39	69	1	7	0	201	424	23	101
Kilimanjaro	0	0	51	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	10	0	40	0	1	145	1	48
Lindi	0	1	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	12	0	3	52	3	69
Manyara	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	16	0	7	7	7	47
Mara	2	0	32	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	39	6	15	1	15	0	40	19	11	89
Mbeya	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	0	20	0	0	26	6	80
Morogoro	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	8	10	21	15	57	0	48	54	50	126
Mtwara	5	2	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	44	0	13	0	11	72	3	72
Mwanza	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	12	12	0	0	0	23	0	4	18	3	22
Njombe	0	3	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	0	8	0	6	0	0	3	2	20
Pwani	2	2	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	24	9	3	23	0	22	34	29	42
Rufiji	11	0	56	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	2	2	0	0	12	15	0	0
Rukwa	0	4	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	8	31	1	8	0	8	40	35	95
Ruvuma	0	0	10	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	3	8	3	6	0	7	9	15	25
Shinyanga	0	3	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	7	17	5	7	0	11	83	10	77
Simiyu	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	24	9	3	12	0	31	60	26	79
Singida	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	2	6	4	1	15	4	1	93	8	22
Songwe	1	5	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	7	3	31	0	0	47	6	133
Tabora	0	0	36	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	0	0	76	58	1	19	0	142	291	14	8
Tanga	0	0	23	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	146	14	39	0	414	325	251	238
Tarime Rorya	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	55	2	5	0	0	69	1	113
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
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	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	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	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	4	0	0	1	0	0
Kusini Unguja	9	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	25	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	75	60	871	136	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	34	104	29	85	1,995	1,778	130	752	8	2,831	4,131	2,379	3,919

Table 2.17 (ctd): Number of Victims of Crime against Adults by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Child abandon		Child abduction		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Child Marriage		Total (Adults)		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	0	0	542	478	23	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	2,311	1,533	3,844
Ilala	0	4	92	288	9	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	1,346	1,761
Temeke	0	17	133	250	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	1,268	1,892
Kinondoni	0	13	204	341	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1,627	1,839	3,466
Dodoma	1	0	34	37	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	711	957	1,668
Geita	0	0	17	11	17	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	2	0	0	268	295	563
Iringa	0	0	1	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	261	287
Kagera	13	0	52	70	29	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	753	811	1,564
Katavi	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	19	193	212
Kigoma	0	0	39	72	1	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	3	0	0	313	774	1,087
Kilimanjaro	3	3	0	16	8	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	2	0	0	23	380	403
Lindi	0	0	5	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	13	188	201
Manyara	0	1	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	0	0	18	99	117
Mara	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71	225	296
Mbeya	0	0	0	12	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	178	186
Morogoro	0	0	15	34	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	10	0	0	145	361	506
Mtwara	0	0	1	22	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	27	253	280
Mwanza	0	1	9	20	4	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	35	171	206
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	6	65	71
Pwani	0	0	19	11	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	111	156	267
Rufiji	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	87	118
Rukwa	0	0	7	5	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	69	250	319
Ruvuma	0	0	1	3	15	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	8	1	0	0	54	108	162
Shinyanga	0	0	0	3	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	41	238	279
Simiyu	0	0	6	11	11	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	1	0	0	104	210	314
Singida	0	0	1	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3	1	0	0	27	179	206
Songwe	0	0	0	6	2	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	15	291	306
Tabora	0	0	15	41	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	259	501	760
Tanga	0	2	104	182	9	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	26	0	0	0	0	966	1,077	2,043
Tarime Rorya	8	1	0	6	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	30	264	294
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	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	1	0	0	0	4	22	26
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Kusini Unguja	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	23
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	33	50
Tanzania	25	42	1,298	1,963	205	675	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	166	16	33	0	0	9,155	14,627	23,782

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.6 Illegal Immigrants

Illegal immigration is one of the offences caused by civil wars, political instability and economic hardship, which occur in some countries. This has led to an increase of illegal immigrants in our country. The Tanzania Police Force in collaboration with the Department of Immigration and other stakeholders continue to deal with this challenge. Most of illegal immigrants come from neighbouring countries. However, there are also some immigrants from other foreign countries such as Nigeria, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Regions with large numbers of reported immigrants in 2024 are Kigoma (1,138), Kagera (779), Kilimanjaro (189), Tanga (154) and Iringa (134). Statistics shows that majority of illegal immigrants come from Burundi (2,218), Ethiopia (513), Kenya (86), Rwanda (76) and Somalia (69). A total of 1,122 offences and 3,069 suspects of illegal immigration were reported in 2024, (Table 2.22).

Table 2.18: Number of Cases and Number of Illegal Immigrants by Sex, Nationality, and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Number of Cases	Nationality																								Number of Arrested		
		Somalia		Ethiopia		Kenyan		Rundis		Congo Kishansa		Rwandis		Zambian		Mozambiq		Ugandan		Malawi		Comoro		Nigeria				
		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	Total
Arusha	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Ilala	19	1	0	10	0	2	0	26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
Temeke	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11	0	11
Kinondoni	22	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	20	2	0	0	2	0	33	2	35
Dodoma	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Geita	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	1	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	1	69
Iringa	21	1	0	110	0	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	133	1	134
Kagera	241	0	0	0	0	0	1	655	83	2	0	13	18	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	677	102	779
Katavi	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	1	0	1
Kigoma	491	0	0	0	0	0	0	958	156	23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	981	157	1,138
Kilimanjaro	37	0	0	176	0	8	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	0	189
Lindi	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	16
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
Manyara	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	40
Mbeya	12	0	0	45	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	59	4	63
Morogoro	2	7	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	7
Mtwara	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
Mwanza	54	1	0	1	0	4	0	59	5	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	5	76
Njombe	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	11
Pwani	20	5	0	9	0	2	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	4	30
Rufiji	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Rukwa	2	0	0	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	17
Ruvuma	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7
Shinyanga	24	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	7	41
Simiyu	0	0	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20
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
Songwe	6	0	0	18	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	23	0	23
Tabora	41	1	0	0	0	0	0	108	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	2	116
Tanga	60	8	0	98	0	39	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	1	154
Tarime - Rorya	10	4	0	4	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	13
Wanamaji	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	1	0	1
Reli	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
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
V.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
Bandari	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 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
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
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
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
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
Total	1,122	69	0	502	11	82	4	1,960	258	39	1	58	18	2	0	7	0	8	0	38	7	2	0	3	0	2,770	299	3,069

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.7 Cyber Crimes

Cyber-crime is any illegal activity that involves electronic devices, such as mobile phones and computers in the completion of offences. Such offences include theft, cyber bullying, pornography, racism, abusive language, and illegal interception of electronic systems.

From January to December, 2024, a total of 1,281 offences were reported compared to 1,369 reported in 2023. This is a decrease of 88 offences equivalent to 6.4 percent, (Table 2.23).

Table 2.19: Number and Percentage Change of Cyber Criminal Offences by Type, Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Cyber bullying	475	453	-22	-4.6
Publication of false information	69	28	-41	-59.4
Unsolicited messages	74	37	-37	-50.0
Child pornography	1	38	37	3,700.0
Pornography	45	33	-12	-26.7
Racist and xenophobic material	2	26	24	1,200.0
Racist and xenophobic motivated insult	235	166	-69	-29.4
Illegal interception	203	160	-43	-21.2
Computer related fraud	57	137	80	140.4
Illegal data interference	47	22	-25	-53.2
Illegal device	17	19	2	11.8
Disclosure of details of an investigation	1	0	-1	-100.0
Identity related crimes	29	25	-4	-13.8
Genocide and crimes against humanity	0	0	0	0.0
Data espionage	2	0	-2	-100.0
Offence relating to critical information infrastructure	1	2	1	100.0
Conspiracy to commit offence	14	2	-12	-85.7
Obstruction of investigation	5	0	-5	-100.0
Attempt to Commit crime	2	0	-2	-100.0
Illegal system interference	10	20	10	100.0
Violation of intellectual property rights	0	0	0	0.0
Remaining in the system illegally	9	0	-9	-100.0
Computer related forgery	71	113	42	59.2
Total	1,369	1,281	-88	-6.4

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.8 Financial Transaction Fraud

These are incidents that involve citizens being scammed using mobile networks, transferring money from banks or withdrawing money using ATM's. In the period of January to December 2024, a total of 4,091 offences were reported compared to 3,731 offences reported in 2023. This is an increase of 360 offences equivalent to 9.6 percent. A total of Tshs 5,345,019,866 were scammed and 465 suspects were arrested, (Table 2.24).

Table 2.20 Number of Mobile Crime offences and Financial Services by Type of Offences and Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Number of Cases				Suspects		Value	
	Transferring Money From Bank	ATM	Financial Transaction by mobile phone	Others	Male	Female	Stolen	Recovered
Arusha	62	12	469	3	61	15	485,194,614	81,465,000
Ilala	22	2	739	9	107	21	1,602,036,224	2,500,000
Temeke	90	13	430	0	21	3	706,248,634	28,405,000
Kinondoni	19	0	59	0	5	1	34,283,595	1,570,000
Dodoma	56	0	345	1	0	0	372,353,497	555,000
Geita	5	6	65	0	14	0	69,122,350	0
Iringa	5	0	22	0	0	0	53,262,000	8,000,000
Kagera	1	4	7	0	0	0	75,569,094	0
Katavi	1	1	29	0	2	0	144,889,000	0
Kigoma	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	1	11	0	3	0	16,128,000	0
Lindi	3	0	16	0	7	0	6,401,001	0
Mara	0	0	135	1	27	16	99,138,000	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	6	0	0	0	6,811,000	0
Morogoro	27	0	111	4	0	0	246,656,694	0
Mtwara	11	2	83	2	0	0	112,965,526	1,400,000
Mwanza	8	4	148	20	18	0	194,736,233	12,350,000
Njombe	13	4	31	0	3	0	90,566,606	0
Pwani	24	2	265	0	7	0	347,618,161	1,980,000
Rufiji	3	0	1	0	0	0	8,734,300	6,000,000
Rukwa	0	0	10	0	0	0	12,029,000	0
Ruvuma	29	6	49	0	12	0	104,009,481	28,200
Shinyanga	47	15	240	17	62	38	396,191,714	84,358,000
Simiyu	4	0	50	5	7	4	18,765,000	0
Singida	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
Tabora	26	2	103	0	5	0	76,330,824	25,474,400
Tanga	0	0	12	0	0	0	400,000	0
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	1	0	0	0	3,000,000	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	3	1	2	0	12,180,000	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	1	0	4	1	0	0	23,499,318	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	8	2	4	0	25,900,000	0
Total	457	74	3,460	100	367	98	5,345,019,866	254,085,600

Source: Tanzania Police Force

2.5.9 Extrajudicial Incidents

These are incidents committed by a group of people with common intention to attack a person or people believed to have committed a crime, causing death or injury. In combating these offences, the Police Force continues to educate the public on impacts of non-compliance with the Rule of Law. From January to December, 2024, a total of 405 persons were extra-judicially killed compared with 461 persons killed during the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 56 persons, equivalent to 12.1 percent, (Table 2.28).

Table 2.21: Number of Extrajudicial Killings by Police Region; Tanzania, 2015 - 2024

Police Region	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Arusha	16	11	10	15	12	4	6	3	9	11
Ilala	57	48	55	40	29	23	37	31	9	7
Temeke	64	58	70	39	35	13	17	31	8	4
Kinondoni	65	100	89	37	55	53	39	12	7	12
Dodoma	53	23	29	11	15	19	32	27	35	37
Geita	56	72	40	58	45	6	6	24	38	16
Iringa	33	8	4	3	7	6	9	9	6	5
Kagera	40	40	39	32	20	18	17	27	30	31
Katavi	9	15	15	24	25	11	7	11	12	10
Kigoma	16	48	35	20	26	12	16	16	18	12
Kilimanjaro	23	10	14	19	16	16	19	23	11	8
Lindi	23	7	13	14	10	17	19	18	21	18
Mara	43	44	52	22	13	12	10	17	15	7
Manyara	3	5	8	11	13	2	12	4	5	4
Mbeya	96	51	74	43	44	27	6	24	29	20
Morogoro	35	52	35	30	21	25	13	9	15	13
Mtwara	44	15	9	20	20	10	6	22	17	8
Mwanza	51	69	84	75	87	31	30	37	19	16
Njombe	11	24	11	14	20	15	9	14	11	10
Pwani	37	44	29	27	20	15	16	14	15	6
Rufiji	0	0	8	10	5	8	13	7	1	2
Rukwa	31	14	16	7	14	10	8	10	3	7
Ruvuma	20	11	9	23	21	4	22	19	15	18
Shinyanga	21	30	30	32	26	16	23	12	15	13
Simiyu	24	8	10	5	6	3	10	15	4	5
Singida	19	11	10	16	8	6	6	7	7	11
Songwe	0	6	8	7	10	9	1	16	13	14
Tabora	63	37	38	29	13	18	8	13	6	11
Tanga	25	21	38	25	40	14	19	20	23	17
Tarime – Rorya	11	9	9	1	4	5	10	5	14	9
Marine	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Railway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAZARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Port Police	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	989	891	891	709	680	428	446	497	431	362
Kaskazini Pemba	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Kaskazini Unguja	0	1	0	2	1	3	7	3	2	12
Kusini Pemba	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
Kusini Unguja	1	2	5	0	1	0	6	0	2	4
Mjini Magharibi	3	16	18	8	12	10	12	12	23	19
Tanzania Zanzibar	8	21	26	12	17	15	27	18	30	43
Tanzania	997	912	917	721	697	443	473	515	461	405

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER THREE

ROAD SAFETY

3.0 Introduction

Despite an increase of road accidents of less than one (1.0%), still the road safety in the country is improving regardless of an increased number of motor vehicles involved in accidents. This is due to the effective implementation of the Tanzania Police Force traffic division road safety strategies in the country, including the implementation of the UN Decade of Action for Road Safety 2021 – 2030 with the explicit target to reduce road traffic deaths and injuries for at least 50 percent by 2030.

To achieve this, the Tanzania Police Force Road traffic division in collaboration with other stakeholders is focused on conducting various operations to control occurrence of dangerous traffic offences that result in deaths, injuries and damages to property and infrastructure. These continuous operations are undertaken together with the provision of road safety education for all road users. Road users include drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians, cyclists, cart pushers, cart drivers, students, people with disability and motor vehicle passengers.

Some of the offences that contribute to road accidents are over speeding, wrong overtaking, defective motor vehicles, poor road infrastructure, careless driving and ignoring other road users.

3.1 Trend of Traffic Incidents

Accidents caused by means of transport often lead to death, injury, loss and damage to property and infrastructures. For the period of January to December, 2024, road traffic accidents increased by 0.1 percent from 1,733 reported in 2023 to 1,735 accidents in 2024. Fatal accidents were 1,170 in 2024 compared to 1,118 fatal accidents reported in 2023. This is an increase of 52 accidents equivalent to 4.7 percent.

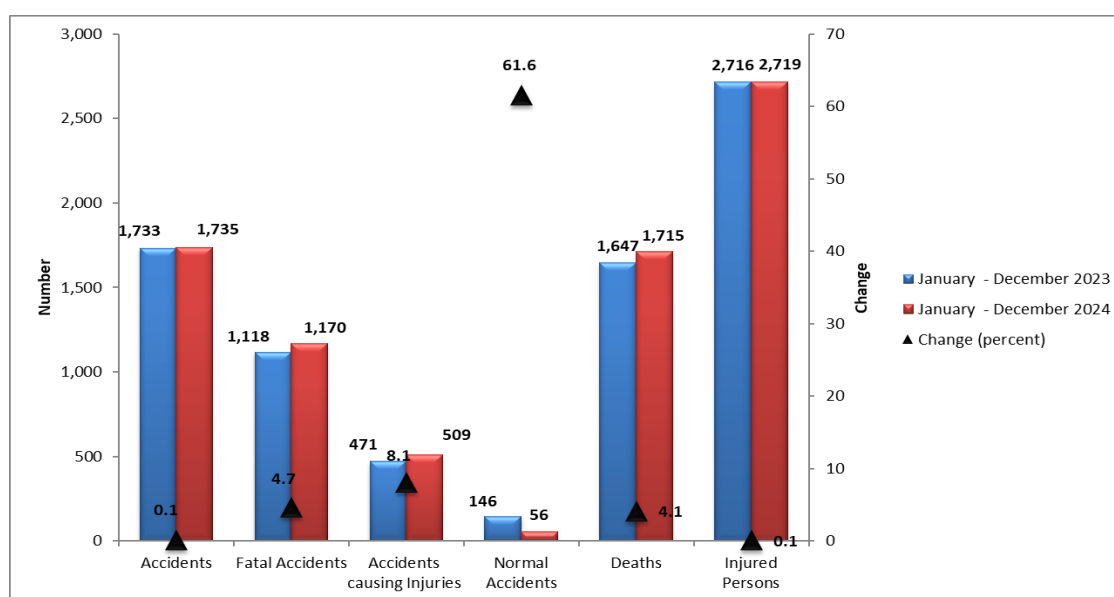
For the period of January to December, 2024, a total of 1,715 persons died in road accidents compared to 1,647 persons who died during the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 68 persons, equivalent to 4.1 percent. A total of 2,719 persons were injured in the period of January to December, 2024 compared to 2,716 in 2023. This is an increase of 3 injured persons (0.1%), (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1 Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Change (percent)
Accidents	1,733	1,735	2	0.1
Fatal accidents	1,118	1,170	52	4.7
Accidents causing injuries	471	509	38	8.1
Normal Accidents	146	56	-90	-61.6
Deaths	1,647	1,715	68	4.1
Injured Persons	2,716	2,719	3	0.1

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 3.1: Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024



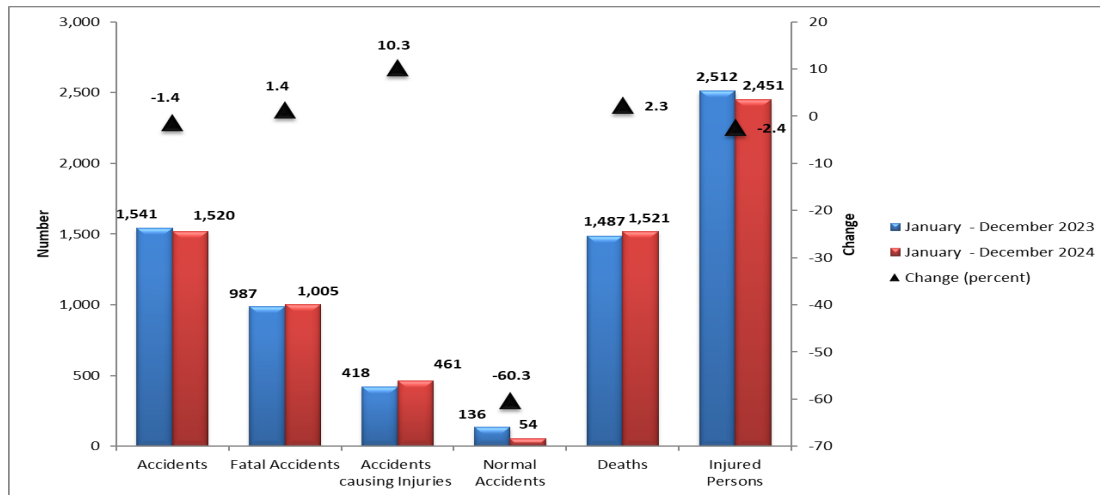
In Tanzania Mainland a total of 1,520 road accidents were reported in the period of January to December 2024 compared with 1,541 accidents reported during the same period in 2023, indicating a decrease of 21 accidents equivalent to 1.4 percent. Likewise, a total of 1,005 accidents caused deaths compared with 987 accidents that caused deaths in 2023, indicating an increase of 18 fatal accidents, equivalent to 1.8 percent (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2 Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Change (percent)
Accidents	1,541	1,520	-21	-1.4
Fatal accidents	987	1,005	18	1.8
Accidents causing injuries	418	461	43	10.3
Normal accidents	136	54	-82	-60.3
Deaths	1,487	1,521	34	2.3
Injured persons	2,512	2,451	-61	-2.4

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 3.2 Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024



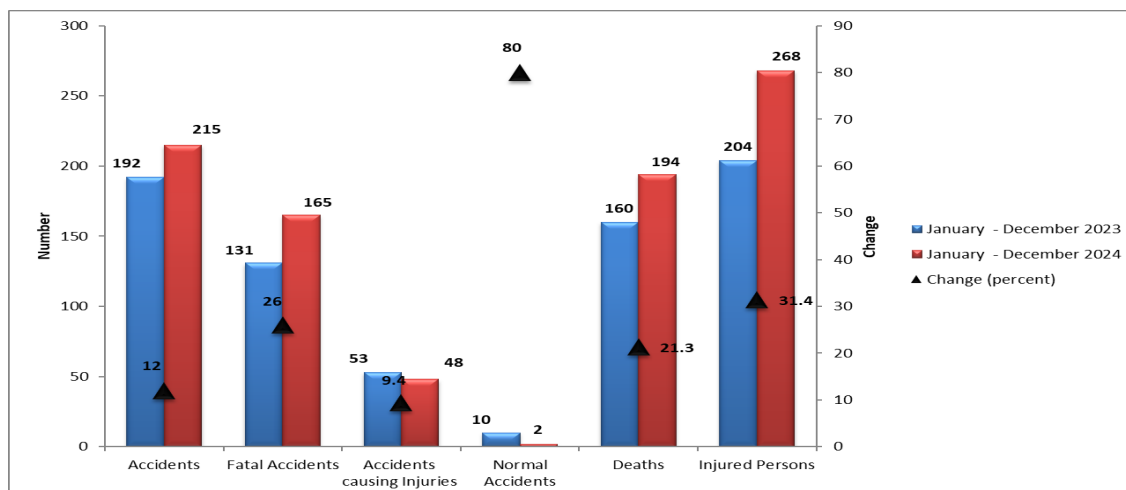
On the other hand, a total of 215 road accidents were reported in Tanzania Zanzibar in the period of January to December 2024, compared with 192 accidents reported during the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 23 accidents equivalent to 12.0 percent. During that period 165 accidents caused deaths compared with 131 accidents that were reported to cause deaths in 2023. This is an increase of 34 accidents equivalent to 26.0 (Table 3.3 and Figure 3.3).

Table 3.3 Number and Percentage Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Change (percent)
Accidents	192	215	23	12.0
Fatal accidents	131	165	34	26.0
Accidents causing injuries	53	48	-5	-9.4
Normal accidents	10	2	-8	-80.0
Deaths	160	194	34	21.3
Injured persons	204	268	64	31.4

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 3.3 Number and Percent Change of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023 and 2024



3.2 Road Safety Operations

In the period of January to December 2024, the traffic police division carried out various operations in order to combat traffic offences by strengthening patrols on main roads. These operations include conducting inspection of all passenger buses and other vehicles at all regional and district bus stands before starting their journey and controlling the speed of vehicles. To achieve these operations the traffic police division used various systems including the Vehicle Trucking System (VTS), speed control and log book inspections.

For the year 2024, a total of 3,104,501 minor offences were reported compared to 3,170,073 minor offences reported in a similar period in 2023. This is a decrease of 65,572 offences (2.1%). This decrease is due to improved operations and enforcement of laws and procedures.

Regions with large numbers of minor traffic offences in Tanzania Mainland, during the period of January to December 2024, are Ilala (382,613), Kinondoni (329,951), Temeke (209,755), Morogoro (174,895) and Pwani (163,752).

Regions with small numbers of minor traffic offences are Katavi (26,115), Tarime/Rorya (29,497), Simiyu (30,848), Rufiji (32,059) and Mara (37,970).

In Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with the largest number of minor traffic offences is Mjini Magharibi (19,565) followed by Kusini Unguja (12,365) and the region with the smallest number of offences is Kaskazini Pemba (1,912) followed by Kusini Pemba (4,565) (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4 Number of Traffic Offences, Number of Deaths and Injured Persons by Police Region; Tanzania, January - December, 2024

Region	Total Offence	Minor Offence	Road Accidents				Dead Persons		Injured Persons	
			Total	Fatal	Injured	Normal	M	F	M	F
Arusha	134,516	134,466	50	30	18	2	50	26	76	54
Ilala	382,660	382,613	47	20	24	3	22	0	31	5
Temeke	209,821	209,755	66	40	26	0	44	10	62	8
Kinondoni	330,070	329,951	119	61	44	14	55	14	89	48
Dodoma	75,928	75,854	74	59	15	0	44	12	71	37
Geita	97,543	97,497	46	30	14	2	29	13	32	16
Iringa	112,997	112,952	45	24	19	2	26	7	64	20
Kagera	78,912	78,867	45	39	6	0	44	12	60	21
Katavi	26,145	26,115	30	22	7	1	25	6	24	6
Kigoma	64,227	64,160	67	37	24	6	40	9	81	15
Kilimanjaro	97,877	97,837	40	18	22	0	32	19	77	37
Lindi	60,019	59,923	96	62	34	0	81	12	85	32
Mara	37,994	37,970	24	21	3	0	23	12	50	20
Manyara	62,863	62,795	68	46	22	0	38	15	61	19
Mbeya	157,676	157,598	78	44	29	5	75	25	135	71
Morogoro	174,964	174,895	69	58	11	0	80	21	64	31
Mtwara	49,612	49,567	45	26	19	0	26	6	53	25
Mwanza	146,105	146,036	69	53	15	1	55	16	61	35
Njombe	64,375	64,347	28	22	5	1	23	7	34	16
Pwani	163,796	163,752	44	28	15	1	33	10	44	28
Rufiji	32,108	32,059	49	26	22	1	30	8	98	33
Rukwa	53,709	53,678	31	24	7	0	23	4	28	11
Ruvuma	41,067	41,034	33	21	10	2	31	11	40	22
Shinyanga	105,986	105,951	35	20	9	6	27	8	32	17
Simiyu	30,880	30,848	32	28	4	0	24	11	22	1
Singida	44,140	44,085	55	42	12	1	53	13	58	38
Songwe	48,474	48,446	28	21	5	2	22	12	21	12
Tabora	68,313	68,283	30	23	5	2	35	11	28	25
Tanga	74,784	74,729	55	42	11	2	51	15	68	30
Tarime - Rorya	29,519	29,497	22	18	4	0	24	11	55	14
Marine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Railway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TAZARA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Airports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	3,057,080	3,055,560	1,520	1,005	461	54	1,165	356	1,704	747
Kaskazini Pemba	1,934	1,912	22	16	6	0	13	4	24	8
Kaskazini Unguja	10,594	10,534	60	41	19	0	37	9	62	45
Kusini Pemba	4,590	4,565	25	19	5	1	17	6	20	5
Kusini Unguja	12,398	12,365	33	25	8	0	29	7	23	29
Mjini Magharibi	19,640	19,565	75	64	10	1	54	18	37	15
Tanzania Zanzibar	49,156	48,941	215	165	48	2	150	44	166	102
Total	3,106,236	3,104,501	1,735	1,170	509	56	1,315	400	1,870	849

Source: Tanzania Police Force

3.3 Motorcycle Accidents

Motorcycles continues to be dependable and affordable means of transporting goods and passengers in both urban and rural areas. Despite the good will of the Government to allow the use of such transport in order to alleviate transport challenges facing the people, motorcycles have become one of the major means of transport involved in road accidents in the country.

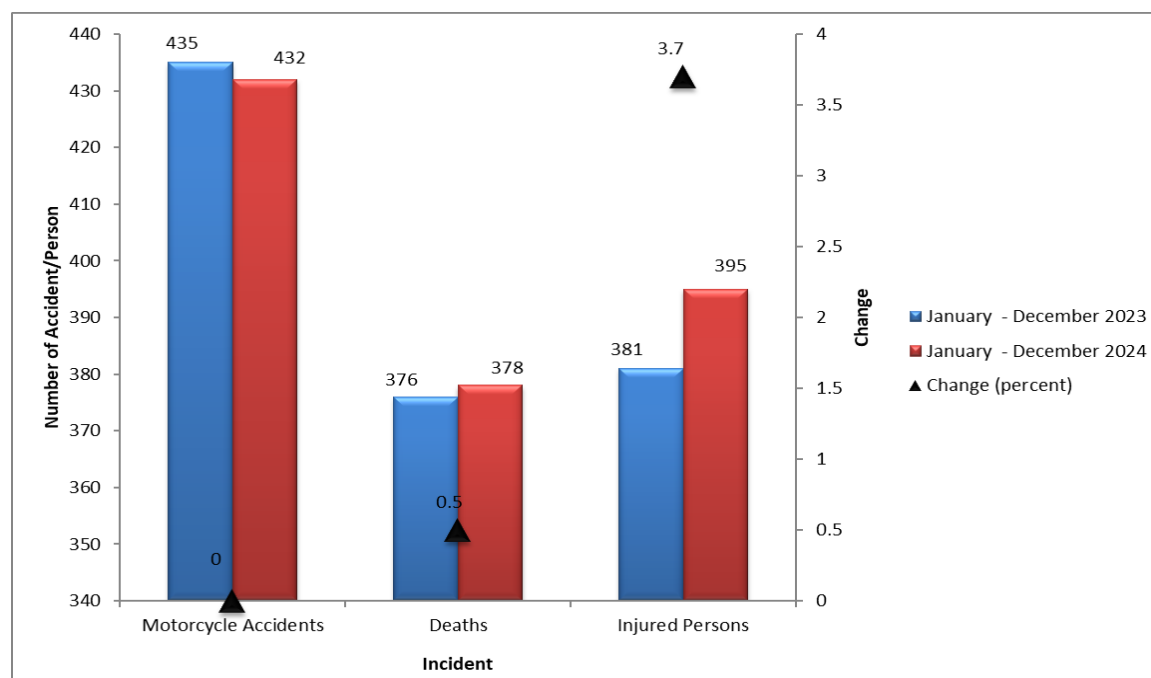
In the period of January to December, 2024, a total of 432 motorcycle accidents were reported in the country compared with 435 accidents reported in the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 3 accidents equivalent to 0.7 percent. However, during the same period the number of deaths increased by 2 (0.5%) from 376 reported in 2023 to 378 deaths in 2024, (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.5).

Table 3.5 Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Change (percent)
Motorcycle accidents	435	432	-3	-0.7
Deaths	376	378	2	0.5
Injured Persons	381	395	14	3.7

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 3.4: Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – December, 2023 and 2024



Tables 3.6 and 3.7 respectively show number of motorcycle incidents, deaths and injured persons in Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar during the period of January to December, 2023 and 2024. In Tanzania Mainland there were 383 motorcycle accidents in 2024 compared with 374 accidents reported in 2023. This is an increase of 9 motorcycle accidents equivalent to 2.4 Percent.

Table 3.6 Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Percent
Motorcycle Accidents	374	383	9	-2.4
Deaths	323	341	18	5.6
Injured Persons	326	352	26	8.0

Source: Tanzania Police Force

In Tanzania Zanzibar there were 49 motorcycle accidents in 2024 compared with 61 accidents reported in 2023. This is a decrease of 12 motorcycle accidents, equivalent to 19.7 percent.

Table 3.7 Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Incident	2023	2024	Difference	Percent
Motorcycle accidents	61	49	-12	-19.7
Deaths	53	37	-16	-30.2
Injured persons	55	43	-12	-21.8

Source: Tanzania Police Force

In the period of January to December, 2024, regions with large numbers of motorcycle accidents are Temeke (35), Kinondoni (31), Dodoma (27), Lindi (26) and Mwanza (23) (Table 3.8).

There are several strategies to combat motorcycle accidents which include:

- i. Continuing to provide short training for motorcyclists in collaboration with stakeholders.
- ii. Identifying and registering motorcyclist centers through Local Governments.
- iii. To encourage commercial motorcyclists to be registered with the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA).
- iv. Establishing a system of safe waiting areas for users of motorcycles at road junctions (Buffer zone).
- v. Continuing to reinforce the law in wearing helmets, having driver's licenses, insurance and not carrying more than one passenger on a motorcycle.

Table 3.8 Number of Motorcycles, Accidents and Casualties by Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Region	Offences	Motorcycle Accidents	Dead Persons		Injured Persons	
			M	F	M	F
Arusha	27	20	16	3	18	4
Ilala	27	16	12	0	15	0
Temeke	48	35	30	1	36	1
Kinondoni	41	31	15	0	19	6
Dodoma	27	27	18	0	18	1
Geita	7	6	2	0	5	1
Iringa	13	9	12	0	7	0
Kagera	11	8	5	0	5	0
Katawi	11	10	11	0	8	1
Kigoma	15	9	7	0	6	0
Kilimanjaro	10	10	4	0	11	0
Lindi	39	26	16	1	26	1
Mara	13	6	4	0	9	0
Manyara	29	19	14	1	14	0
Mbeya	23	9	8	0	14	0
Morogoro	10	9	7	1	3	0
Mtwara	15	12	8	1	13	2
Mwanza	28	23	29	1	10	0
Njombe	5	5	4	0	4	0
Pwani	4	3	4	0	2	0
Rufiji	15	13	9	0	15	0
Rukwa	12	11	10	0	13	0
Ruvuma	11	9	11	0	7	0
Shinyanga	6	3	3	0	6	0
Simiyu	14	10	16	0	7	0
Singida	14	13	16	1	7	0
Songwe	7	2	4	0	4	0
Tabora	6	4	2	0	6	0
Tanga	24	19	21	5	23	0
Tarime - Rorya	6	6	8	0	4	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
Tanzania Mainland	518	383	326	15	335	17
Kaskazini Pemba	8	8	4	0	12	0
Kaskazini Unguja	27	14	10	0	13	1
Kusini Pemba	14	13	11	0	10	0
Kusini Unguja	5	5	6	0	3	0
Mjini Magharibi	9	9	3	3	4	0
Tanzania Zanzibar	63	49	34	3	42	1
Tanzania	581	432	360	18	377	18

Source: Tanzania Police Force

3.4 Causes of Road Accidents

Major causes of road accidents are divided into three groups:

- a. Human factors;
- b. Defective motor vehicles; and
- c. Road infrastructure and environmental factors.

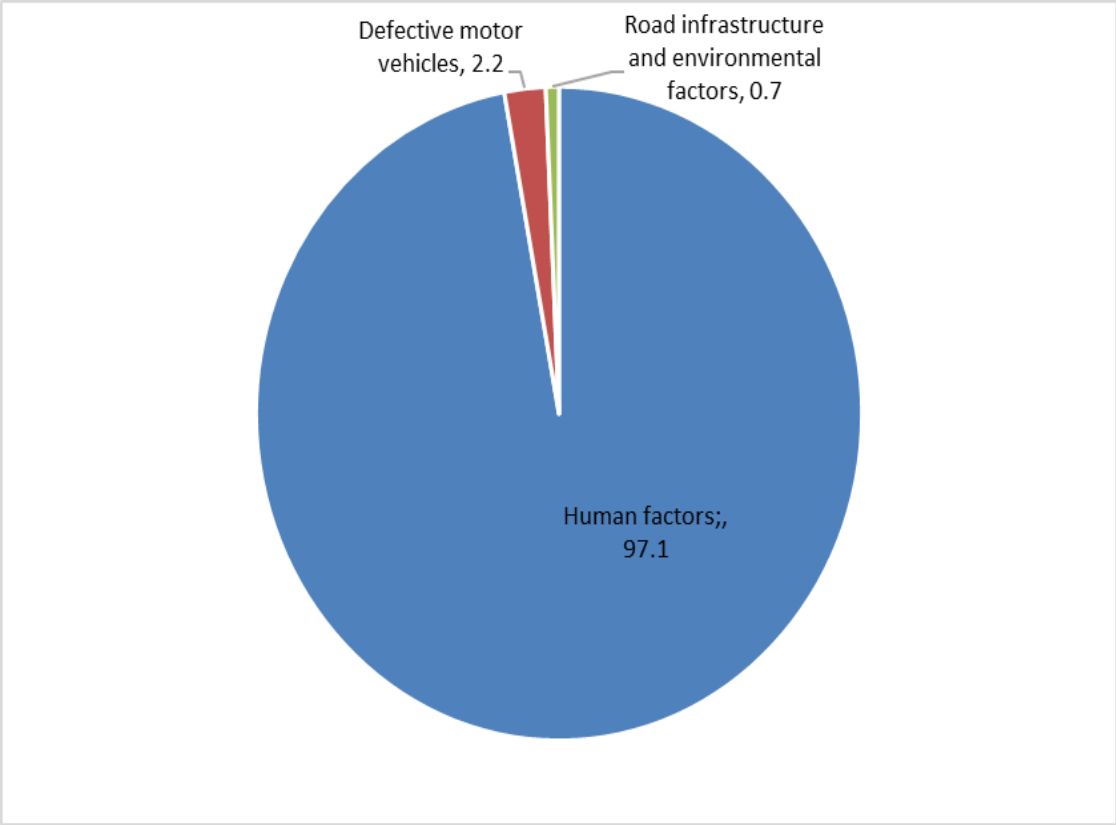
Table 3.9 presents different causes of road accidents by type. There was a total of 1,735 road accidents in the period of January to December, 2024 most of which (1,684) were caused by human factors contributing to 97.1 percent of the total road accidents. Defective motors vehicles contributed to 39 accidents (2.2%) and environmental and infrastructure factors contributed to 12 accidents (0.7%).

Table 3.9: Number of Accidents by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2023 and 2024

Causes by Category	2023		2024	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Human Factors				
Dangerous driving	157	9.1	222	12.8
Careless driving	657	37.9	765	44.1
Careless cyclists	36	2.1	51	2.9
Careless motorcyclists	236	13.6	217	12.5
Careless passengers	11	0.6	0	0.0
Overspeeding	368	21.2	291	16.8
Unattended livestock	13	0.8	1	0.1
Careless overtaking	81	4.7	81	4.7
Careless pedestrians	48	2.8	30	1.7
Careless pushcart operators	1	0.1	0	0.0
Intoxication	19	1.1	26	1.5
Sub Total	1,627	93.9	1,684	97.1
Defective Motors Vehicles				
Motor vehicle defects	67	3.9	39	2.2
Poor motor vehicle lighting	4	0.2	0	0.0
Sub Total	71	4.1	39	2.2
Environmental Factors				
Fire	11	0.6	4	0.2
Road barriers	5	0.3	1	0.1
Poor road infrastructure	15	0.9	7	0.4
Railway crossing	4	0.2	0	0.0
Sub Total	35	2.0	12	0.7
Grand Total	1,733	100.0	1,735	100.0

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Figure 3.5 Percentage of Road Accidents by Causes; Tanzania Mainland, January – December, 2024



CHAPTER FOUR

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND OTHER SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the relationship between various offences, socio-economic factors and globalization that has led to an increased number of crimes in the country over the period of January to December, 2024. These factors include population, land area and number of police officers. Various studies conducted show that there is a strong relationship between crime and the standards of living of the people and the environment. The results have enabled the Police Force to identify various crime strategies as well as to put in place effective strategies to combat crime and criminals in the country.

4.1 Relationship between Crime and Socio-Economic Factors

There is a strong relationship between offences committed and the size of population in the country. This relationship is usually positive, which means that, a region with a large population has a large number of offences compared to regions with small population. According to the 2024 population projection, Tanzania has a total of 66,278,276 persons and 615,051 criminal cases reported in January to December 2024. The following are some of the regions that demonstrate the relationship between the number of people and the respective crimes reported in the country; Dar es Salaam (5,739,734 persons, 144,881 offences), Mwanza (3,992,565 persons, 53,749 offences), Morogoro (3,405,761 persons, 31,895 offences), Kilimanjaro (1,976,588 persons, 29,927 offences) and Manyara (2,035,641 persons, 16,942 offences), (Table 7.1).

There is a relationship between poverty, population and occurrence of crime. Crimes tend to increase as the population or poverty increases. This is due to insufficient income that leads to increased crime incidents as people use illegal means to earn income.

4.2 Crimes in Relation to Population and Land Area

4.2.1 Number of Offences per Geographical Area

Table 7.1 shows that Tanzania has an average of 69 major and minor offences per 100 square kilometres. In Tanzania Mainland it is 67 offences per 100 square kilometres and for Tanzania Zanzibar it is 984 offences per 100 square kilometres. This means that, there are some areas where police officers have a burden to combat crime. However, the proportion of offences per area varies across regions.

Regions with high ratios of offences per 100 square kilometres are Dar es Salaam (10,401), Mjini Magharibi (6,977), Mwanza (568), Kusini Pemba (538) and Kaskazini Unguja (512). For Tanzania

Mainland, regions with high ratio of major offences per 100 km² are Dar es Salaam (760), Mwanza (24), Kilimanjaro (19), Mara (16), Njombe and Tanga (10 each). In Tanzania Zanzibar, the ratio of major offences per 100 km² is 128. The high ratio per 100 km² is due to the fact that some areas have a lot of economic activities.

4.2.2 Proportion of Criminal Offences per 100,000 People

The number of persons in one area contributes to an increase or decrease of offences committed. The increase in the number of people should be in line with the increase in number of police officers. The increase in number of police officers will help to identify, prevent and combat crime. On the other hand, when the number of police officers is large, it helps to maintain peace and stability that will enable people to use their time well in production and business activities to increase the income of individuals and the society as a whole.

The region with the highest ratio of offences per 100,000 people is Dar es Salaam (2,524 offences), followed by Mjini Magharibi (1,668 offences), Kilimanjaro (1,514 offences), Mwanza (1,346 offences) and Kusini Unguja (1,299 offences). On the other hand, regions with the smallest number of offences per 100,000 people is Simiyu (259 offences), followed by Kaskazini Pemba (425 offences), Tabora (469 offences), Lindi (486 offences) and Mtwara (502 offences) (Table 7.1).

Table 4.1 Number of Criminal Offences, Number of Persons in each offence, Criminal Offences per 100 Km2 and ratio of offences per 100,000 people by Police Region; Tanzania, January - December, 2024

Regions	Major Criminal Offences	Minor Criminal Offences	Total Criminal Offences	Population	Area ('000Km2)	Criminal Offence per 100,000 Persons	Major Criminal Offences / 100 km ²	Total Criminal Offences / 100 km ²
Arusha	3,114	22,950	26,064	2,524,141	37.6	1,033	8	69
Dar es Salaam	7,795	137,086	144,881	5,739,734	1.4	2,524	560	10,401
Dodoma	2,557	19,567	22,124	3,300,186	41.3	670	6	54
Geita	501	20,744	21,245	3,241,053	20.1	655	2	106
Iringa	995	9,794	10,789	1,260,104	35.5	856	3	30
Kagera	2,169	14,124	16,293	3,226,032	25.3	505	9	64
Katavi	623	7,284	7,907	1,253,158	45.8	631	1	17
Kigoma	1,692	12,105	13,797	2,669,703	37.0	517	5	37
Kilimanjaro	2,529	27,398	29,927	1,976,588	13.3	1,514	19	226
Lindi	673	5,465	6,138	1,262,641	66.0	486	1	9
Manyara	1,165	15,777	16,942	2,035,641	44.5	832	3	38
Mara	3,429	22,231	25,660	2,565,172	21.8	1,000	16	118
Mbeya	1,651	20,090	21,741	2,495,901	37.7	871	4	58
Morogoro	1,968	29,927	31,895	3,405,761	70.6	937	3	45
Mtwara	1,074	7,655	8,729	1,738,231	16.7	502	6	52
Mwanza	2,312	51,437	53,749	3,992,565	9.5	1,346	24	568
Njombe	3,334	19,444	22,778	2,144,928	32.5	1,062	10	70
Pwani	695	5,748	6,443	939,503	21.3	686	3	30
Rukwa	1,070	8,024	9,094	1,680,335	22.8	541	5	40
Ruvuma	1,091	10,869	11,960	1,982,240	63.7	603	2	19
Shinyanga	712	14,686	15,398	2,410,306	18.9	639	4	81
Simiyu	469	5,585	6,054	2,338,396	25.2	259	2	24
Singida	714	11,531	12,245	2,166,130	49.3	565	1	25
Songwe	793	8,356	9,149	1,444,855	22.6	633	4	40
Tabora	1,524	15,630	17,154	3,657,677	76.2	469	2	23
Tanga	2,641	19,247	21,888	2,790,841	26.7	784	10	82
Police Units	129	660	789	0	0.0	0	0	0
Tanzania Mainland	47,419	543,414	590,833	64,241,822	883.3	918	8	67
Kaskazini Unguja	401	2,005	2,406	275,531	0.5	873	85	512
Kusini Unguja	538	2,183	2,721	209,534	0.9	1,299	63	319
Mjini Magharibi	1,524	14,523	16,047	962,135	0.2	1,668	663	6977
Kaskazini Pemba	338	919	1,257	295,724	0.6	425	59	219
Kusini Pemba	354	1,433	1,787	293,530	0.3	609	107	538
Tanzania Zanzibar	3,155	21,063	24,218	2,036,454	2.5	1,189	128	984
Tanzania	50,574	564,477	615,051	66,278,276	885.8	928	6	69

Source: Tanzania Police Force

4.3 Road Traffic Incidents

In the period of January to December 2024, there were a total of 3,106,236 major and minor traffic offences reported, of which 1,735 (0.1%) are major traffic offences and 3,104,501 (99.9%) are minor traffic offences. During the same period the Tanzania Police force had a total of 4,069 police officers in the Traffic Unit compared with 4,025 police officers in 2023. This is an increase of 44 police officers. This means that in 2024, one traffic police officer attended 810 traffic offences.

Table 7.2 presents the ratio of traffic offences per traffic police officer by region in 2024. This ratio varies across regions, with Dar es Salaam having the highest ratio (1:1,561), followed by Shinyanga (1:1,218), Mbeya (1:1,204), Mwanza (1:987) and Iringa (1:966). Regions with the lowest ratio are Kaskazini Pemba (1:51), Mjini Magharibi (1:143), Kusini Pemba (1:177), Kusini Unguja (1:230) and Kaskazini Unguja (1:252).

The Region with the highest ratio of offences per 100 square kilometres is Dar es Salaam (66,228), followed by Mjini Magharibi (8,539), Kaskazini Unguja (2,254), Mwanza (1,543) and Kusini Unguja (1,452). The region with the lowest ratio of offences per 100 square kilometers was Katavi (57), followed by Ruvuma (65), Singida (89), Tabora (90) and Lindi (91).

Table 4.2 Number of Traffic Offences, Number of Persons, Number of Police Officers, Number of Offences per 100 Square Kilometres and Number of Offences per Traffic Police Officer by Police Region; Tanzania, January – December, 2024

Police Region	Traffic Offences	Population (number of persons)	Area ('000Km ²)	Number of Traffic Police Officers	Offences / Km ² 100	Offence per Traffic Police
Arusha	134,516	2,524,141	37.6	212	358	635
Dar es Salaam	922,551	5,739,734	1.4	591	66,228	1,561
Dodoma	75,928	3,300,186	41.3	215	184	353
Geita	97,543	3,241,053	20.1	108	486	903
Iringa	112,997	1,260,104	35.5	117	318	966
Kagera	78,912	3,226,032	25.3	129	312	612
Katavi	26,145	1,253,158	45.8	49	57	534
Kigoma	64,227	2,669,703	37.0	144	173	446
Kilimanjaro	97,877	1,976,588	13.3	146	739	670
Lindi	60,019	1,262,641	66.0	91	91	660
Manyara	62,863	2,035,641	44.5	91	141	691
Mara	67,513	2,565,172	21.8	132	310	511
Mbeya	157,676	2,495,901	37.7	131	418	1,204
Morogoro	174,964	3,405,761	70.6	252	248	694
Mtwara	49,612	1,738,231	16.7	72	297	689
Mwanza	146,105	3,992,565	9.5	148	1,543	987
Pwani	195,904	2,144,928	32.5	237	602	827
Njombe	64,375	939,503	21.3	94	302	685
Rukwa	53,709	1,680,335	22.8	76	236	707
Ruvuma	41,067	1,982,240	63.7	105	65	391
Shinyanga	105,986	2,410,306	18.9	87	561	1,218
Simiyu	30,880	2,338,396	25.2	68	122	454
Singida	44,140	2,166,130	49.3	118	89	374
Songwe	48,474	1,444,855	22.6	77	214	630
Tabora	68,313	3,657,677	76.2	147	90	465
Tanga	74,784	2,790,841	26.7	135	280	554
Tanzania Mainland	3,057,080	64,241,822	883.3	3,772	337	810
Kaskazini Unguja	10,594	275,531	0.5	42	2,254	252
Kusini Unguja	12,398	209,534	0.9	54	1,452	230
Mjini Magharibi	19,640	962,135	0.2	137	8,539	143
Kaskazini Pemba	1,934	295,724	0.6	38	337	51
Kusini Pemba	4,590	293,530	0.3	26	1,383	177
Tanzania Zanzibar	49,156	2,036,454	2.5	297	1,998	166
Tanzania	3,106,236	66,278,276	885.8	4,069	342	763

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER FIVE

STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION AND COMBATING CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

5.0 Introduction

Strategies for preventing and combating crime and traffic incidents have been mentioned in previous chapters. This chapter discusses types of crimes, causes and traffic incidents occurring in the country together with measures taken to combat them for the period of January to December 2024. This information is important in formulating policies and developing plans intended to prevent and combat crimes and traffic incidents, as well as developing new strategies for acquiring the required resources from the Government and other stakeholders.

The chapter uses the analysed statistical data from previous chapters to explain strategies related to each of the following offences:

- i. Offences against person;
- ii. Offences related to property;
- iii. Offences against state security and public tranquility;
- iv. Road safety incidents;
- v. Financial crimes;
- vi. Cyber crimes; and
- vii. Gender Based Violence.

Strategies to combat crime and traffic incidents are as shown in Tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 8.5 and 8.6.

5.1 Offences Against Person

Table 5.1 Strategies Used to Combat Offences against Persons; Tanzania, January-December, 2024

Type of Offence	Number of Offences (January – December 2024)	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Murder	2,193	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Love affair/adulteryii. Grudgesiii. Desire to acquire wealth illegallyiv. Alcoholism,v. Land/property disputesvi. Superstitious beliefsvii. Extra-Judicial Incidents	<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. To sensitize the public and other stakeholders to discourage communities from killing of elders, albinos and any other person who is suspected of committing a crimeii. To educate the public through different media to abstain from mob justiceiii. To sensitize the public on engaging themselves in legal activities in order to raise their incomeiv. Continuing to cooperate with other stakeholders in solving various conflicts within the societyv. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders in sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs.vi. Continue to collaborate with stakeholders in order to strengthen provision of peer education for youth so that they can address the challenges against gender related issues. <p>To sensitize community to use guidance and counselling experts whenever they experience mental health challenges and various conflicts in the community.</p>

Type of Offence	Number of Offences (January – December 2024)	Possible Causes	Strategies
2. Rape	8,541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Globalization, ii. Superstitious beliefs iii. Sexual desires iv. Lack of integrity v. Alcoholism vi. Grudges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To educate the public in collaboration with other stakeholders to enforce the law accordingly particularly the Cyber Crime Act 2015. ii. To educate the public to adhere to Tanzanian traditions, customs and values iii. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs. iv. The Police force in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology as well as Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Special Groups to provide knowledge to students in schools to recognize signs of malicious people. Example Police force campaign “TUWAAMBIE KABLA HAWAJAHARIBIWA” v. Continue to collect intelligence information in order to identify pro-actively individuals/groups or organizations that incite and finance the perpetrators of these criminal activities and moral decay of Tanzanian values.
3. Unnatural offence	2,083		
4. Child desertion	173	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Economic hardship ii. Mental illness iii. Fear of being marginalised by the the family iv. Fear of being abandoned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs. ii. Through stakeholders, the community should be educated against bad traditions of abandoning and stigmatizing young girls who give birth before marriage. iii. Police force should cooperate with other stakeholders by providing knowledge to the society on avoiding childhood pregnancies. iv. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology as well as the Ministry of Health should provide mental health education to various groups.
5. Child stealing	77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Infertility ii. Superstitious beliefs iii. Desire to aquire income illegally 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs. ii. To cooperate with the Ministry of Health to provide reproductive health education and social welfare to citizens. iii. To sensitize the public to engage themselves in legal activities in order to raise their income
6. Human trafficking	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Desire to earn a lucrative income ii. Poverty iii. Globalization iv. Lack of education v. Lack of reliable source of information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Collaborating with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation through our Embassies abroad, Immigration department together with stakeholders such as International Organizations, example IOM and INTERPOL in combating and preventing human trafficking. ii. To educate the community through various Non-Government Organizations on effects of human trafficking. iii. Educate the community on the accuracy of information available online concerning employment and scholarship opportunity published on various social media.

5.2 Offences Related to Property

Table 5.2: Strategies Used to Combat Offences Related to Property; Tanzania, January-December, 2024

Offence	Number of offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Armed robbery	410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Economic hardship ii. Rapid urbanization iii. Globalization iv. Greedy to own property v. Youth unemployment vi. Desire to earn a lucrative income 	i. To encourage the society especially youth to engage in entrepreneurship
2. Robbery with violence	1,027		ii. To advice financial institutions to reduce bureaucracies and high interest rates in accessing loans
3. Breaking	10,749		iii. To devise programme on how to provide entrepreneurship education to the public
4. Theft	374		iv. To sensitize the public to report to law enforcers immediately if they observe any signs of committing crime
5. Theft of motorcycles	3,851		v. To cooperate with various stake holders in creating opportunities for the youth to earn income and avoid temptations to engage in crimes.
6. Car theft	69		vi. Tanzania Police Force in collaboration with Ministry of livestock and fisheries to educate and sensitize society particularly pastoralists on the significance of putting identification marks on their livestock.
7. Livestock theft	3,683		vii. Continue prohibition of unauthorized slaughter house/livestock auctions.
8. Arson	694	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Grudges ii. Sabotage iii. Desire to acquire compansation for property damage (insurance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To enhance proactive intelligence in order to identify elements of conflicts/venge before escalation of violence. ii. The police force in collaboration with various stakeholders to provide education to the community on using the proper procedures of getting their rights. iii. Advising insurance companies to conduct thorough investigations before authorising compensations.

5.3 Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility

Table 5.3: Strategies Use Combat Offences against State Security and Public Tranquility; Tanzania, January-December, 2024

Offence	Number of Offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Unlawful possession of fire arms	158	i. Economic hardship ii. Poaching iii. Arbitrary possession and distribution of industrial and locally made fire arms. iv. Political conflicts in neighbouring countries. v. Proliferation of small arms and light weapons related to terrorism	i. Continue to engage the community through community policing to fight against crime. ii. Enhancing interagencies cooperation to conduct regular inspections across borders. iii. Continue to provide education to the community on legal ownership of fire arms. iv. Continue to encourage voluntary surrender of illegally owned fire arms particularly during fire arms amnesty campaign month. v. Marking fire arms and continuing to strengthen the fire arms data base. vi. Continue to implement international agreements and protocols on combating and eradication of proliferation of small arms and light weapons. vii. Enhance collection and use of intelligence information on unlawful possession of fire arms
2. Possession of illicit drugs	108	i. Desire to accumulate wealth illegally ii. Lack of integrity iii. Poor social and environmental factors	i. Continue to cooperate with neighbouring countries in carrying out operations and raids on transnational organized crimes. ii. To cooperate with various stakeholders to educate society on the effects of illicit drugs.
3. Possession of Cannabis Sativa (<i>bhang</i>)	6,077	iv. Inadequate employment opportunities. v. Porous borders	iii. To sensitize the youths to engage in economic social and cultural activities. iv. Continuing doing regular operations and raids in hotspots/reservoir areas.
4. Possession of khat	1,322	vi. Different legal systems among member states of the same region	v. To involve parents and guardians at family level, in schools and colleges by providing civic and political education as well as training on integrity.
5. Unlawful possession of Government trophies	720		vi. To provide social education on the effects of environmental pollution in order to keep and reserve natural resources.
6. Unlawful possession Illicit local liquor	4,965		vii. To provide special training to police officers on how to fight against illicit drugs.
			viii. Tanzania Police force in collaboration with local Government leaders should identify local spirit manufacturer/dealers in order to combat and prevent such crime.
7. Illegal immigrants	1,122	i. Desire to earn a lucrative income. ii. Political instability in neighbouring countries	i. To continue cooperating with various stakeholders in conducting inspections across borders to identify illegal immigrants. ii. To enhance cooperation with other Police forces/services of neighbouring countries through regional integration platforms as EAPCCO, SARPCCO, AFRIPOL and INTERPOL in fighting transnational and organized crimes

5.4 Financial Crimes

Table 5.4: Strategies Used to Combat Financial Crime in Tanzania; January-December, 2024

Offence	Number of offences	Possible Cause	Strategies
1. Counterfeiting of bank notes	139	i. Economic hardship ii. Moral decay iii. Globalization iv. Rapid urbanization v. Inadequate employment opportunities for youths vi. Desire to accumulate wealth. vii. Poverty.	i. To collaborate with stakeholders who are against financial crimes like money laundering and e-crime. ii. To sensitize the public and stakeholders to encourage youths to engage in proper economic and social activities. iii. To advise financial institutions to reduce the bureaucracies and high interest rates in accessing loans. iv. To educate the community on self employment especially youths.
2. Forgery	693		
3. Theft in Central Government	52		
4. Theft in Local Governments	9		
5. Theft in parastatal organizations	29		

5.5 Cyber crimes

Table 5.5 Strategies Used to Combat Cyber Crime; Tanzania, January-December, 2024

Offence	Number of offences	Possible Cause	Strategies
1. Cyber crime (Illegal access, remaining in the system illegally, data espionage, pornography and conspiracy to commit offence)	1,281	i. Economic hardship ii. Lack of integrity iii. Globalization iv. Unemployment among the youths v. Desire to accumulate wealth illegally.	i. To collaborate with various institutions to combat cyber crimes ii. To provide warning notes to the public on internet related services so as to raise be awareness particularly in protect their passwords by not sharing them with other people. iii. To educate the community on Cyber Crime Act no.14 of 2015.
2. Theft (illegal transfer of money through the internet, simbanking, ATM, financial transaction by mobile phone)	4,091		

5.6 Road Traffic Incidents

Table 5.6 The Strategies which are Used to Combat Road Traffic Incidents; Tanzania, January-December, 2024

Incidents	Number of offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1.Road Accidents	1,735	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate road safety knowledge and skills among road users ii. Not following road signs, symbols and traffic lights iii. Defective vehicles iv. Poor road infrastructure v. Alcoholism vi. Negligence vii. Substandard and counterfeit spare parts. viii. Over speeding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Control over speeding using the various systems that exist within the Police Force, for example, VTS. ii. To strengthen patrols and highway inspections iii. Strict punishment to those who violate Road Traffic Act, Cap.168 iv. Continuing to provide road safety knowledge and skills to road users. v. To cooperate with all stakeholders to ensure that drivers are well trained in order to reduce accidents that can be avoided. vi. To conduct frequent inspection of vehicles vii. To enhance capacity building and equipping traffic police officers with modern facilities in order to improve their professionalism.
Fatal Accidents	1,170		
Accidents that caused injuries	509		
Normal Accidents	56		
2. Deaths	1,715		
3. Injured Persons	2,719		

CHAPTER SIX

EVENTS THAT DREW THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMUNITY

6.0 Introduction

This chapter describes crime and road safety incidents whose occurrence drew attention of the community. The following are some of the shocking events that drew attention in the community in the period of January to December, 2024 as reported from different parts of the country.

1. Njombe

Murder

On 08/01/2024 at 03:00 hours, a man, aged 37 years, a farmer in Rudewa Gongoni, Ngiu Street in Iwawa Ward, Lupalilo Division, Makete District in Njombe Region killed his wife, aged 34 years, a resident of Ngiu Iwawa ward by cutting her body into pieces and loading them in a sandbag and then threw it into the river and afterward rushed to a church to surrender himself to the pastor. The cause was family conflict after the wife denied him his conjugal rights by telling him that she no longer recognize him as her husband although they have three children in their marriage. The suspect has been arrested and sent to court.

2. Simiyu

Mine Collapse and Causing Death

On 13/01/2024 at 04:00 hours at the newly established MJM Gold Mine and Partner in Ikinabushu Village, Gilya Ward, Dutwa Division in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region 22 small scale miners died after being struck by a clay rubble while digging gold in the mine using poor tools. The source was heavy rainfall.

3. Rufiji

Unnatural Offence

On 08/02/2024 at 13:30 hours at the Mafia District Hospital in Kilindoni Ward, South Division, Mafia District in Rufiji Police Region, the Mafia District Social Welfare Officer identified 06 children; 05 males and 01 female, of Msufini primary school as have been sodomised after being medically tested by a doctor. During interviews, the victims confirmed that they were subjected to the act by their madrassa's teacher, aged 30 years, Matumbi by tribe and a resident of Mafia. The method used was to lure them with money and sodomised them while teaching religious education in madrasa. The accused was arrested and sent to court.

4. Kagera

Murder

On 22/02/2024 at 09:00 hours, an information was received from the Chivu “A” Village administration in Ntobeye Ward, Nyamiaga Division, Ngara District in Kagera Region about a man aged 47 years, a Chivu Village farmer, who had killed his son, aged 13 years. He was assisted by his wife to quietly bury him in one of the rooms in their house. The child was accused of stealing 20 kgs of maize and money amounting to TZS 30,000 from his parents. The suspects were arrested and sent to court.

5. Arusha

Driving Car Negligently, Causing Death, Injuries and Damage to Vehicles

On 24/02/2024 at 17:00 hours at Arusha – Namanga Highway, Ngaramtoni Kibaoni area, Orolieni Ward, Enaboishu Division, Arumeru District in Arusha Region, a cargo vehicle with registration number KAC.943 H, make Mack and its trailer with registration number ZF 6778 belonging to KAY CONSTRUCTION Company of Nairobi Kenya carrying an excavator machine on a trailer from Nairobi, Kenya to Arusha Tanzania, lost its direction and knock three vehicles in the same direction, causing 26 deaths, 21 injuries and damage to property. The source was the driver of a car with registration numbers KAC. 943 H who failed to control the car after brake failure. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

6. Tanga

Malicious Damage to Property

On 27/02/2024 at 13:15 hours in Msambiazi area, Mtonga Ward in Korogwe District, on Segera - Buiko highway in Tanga Region, A bus with the number T.668 BCD-SCANIA company Saibaba driven by a man, aged 48 years travelling from Dar es Salaam to Arusha was burnt to a written off condition by motorcyclists (bodaboda). The source was extrajudicial punishment after the bus caused accident to a motorcyclist. Six (06) suspects were arrested and sent to court.

7. Tanga

Murder

On 28/02/2024 at 15:00 hours in Lukozi Village, Mlalo Division, Lushoto District, Tanga Region, a child of 12 years, male student of class VII in Lukozi primary school, was killed through strangulation by his father aged 38 years, thereafter tied to a rope around his neck and hung him on the roof inside the living room so as to make him to appear as if he committed suicide by hanging himself. The source of murder was absent from home without prior information. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

8. Mbeya

Murder

On 07/03/2024 at 09:00 hours at the Mbeya Regional Referral Hospital in Mbeya Region, two children of the same family, aged 02 and 04 years, residents of Mashese Village–Ilungu died while

receiving medical treatment at the hospital after being poisoned with herbicides by their mother, aged 30 years, a farmer. After the incident the suspect poisoned herself with the same chemical and died while undergoing treatment. The source of the incident was economic hardship.

9. Dodoma

Murder

On 24/03/2024 at 18:45 hours in Ising'hu Village, Ving'hawe Ward, Division and District of Mpwapa in Dodoma Region, a man aged 25 years, a farmer and resident of Majumba Sita killed his grandmother aged 80 years, farmer, resident of Ilolo by slaying her with a knife in the neck by separating the head and the body. The accused ran with the head and threw it near the residence of the District Commissioner. The root cause of the incident was superstitious beliefs. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

10. Songwe

Murder

On 12/03/2024 at 20:00 hours in Kanani Street, Makambini Ward, Tunduma Division, Momba District in Songwe Region a woman, aged 18 years, a farmer and a resident of Kanani Street was raped and killed by being stabbed with a sharp object on her neck by a man, aged 23 years whom she had refused to have love affairs with. Afterwards, her body was hidden underneath the bed in her parents' bedroom. The cause of the incident was relationship misunderstandings. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

11. Morogoro

Murder

On 21/03/2024 at 11:30 hours in Kichangani "A" area a woman aged 32 years, Hehe by tribe, a farmer, resident of Kimamba "A" Kilosa District in the Morogoro Region was killed and buried in their bedroom by her husband, aged 37 years, a Tumbatu by tribe, a farmer and Rudewa resident. The investigation revealed that the accused had committed acts of violence against two children of the deceased, in which a 12 years' girl was raped and injured, burnt on the thigh, had two lower jaw teeth removed and the nails ripped from the legs and arms on the cross. In addition, another 9 years child had his testicle crushed, the foreskin ripped, his two upper teeth removed using nails, pepper and spirit rubbed on his face, was burned in the mouth, buttocks, and on the legs. The root cause of this incident was family conflict. The accused has been arraigned and sentenced to 30 years for rape, 5 years for wounding a 12 years child, 5 years for wounding a 9 years child, 5 years for violence against a 12 years child, 5 years for violence against a 9 years child. The murder case is still pending in the court.

12. Kagera

Murder

On 05/04/2024 at 21:00 hours in the Rugera Village/ward, Bugene Division, Karagwe District in Kagera Region, a child aged 7 years, Mnyambo, and Rugera resident was killed after being raped and strangled by a man, Mnyambo by tribe, aged 19 years, a farmer and resident of Rugera and her body was abandoned in their neighbour's farm. The source of an incident was the retaliation due to unpaid

wages (farming) from the deceased's father. The case file was presented to attorney's office for further legal action.

13. Kagera

Murder

On 15/03/2024 at 12:19 hours in Chivu "A" town, Chivu Village, Ntobeye Ward, Nyamiaga Division, Ngara District in Kagera Region. A female child aged one year and four months, Mhangaza by tribe was killed and removed some of her body parts which are both arms, both legs, genitals and the head. Before the incident happened, her parents discovered the child's disappearance under suspicious circumstances in their home where they left her sleeping. The source of this incident is superstitious beliefs. Two (02) suspects were arrested and the case still in court for trial.

14. Kagera

Murder

On 04/05/2024 at 11:00 hours in Kibingo Village and Kamagambo Ward, Nyabiyonza Division, Karagwe District, in Region Kagera. A child aged 12 years, Mnyambo by tribe, a standard six student of Kiruruma Primary School and a Kibingo resident was raped, sodomised and killed after being strangled by a rope. The source of the incident was moral distortion as well as sexual desires. One suspect was arrested and sent to court.

15. Dodoma

Murder

On 15/04/2024 at 08:00 hours at the Makutupora - Mzakwe water basin reserve in Mchemwa Village, Makutupora Division, Dodoma City, a man, aged 70 years, Gogo by tribe, a farmer and resident of Mchemwa was killed by being beheaded and the right-hand palm removed using a sharp object by unknown person and then disappeared with the head. The deceased had left his home on 14/04/2024 and went to the bush to fetch charcoal from the furnace. The cause of the incident was superstitious beliefs.

16. Dodoma

Murder

On 07/05/2024 at 16:00 hours in Michese Bwawani Street in Mkonze Ward Dodoma City, a girl aged 2½ years, Hehe by tribe, a Michese Bwawani resident was killed after being sodomised and had her eyes pierced. Her body was found in unfinished building located 150 metres from her home. Earlier, the deceased went missing from her home since 05/05/2024 when she was playing with other children at 16:00 hours. The cause of the incident was superstitious beliefs. Two suspects were arrested and sent to court.

17. Geita

Murder

On 19/05/2024 at 18:00 hours in the Forest of Bukombe District Council, Ibambilo Village, Burega Ward, Ushirombo Division, Bukombe District and Geita Region, a child aged 14 years, a cattle herder, resident of Mnekeza Village, Bwanga division, Chato District, was killed while grazing cattle and then removed various parts of his body, namely his neck, head, both arms and his genitals. The source of the killing was superstitious beliefs. Suspects were arrested and sent to court.

18. Mbeya

Driving Car Negligently Causing Death, Injury And Damage To The Vehicles

On 05/06/2024 at 13:20 hours in Membela Ward, Iyunga Division, in Mbeya City Council a vehicle with registration number T.979 CVV/T.758 DEU Scania truck from Inyala, loaded with pebbles driven by a man aged 40 years, a Nyakyusa, knocked two cars, two motorcycles causing 15 deaths, injuries to 18 people and damage to the said vehicles. The cause of the accident was negligence of the driver of the vehicle T.979 CVV/T.758 DEU who failed to control the said vehicle on a steep slope. The suspect was apprehended and sent to court.

19. Morogoro

The Machanical Accident Of The Sugar Production Factory Causing Death

On 23/05/2024, around 01:30 hours at Mtibwa sugar plant, Mtibwa Ward, Turiani Division, Mvomero District in Morogoro Region, the steam transmission pipes and combustion chambers bursted, causing deaths to 13 people including 3 foreign nationals who were in the initial preparation to start sugar production.

20. Kagera

Murder

On 30/05/2024 at 20:15 hours, in Mbale town, Bulamula Village, Ward and Division of Kamachumu at Muleba District in the Kagera Region, a girl with albinism, aged two and a half years, a Haya by tribe, a resident of Bulamula in Kamachumu was killed from strangulation and parts of her body were cut off and then found wrapped in a sack and discarded under a bridge. Nine suspects, including the deceased's father, assistance parish priest, and seven others have been arrested and sent to court.

21. Tanga

Exhumation without Court Order

On 31/05/2024 at 13:30 hours in the Mhelo village, Kwemshasha Ward, Mlalo Division, Lushoto District in Tanga Region, the grave where a deceased female person with albinism was buried on 25/01/2019, was exhumed by an unknown people who took all the remains of her body. The source of this incident is superstitious beliefs. Suspects were arrested and sent to court.

22. Kagera

Murder

On 17/06/2024, at 09:00 hours in Kabukoko neighborhood, Rwenkenende Village, Kibingo Ward, Murongo Division, Kyerwa District in Kagera Region two people husband and a wife, aged 59 and 38 years respectively, who were farmers, were beheaded using a sharp object afterward their body parts which are genitals and abdominal organs were removed and their body thrown into the river by the suspect, a man thought to have mental health problems. Thereafter, the suspect injured three children of the said family. The accused was killed by citizens through mob justice.

23. Katavi

Murder

On 04/07/2024, at 17:30 hours in Magogo Village, Sibwesa Ward, Mwese Division, Tanganyika District in Katavi Region a man aged 34, a farmer in Magogo Village, was killed, his two hands and the left leg removed. The source is a conflict between the deceased and the family of his divorcee.

24. Singida

Murder

On 08/08/2024 and 24/08/2024 at 20:00 hours in Ghalunyangu Village, Makuro Ward, Mtinko Division, Singida District and Region, two men aged 22 and 53, farmers of Ghalunyangu were found killed by eight men including the Traditional Healer through strangulation; Their the sexual organs were cut and the skin covering their skulls were removed. The bodies of the deceased were buried in pits in the house of a traditional healer. The source of the incident is superstitious beliefs after the suspects been convinced by the traditional healer that they will get rich. The suspects have been arrested and sent to court.

25. Mbeya

Attempted Murder

On 05/11/2024 around 18.00 hours, a boy aged 7, a standard II student at Iwambi primary school and a resident of Iwambi, Mbeya District, Mbeya Region was injured after being burnt by petrol oil on his neck, stomach, left hand and sexual organs by his neighbour, a male, aged 38, a driver and a resident of Iwambi. The source of the incidence was the victim spending all the money TZS 10,000/= contrary to what he was instructed to do. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

26. Dodoma

Murder

On 01/9/2024 at 21:00 hours in Mbuyuni Street, Kizota Ward, District and Region of Dodoma. A female child aged 6 months, a resident of Mbuyuni, was sodomised by her biological father, aged 30 years and a resident of Mbuyuni. Initially, the suspect left his home with the child, leaving his wife continuing with the housework. While he was with the child, he sodomised her and went to dump her outside the house of his mother in-law. The child died while receiving treatment. The source of the incident is superstitious beliefs. The suspect has been sent to court.

27. Morogoro

Murder

On 05/10/2024 at 05:00 hours in a Village and Ward of Mbuga, Mwaya Division, Ulanga District in Morogoro Region a boy aged 9 years and a resident of Mbuga, was killed by unknown person(s) who cut and removed his penis using a sharp object while he was sleeping near the cattle pen. The source of the incident is superstitious beliefs. The suspects are still at large.

28. Tanga

Murder

On 15/10/2024 at 09:00 hours, a body of a man aged 30, a traditional healer and resident of Chang'ombe, Kabuku Ward was found abandoned in Kwediloko, Mgambo Ward without a head and sexual organs. The deceased body has also been subjected to attempt burning. Initially, the deceased left his home after receiving a call from a stranger seeking for naturopathic treatment on 11/10/2024 around 18:00 hours. The source of this incident is superstitious beliefs. Two suspects were arrested and sent to court.

29. Arusha

Murder

On 12/10/2024 at 13:45 hours at FFU street, Sokoniwani Ward, Elerai Division in Arusha District and Region, a child aged 12, a female, a standard V student at Dominion Muriet primary school, was murdered by being slaughtered, eyes gouged out and dismembered by a woman aged 50 years, a business woman and a resident of Sokoniwani. After committing the murder, the suspect put the body in basin and hid it under the bed in her room. The source of the incident is superstitious beliefs. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

30. Tabora

Driving Car Negligently Causing Death, Injury and Damage to the Vehicles

On 07/11/2024 at 08:20 hours on Itobo - Bukene Road, Mwasengo Village, Itobo Ward, Mwakalundi Division, Nzega District in Tabora Region, A car, a Toyota Hiace number T 652 DGG driven by an unknown driver knocked down another vehicle, a Mitsubishi Fuso number T 361 CSB causing death to 16 people (10 men and 6 women) including 2 children and 7 injuries (2 men and 5 women). The cause of the accident is the carelessness of the driver of a Toyota Hiace, while overtaking.

31. Morogoro

Murder

On 09/11/2024 at 10:00 hours in Kwenkusu, Kanga Village and Ward, Turiani Division, Mvomero District and Morogoro Region, a woman, aged 60, a farmer and a resident of Kanga, was murdered by dismembering her head and body by an unknown people who disappeared with the head. The source is superstitious beliefs. The suspects are at large.

32. Ilala

An Accident of Building Collapse Causing Death and Injuries

On 16/11/2024 at 09:15 hours at Kariakoo, at Mchikichi and Kongo Street, a four-storey building located on Plot No. 12, Block No. 7, House No. 19, which is owned by three people and is used for business activities (shops and stores), collapsed and caused deaths to 31 people (24 men and 7 women) and 70 injuries. Suspects have been sent to court.

33. Njombe

Murder

On 19/11/2024 at 04:00 hours in the Village and Ward of Iwungilo, District and Region of Njombe, a woman aged 50 years, a resident of Iwungilo was murdered after been inserted a hand into the anus and intestines were pulled out by a male aged 33 years, a resident of Iwungilo. The source was the suspect being sexually rejected by the deceased. The suspect was arrested and sent to Court.

CHAPTER SEVEN

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.0 Introduction

After making analysis of the crime situation in the country for the period of January to December 2024, this chapter presents recommendations that will enable the Police Force to work more efficiently and provide better services to the public. This will help in building a peaceful environment for people, institutions and investors in the provision of better social services and development initiatives in general.

7.1 Conclusion

The Tanzania Police Force continued to carry out its responsibilities by cooperating with stakeholders and the public in general in combating crime and traffic offences in the country. Major criminal offences reported from January to December 2024 show a decrease of 5.7 percent as compared to year 2023 and major traffic incidents reported during this period showed an increase of 0.1 percent as compared to the previous year 2023.

In carrying out its duties, the Police Force has achieved success regardless of various challenges. The Police Force will continue carrying out its duties professionally in accordance with laws, regulations and other guidelines. The Police Force will also continue cooperating with various institutions, stakeholders and the public in general to overcome challenges in order to achieve its goal of public safety of people and its property. It is our expectation that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania will continue to support the Tanzania Police Force in solving challenges which are beyond its capability.

7.2 Recommendations

In order to overcome the challenges in combating crime, the Police Force is making the following recommendations to the Government and stakeholders;

1. Police officers should continue to be trained on modern methods and techniques (specific training) that are compatible with changes in science and technology especially new types of crime.
2. The budget of the Police Force should continue to be improved so that it can meet the important needs that will enable performance and the provision of better services to the people.

3. The strength of the Police Force should continue to be improved to match the increase in population, the growth of cities, and other needs such as the protections of new infrastructure that is being built by the Government.
4. The Police Force in the country should continue to be equipped with modern tools, especially cars, motorbikes and modern intelligence and scientific investigation equipments to improve the performance.
5. Training and learning environment of the Police colleges should be improved to match with the current modernised world.
- i. The Statistical Unit of the Police Force should continue to be strengthened through capacity building and improved tools for monitoring in the region and district levels.

