



The United Republic of Tanzania

# CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS STATISTICS REPORT

JANUARY – JUNE 2024



OCTOBER 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 safe guard life and property of others.*

**Character**

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

**Integrity**

*We observe and adhere 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*

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## PREFACE

The role of the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) is to ensure that there is peace; protection of people and their properties are strengthened; professional crimes investigation and economic activities are performed 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, citizens and other stakeholders. Due to the use of new technologies, criminals have invented new methods of committing crimes, resulting into emerging of new crimes like cyber crimes and terrorism.

The ability of the Police force to respond effectively to a wide range of crime has been constrained by various factors. These factors include the rapid increase of the population, which is not matched with the number of Police officers; inadequate equipment; and limited financial resources. However, even if the ratio of Police officers to the number of persons served was right, every citizen has a duty to promote peace and security in the country. Also, there is a need to promote multi-sectoral collaboration, by involving various stakeholders to support security initiatives for the Tanzania Police Force.

I call upon all Tanzanians to participate in the task of defence and security of property belonging to them and their neighbours. Let us fight against all forms of crime to make sure that the nation is secure. Moreover, every member of the society is required to ensure that nobody commits crime around his/her working place and if a crime is committed, should make sure that the offenders are apprehended and taken to court for further actions. Every person is required to obey the law and order of the country.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Camillus M. Wambura', written over a horizontal dotted line.

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Chief of Police Force - CPF  
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Ramadhan H. Kingai – CP,  
Director of Criminal Investigation

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ramadhan H. Kingai', written over a dotted line.

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

## MEANING OF 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
D/CPL	-	Detective Corporal
D/SGT	-	Detective Sargent
D/SSGT	-	Detective Staff Sargent
DCI	-	Director of Criminal Investigation
DPP		Director of Public Prosecution
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technology
IGP	-	Inspector General of Police
INSP	-	Inspector of Police
INTERPOL	-	International Police Corporation
IOM		International Organization for Migration
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NFA	-	No Further Action was taken
NOD	-	No Offense Detected
NPSA	-	National Prosecutions Service Act
NPS	-	National Prosecutions Service
PSV	-	Public Service Vehicle
SAR	-	Semi-Automatic Rifle
SSA	-	Senior State Attorney
TPF	-	Tanzania Police Force
TPS		Tanzania Prison Services
TSMP	-	Tanzania Statistical Master Plan
TWG	-	Technical Working Group
TZS	-	Tanzania Shilling
U	-	Undetected
UN	-	United Nations

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Crime and Traffic Incidents Statistics Report of January to June, 2024, looks at a whole range of offences that were reported in the country. Offences are of two types: crime and traffic incidents. Crime 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 June, 2024, a total of 1,847,551 cases of crime and traffic incidents were reported at all police stations in the country compared to 1,641,395 cases reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 206,156 cases, equivalent to 12.6 percent.

In regard to crime, there was a decrease of 1,679 offences equivalent to 0.5 percent from 305,540 cases reported from January to June 2023, to 303,861 cases reported in the same period 2024. Out of all criminal cases reported from January to June, 2024, major cases were 25,968 and minor cases were 227,893 whereas in a similar period in 2023, major cases were 27,733 and minor cases were 277,807. This implies that there was a decrease of 1,765 major cases equivalent to 6.4 percent and an increase of 86 minor cases equivalent to 0.03 percent.

A total of 1,543,690 road incidents were reported from January to June, 2024 compared to 1,335,855 incidents reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 207,835 incidents equivalent to 15.6 percent. Out of all traffic incidents reported from January to June, 2024, major traffic incidents (accidents) were 886 and minor traffic incidents were 1,542,804 compared to 812 major incidents and 1,335,043 minor offences reported in the same period 2023, leading to an increase of 74 major incidents equivalent to 9.1 percent and an increase of 207,761 minor offences equivalent to 15.6 percent.

In all motor vehicles and motor cycles accidents reported from January to June, 2024 a total of 827 persons died and 1,235 were injured compared to 747 persons who died and 1,272 who were injured in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 80 deaths equivalent to 10.7 percent and a decrease of 37 injuries equivalent to 2.9 percent. Among 886 major accidents that occurred, motorcycle accidents were 259 in the period of January to June 2024 compared to 216 of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 43 accidents equivalent to 19.9 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 June, 2024, a total of 19,537 sexual violence cases were reported compared to 17,685 cases reported in a similar period in 2023. This is an increase of 1,852 cases, which is equal to 10.5 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 industrial economy.

#### **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<sup>th</sup> April 1964. Tanzania lies between latitudes 1<sup>0</sup> and 12<sup>0</sup> South of the Equator; and Longitudes 29<sup>0</sup> and 41<sup>0</sup> East of Greenwich. Tanzania has a surface area of 945,087 square kilometers. To the North 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: Lake Victoria, Lake Tanganyika and Lake 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, ancient items and beautiful beaches on the coast 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 services. According to the Population projection, 2023, Tanzania has a total of 63,670,531 persons, (31,025,537 males and 32,644,994 females). Although Tanzania has more than 120 tribes, the national language is Swahili which is spoken by most people.

Tanzania is a country that follows a system of multiparty democracy. The Government of Tanzania has three independent pillars namely; Parliament, Judiciary and the Executive. Tanzania has a system of two governments - The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. Six Presidents have so far led the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and Eight Presidents have led Zanzibar. Tanzania is administratively divided into 31 regions of which 26 are in Tanzania Mainland and five (5) are in Zanzibar.

#### **1.2 Tanzania Police Force**

Tanzania Police Force has been established in accordance with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 Article 147 (4) and Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act Cap 322 under section 3 as amended in 2002. Besides the law, practice in the police force is governed by regulations (Police General Order) hand in hand with the basic values of the police force, which are courage, openness, loyalty, truth, integrity, honesty, fairness and respect. In performing its duties, the Police Force also abides by international agreements on security and human rights.

Tanzania Police Force has eight (8) Commissions, namely the commission of Administration and Human Resource Management, Commission of Finance and Logistics, Commission of Criminal Investigation, Commission of Operation and Training, Commission of Community Engagement, Commission of Police Zanzibar, Commission of Criminal Intelligence and Commission of Forensic Bureau. Administratively, Tanzania Police Force has 35 regions, of which 30 are on the mainland and 5 regions are located in 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 Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act Cap 322 as amended in 2002. These responsibilities are: 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 fighting 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 Police stations then compiles, analyzes, summaries, disseminates and stores them or uses them in preparation of monthly, quarter, semi and annual crime reports in 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 June 2024. These offences are divided into two types; crime offences and road traffic incidents. These offences are categorized into major and minor offences.

##### a. Criminal Offences

- i. *Major criminal offences* are serious offences to the public and are given priority by the Police Force. They include murder, all types of robbery (robbery with violence and armed robbery), possession and trafficking of illicit drugs;
- ii. *Minor criminal offences* are those offences that once committed have no serious impact to the society. They include stealing from a person, assaults without causing harm and , 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 traffick lights and not fastening a seat belt. 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 Incidences in Tanzania

During the period of January to June, 2024, the number of criminal and traffic offences reported at Police stations in Tanzania were 1,847,551 compared to 1,641,395 cases reported in 2023. This is an increase of 206,156 cases (12.6 percent).

Major and minor criminal offences reported from January to June, 2024, were 303,861 compared to 305,540 cases reported in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 1,679 cases (0.5 percent).

In the period of January to June 2024, a total of 25,968 major criminal cases were reported compared to 27,733 cases in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 1,765 cases (6.4 percent).

Minor criminal cases reported over the period of January to June 2024 were 277,893 compared to 277,807 cases reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 86 cases (0.03 percent).

A total of 1,543,690 major and minor traffic incidents were reported from January to June, 2024 compared to 1,335,855 cases reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 207,835 incidents (15.6 percent).

In the period of January to June 2024, a total of 886 major traffic incidents were reported compared to 812 of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 74 incidents (9.1 percent).

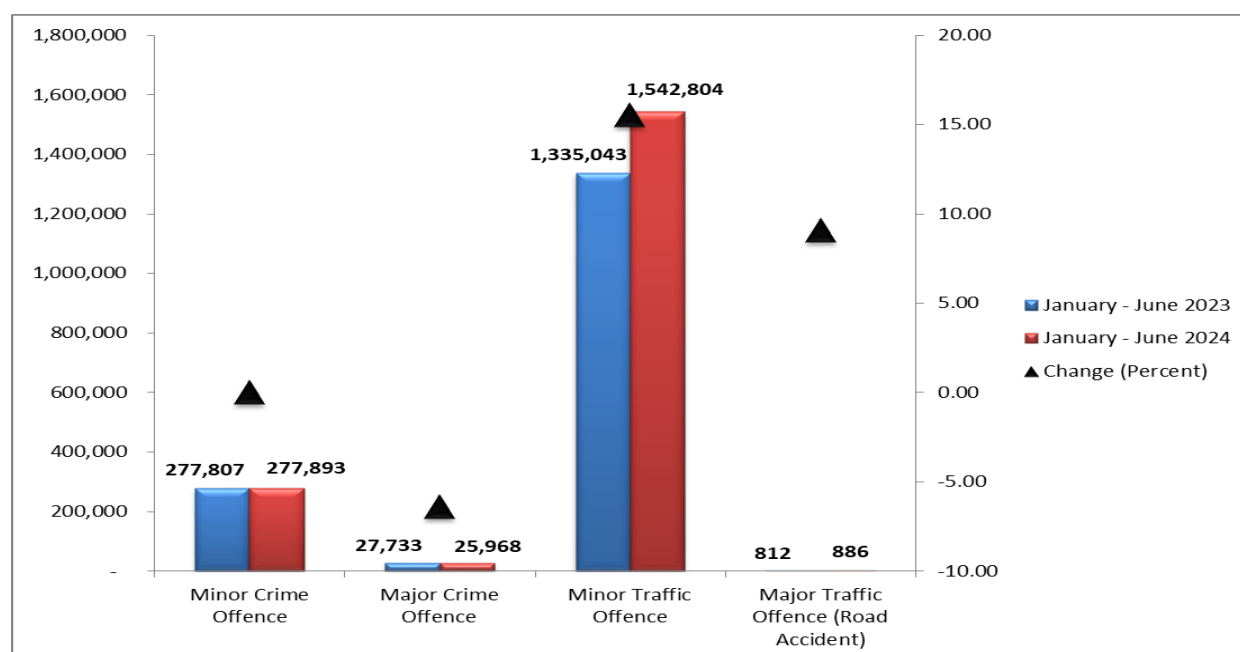
Minor traffic incidents reported from January to June 2024 were 1,542,804 compared to 1,335,043 of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 207,761 (15.6 percent), (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1).

**Table 2.1 Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania, January to June, 2023 and 2024**

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
<b>Criminal Offence</b>				
Minor	277,807	277,893	86	0.03
Major	27,733	25,968	-1,765	-6.4
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>305,540</b>	<b>303,861</b>	<b>-1,679</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offence</b>				
Minor	1,335,043	1,542,804	207,761	15.6
Major	812	886	74	9.1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,335,855</b>	<b>1,543,690</b>	<b>207,835</b>	<b>15.6</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,641,395</b>	<b>1,847,551</b>	<b>206,156</b>	<b>12.6</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 2.1 Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania, January to June, 2023 and 2024**





In Tanzania Mainland, the number of criminal and traffic offences for the period of January to June, 2023 and 2024 are shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2.

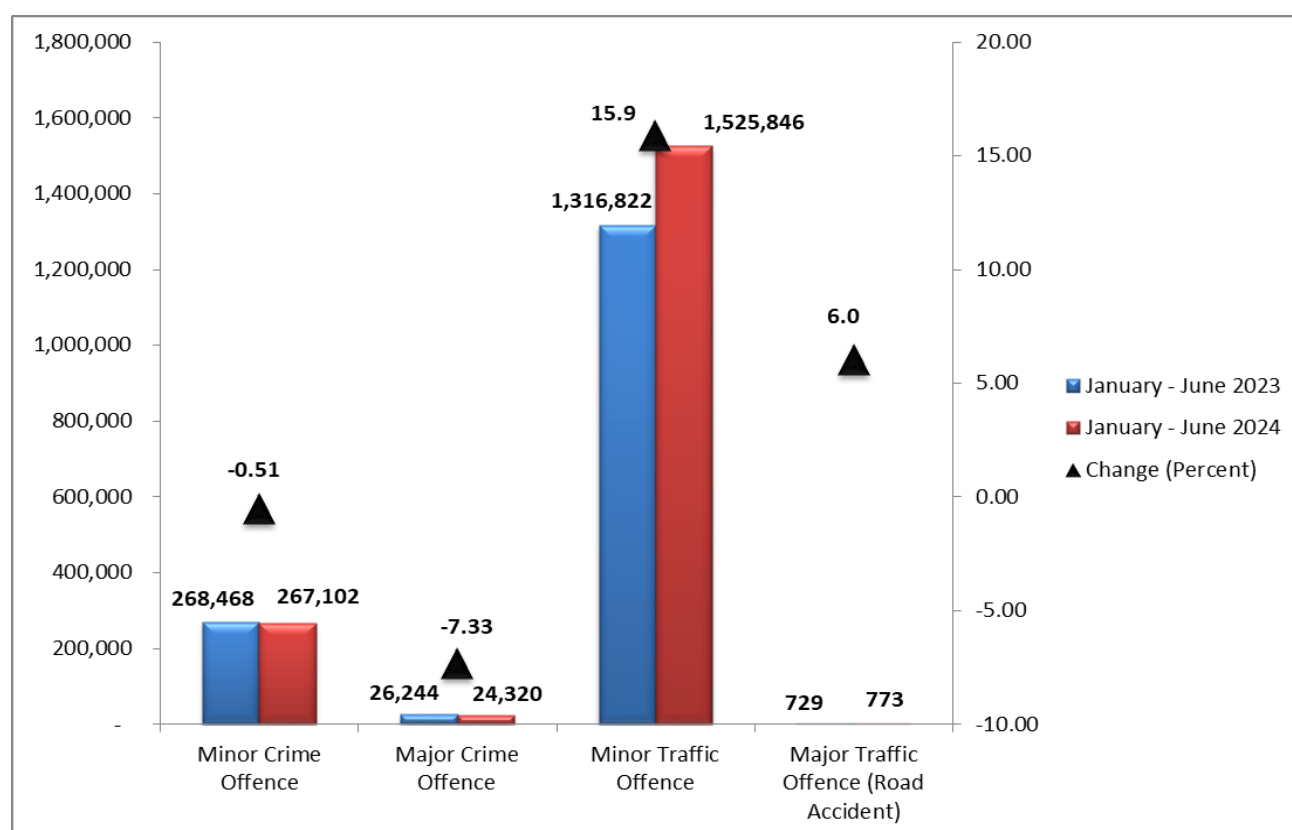
In the period of January to June, 2024, the number of criminal and traffic offences reported at Police stations in Tanzania Mainland were 1,818,041 compared to 1,612,263 offences reported in 2023. This is an increase of 205,778 offences (12.8%). Criminal offences in Tanzania Mainland decreased from 294,712 recorded in 2023 to 291,422 in 2024, a decrease of 3,290 offences equivalent to 1.1 percent.

**Table 2.2** Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January to June, 2023 and 2024

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
<b>Criminal Offence</b>				
Minor	268,468	267,102	-1,366	-0.51
Major	26,244	24,320	-1,924	-7.3
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>294,712</b>	<b>291,422</b>	<b>-3,290</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offence</b>				
Minor	1,316,822	1,525,846	209,024	15.9
Major	729	773	44	6.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>1,317,551</b>	<b>1,526,619</b>	<b>209,068</b>	<b>15.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,612,263</b>	<b>1,818,041</b>	<b>205,778</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 2.2** Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania Mainland, January to June, 2023 and 2024



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

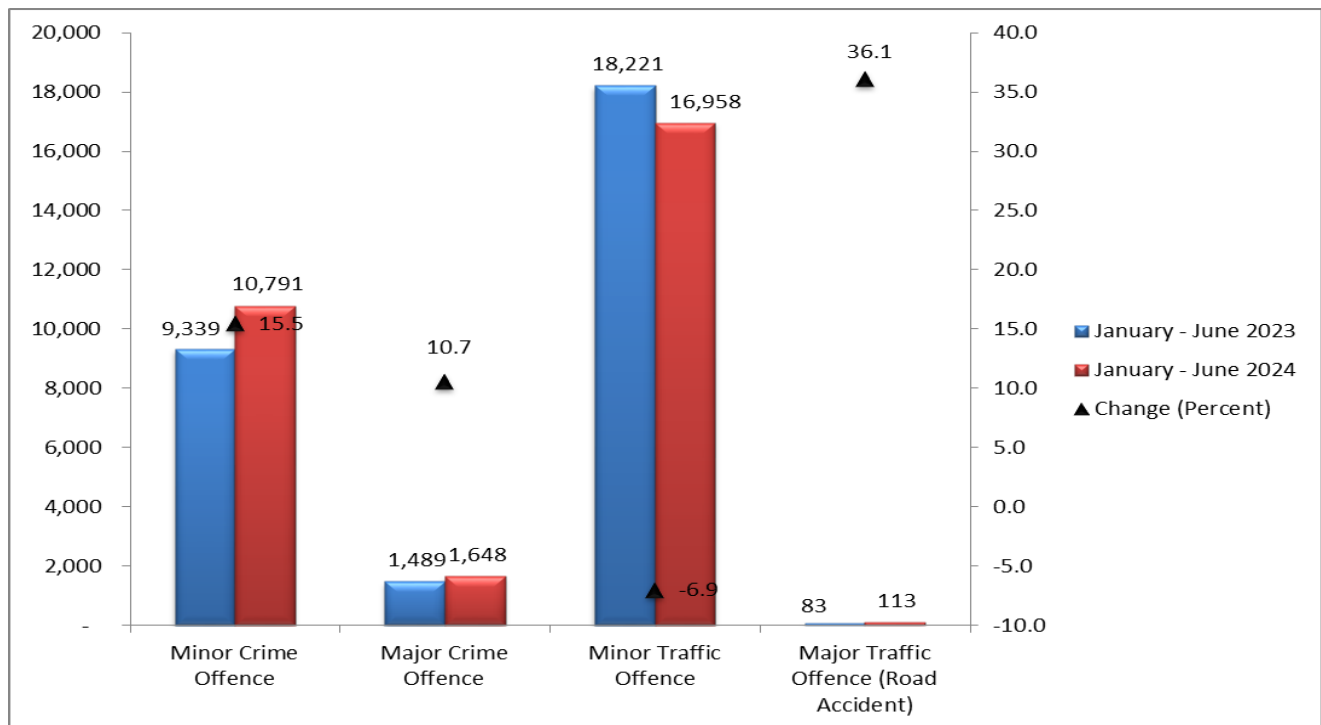
In the period of January to June, 2024, the number of criminal and traffic offences reported at Police stations in Tanzania Zanzibar were 29,510 compared to 29,132 offences reported in 2023. This is an increase of 378 offences (1.3%). Criminal offences in Tanzania Zanzibar increased from 10,828 recorded in 2023 to 12,439 in 2024, an increase of 1,611 offences equivalent to 14.9 percent.

**Table 2.3 Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to June, 2023 and 2024**

Type of Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
<b>Criminal Offence</b>				
Minor	9,339	10,791	1,452	15.5
Major	1,489	1,648	159	10.7
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>10,828</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Road Traffic Offence</b>				
Minor	18,221	16,958	-1,263	-6.9
Major	83	113	30	36.1
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>18,304</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>-1,233</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,132</b>	<b>29,510</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>1.30</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 2.3 Number and Percent Change of Offence by Type; Tanzania Zanzibar, January to June, 2023 and 2024**



## 2.2 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences

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

### 2.2.1 Offences Against Person

This category of offences include murder, rape, unnatural offence and human trafficking. In the period of January to June, 2024, a total of 6,542 offences were reported compared to 7,056 of the same period in 2023. This is decrease of 514 offences (7.3 percent). Offences which have large number of reported cases are Rape (4,331), Murder (1,096) and Unnatural Offence (988), (Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4** Number and Percent Change of Offence against Person Tanzania by Type; January to June 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Murder	1,165	1,096	-69	-5.9
Rape	4,410	4,331	-79	-1.8
Unnatural Offence	1,353	988	-365	-27.0
Child Stealing	33	31	-2	-6.1
Child Desertion	94	90	-4	-4.3
Human Trafficking	1	6	5	500.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,056</b>	<b>6,542</b>	<b>-514</b>	<b>-7.3</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.2.2 Offences Related to Property

This category of offences include robbery, breaking, theft and financial crime. In the period of January to June 2024, a total of 10,817 cases related to property were reported compared to 11,675 cases of the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 858 cases (7.3 percent). Offences decreased in number were Breaking (603), Livestock Theft (236) and Arson (88), (Table 2.5).

**Table 2.5** Number and Percent Change of Offence Related to Property by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to June, 2023 and 2024

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Theft of Fire Arms	6	11	5	83.3
Armed Robbery	228	220	-8	-3.5
Robbery with Violence	615	579	-36	-5.9
Breaking	6,451	5,848	-603	-9.3
Theft	149	185	36	24.2
Theft of Motorcycles	1,940	1,984	44	2.3
Theft of Motor Vehicles	37	36	-1	-2.7
Livestock Theft	1,906	1,670	-236	-12.4
Damage to infrastructure	-	29	29	100.0
Arson	343	255	-88	-25.7
Financial crimes	405	489	84	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,080</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>-774</b>	<b>-6.4</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

## 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 June 2024, a total of 489 offences were reported compared to 405 offences reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 84 offences (20.7 percent). Offences which have large number are, Forgery (376) and Counterfeiting of Bank notes (69), (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6 Number of Offence Related to Finance by Type of Offence; Tanzania, January to June, 2023 and 2024**

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Counterfeiting of Banknotes	55	69	14	25.5
Theft in Bank	0	0	0	0.0
Theft in Parastatal Organisations	25	20	-5	-20.0
Theft in Cooperative Unions	0	1	1	100.0
Theft in Local Government	1	7	6	600.0
Theft in Central Government	2	16	14	700.0
Theft in Political Parties	0	0	0	0.0
Forgery	322	376	54	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>20.7</b>

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 8,120 offences were reported from January to June, 2024 compared to 8,597 offences reported in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 477 offences (5.5 percent).

Success in combating these offences to large extent is due to efforts of the Police Force in patrolling, providing community education and raids in collaboration with other security agencies as well as the general public, (Table 2.7).

**Table 2.7 Number and Change of Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquillity; Tanzania, January to June, 2023 and 2024**

Offence	2023	2024	Difference	Percent Change
Unlawful Possession of Fire Arms	78	94	16	20.5
Illicit Drugs (industrial)	81	73	-8	-9.9
Possession of Bangi	3,620	3,172	-448	-12.4
Possession of Bangi Farms	30	10	-20	-66.7
Possession of Khat	566	669	103	18.2
Government Trophies	460	295	-165	-35.9
Smuggling	66	94	28	0
Corruption	0	1	1	100
Illicit Local Liquor	2,770	2,621	-149	-5.4
Manufacture Instruments of Local Liquor	175	188	13	7.4
Unlawful Possession of Ammunition	14	5	-9	-64.3
Unlawful Possession of Bombs	2	0	-2	-100
Illegal Fishing	64	125	61	95.3
Illegal Possession of Forest Products	121	164	43	35.5
Illegal Possession of Minerals	0	3	3	100
Illegal Possession of Sea Products	1	2	1	100
Illegal Immigrant	549	604	55	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,597</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>-477</b>	<b>-5.5</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.3 Analysis of Major Criminal Offences by Police Regions

In this section, offences for Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar are presented separately based on Police regions. Statistics show variations in number of offences reported by region for each category.

#### 2.3.1 Offences Against Person

The leading Regions in number of offences against person reported in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar in the period of January to June 2024 were Kinondoni (389), Mjini magharibi (385), Arusha (369), Dodoma (367) and Morogoro (325). Regions with a small number of offences reported were Kusini Pemba (39), Simiyu (47), Kusini Unguja (59), Kaskazini Pemba (61) and Kaskazini Unguja (65). Offences with a large number of cases were rape (4,331), murder (1,096) and unnatural offence (988), (Table 2.8).

**Table 2.8 Number of Offence against Person by Police Region, Tanzania; Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, January to June, 2024**

Police Region	Murder	Rape	Child Desertion	Unnatural Offence	Child Stealing	Human Trafficking	Total
Arusha	38	237	9	82	1	2	369
Ilala	12	136	7	50	2	0	207
Temeke	23	175	5	62	0	0	265
Kinondoni	24	247	10	101	5	2	389
Dodoma	66	232	2	66	0	1	367
Geita	41	65	1	4	3	0	114
Iringa	36	132	1	27	0	0	196
Kagera	84	159	2	13	3	0	261
Katavi	33	84	7	6	0	0	130
Kigoma	52	148	2	31	2	0	235

Kilimanjaro	37	167	8	53	0	0	265
Lindi	17	76	0	10	0	0	103
Mara	37	109	0	27	0	0	173
Manyara	37	69	2	17	0	0	125
Mbeya	48	155	6	22	0	1	232
Morogoro	34	235	2	54	0	0	325
Mtwara	15	104	1	13	0	0	133
Mwanza	52	112	14	34	3	0	215
Njombe	40	84	1	13	0	0	138
Pwani	21	101	0	32	1	0	155
Rufiji	9	134	0	19	0	0	162
Rukwa	28	114	1	14	1	0	158
Ruvuma	35	67	1	11	2	0	116
Shinyanga	21	110	0	13	2	0	146
Simiyu	9	34	3	1	0	0	47
Singida	49	55	2	21	0	0	127
Songwe	38	82	0	12	0	0	132
Tabora	45	119	1	17	3	0	185
Tanga	40	218	0	51	0	0	309
Tarime - Rorya	42	102	1	5	3	0	153
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>3,863</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5,933</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	5	48	1	7	0	0	61
Kaskazini Unguja	8	50	0	7	0	0	65
Kusini Pemba	1	37	0	1	0	0	39
Kusini Unguja	5	43	0	11	0	0	59
Mjini Magharibi	14	290	0	81	0	0	385
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>609</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6,542</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.3.2 Offences Related to Property

Police regions with a large number of cases in the period of January to June, 2024 were Kinondoni (891), Arusha (886), Dodoma (708), Kagera (621) and Tanga (563). Regions with a small number of offences reported were Singida (51), Geita (78), Rufiji (82), Kaskazini Unguja (119) and Kaskazini Pemba (122). Offences with a large number of cases were breaking (5,848), motorcycles theft (1,984), livestock theft (1,670), robbery with violence (579) and arson (255), (Table 2.9).

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

Police Region	Theft of Arms	Armed Robbery	Robbery with Violence	Breaking	Theft	Theft of Motorcycles	Theft of Motor Vehicles	Livestock Theft	Damage to infrastructure	Arson	Total
Arusha	0	67	126	491	131	0	8	57	0	6	886
Ilala	0	3	9	169	174	7	0	9	0	7	378
Temeke	0	5	22	212	128	2	0	9	2	1	381
Kinondoni	0	32	10	544	243	12	13	35	0	2	891
Dodoma	0	12	49	394	129	0	7	109	2	6	708
Geita	1	8	3	26	27	0	2	9	0	2	78
Iringa	0	0	30	169	42	1	10	37	0	11	300
Kagera	0	5	23	351	86	3	2	128	0	23	621
Katavi	0	4	11	32	15	0	1	22	0	3	88
Kigoma	0	2	19	206	26	1	3	41	0	24	322
Kilimanjaro	0	0	2	21	70	0	46	43	12	12	206
Lindi	0	4	6	142	46	0	3	22	0	5	228
Mara	0	3	8	51	8	0	0	80	5	9	164
Manyara	1	5	8	122	7	0	1	47	0	4	195
Mbeya	1	1	21	141	42	2	2	71	3	13	297
Morogoro	1	1	15	276	73	0	20	58	0	6	450
Mtwara	0	1	4	360	12	0	0	31	1	11	420
Mwanza	0	15	14	166	24	0	11	37	0	12	279
Njombe	0	0	4	120	82	0	3	23	0	3	235
Pwani	1	2	2	26	48	3	10	35	3	4	134
Rufiji	0	4	4	40	9	1	0	18	0	6	82
Rukwa	0	2	9	135	36	0	0	53	0	8	243
Ruvuma	1	3	1	148	76	1	1	58	1	8	298
Shinyanga	2	7	9	141	28	0	1	22	0	2	212
Simiyu	1	1	6	61	37	0	5	20	0	2	133
Singida	1	2	1	23	14	0	3	6	0	1	51
Songwe	0	4	7	120	41	2	1	13	0	0	188
Tabora	0	0	29	253	45	0	9	71	0	15	422
Tanga	0	12	21	234	44	0	1	233	0	18	563
Tarime – Rorya	0	13	56	230	36	0	8	96	0	7	446
Wanamaji	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reli	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
TAZARA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>5,409</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>9,906</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	1	0	3	93	1	0	0	15	0	9	122
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	9	64	14	0	7	20	0	5	119
Kusini Pemba	0	2	6	87	7	0	1	24	0	1	128
Kusini Unguja	0	0	5	96	26	0	5	48	0	4	184
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	27	99	157	0	0	70	0	5	358
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>911</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>1,670</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>10,817</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

## Financial Crimes

Police regions with a large number of reported cases in the period of January to June, 2024 were Ilala (80), Kinondoni (67), Temeke (38), Arusha (30) and Dodoma (26). Regions with a small number of offences reported were Iringa (1), Singida (1), Kusini Unguja (1), Kaskazini Unguja (1) and Kaskazini Pemba (2). Offences with a large number of cases reported were forgery (376), counterfeit bank notes (69), theft in parastatal organizations (20), theft in central government (16) and theft in local governments (7), (Table 2.10).

**Table 2.10 Number of Offences Related to Finance by Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Counterfeits Bank Theft	Theft in					Forgery	Total
		Bank	Parastatal Organisation	Cooperative Union	Local Government	Central Government		
Arusha	1	0	0	0	0	0	29	30
Ilala	2	0	0	0	0	0	78	80
Temeke	2	0	0	0	0	0	36	38
Kinondoni	5	0	0	0	0	0	62	67
Dodoma	2	0	0	0	0	0	24	26
Geita	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kagera	6	0	0	0	0	0	12	18
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12
Kigoma	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	9
Kilimanjaro	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	20
Lindi	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Mara	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
Manyara	1	0	0	1	2	0	7	11
Mbeya	2	0	0	0	0	0	9	11
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Mwanza	11	0	0	0	0	0	14	25
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	15
Rufiji	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8
Simiyu	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Singida	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Songwe	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	5
Tabora	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	8
Tanga	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	10
Tarime – Rorya	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Reli	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	16
TAZARA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Viwanja vya Ndege	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>466</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mjini Magharibi	3	0	0	0	0	9	2	14
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>489</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force



### **2.3.3 Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquillity**

Offences against state security and public tranquillity are among major obstacles in the development of a country and its people. Illicit drug usage, corruption, illegal trafficking of Government trophies and natural resources of the country, unlawfull 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 development.

From January to June, 2024, a total of 8,120 offences were reported. Offences with a large number of offences reported were cannabis (bhangi) (3,172), illicit local liquor (2,621), khat (669), illegal immigrants (604) and Government trophies (295). Police Regions with a large number of reported offences were Pwani (850), Kilimanjaro (722), Mwanza (709), Kinondoni (501), and Mara (486). Regions with a small number of offences reported were Kaskazini Pemba (5), Njombe (8), Kusini Pemba (10), Kusini Unguja (21) and Mjini Magharibi (29), (Table 2.11).

Table 2.11 Number of Offence aAgainst State Security and Public Tranquillity by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024

Police Region	Cocaine	Heroin	Mandrax	Cannabis Resin	Morphine	Cannabis Sativa (bongi)	Bangi Farms	Khat	Smuggling	Government Trophies	Corruption	Illicit Local Liquor	Manufacture Instruments 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	0	0	0	0	85	0	96	0	17	0	119	8	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	328
Ilala	1	3	0	0	0	329	0	16	0	2	0	23	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	386
Temeke	2	5	0	0	0	249	0	2	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	301
Kinondoni	7	1	0	0	0	425	0	7	0	1	0	43	0	3	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	501
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	25	0	4	0	10	2	3	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	144
Geita	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	2	0	4	0	25	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	73
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	80
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	23	18	19	0	56	5	2	0	0	136	0	1	0	0	297
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	26	1	8	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	86
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	14	4	0	64	4	3	0	0	269	2	9	0	0	386
Kilimanjaro	0	5	0	0	0	143	0	214	0	9	0	217	25	1	0	0	17	44	47	0	0	722
Lindi	0	1	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	3	0	17	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	44
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	16	0	30	1	299	20	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	486
Manyara	0	1	0	0	0	34	1	42	0	31	0	107	18	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	240
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	99	0	0	10	6	0	101	6	5	0	0	10	2	8	2	0	249
Morogoro	0	4	0	0	0	160	0	1	0	21	0	37	0	2	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	231
Mtwara	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	1	0	43	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
Mwanza	0	2	0	0	0	242	0	37	1	2	0	319	52	1	0	0	29	23	1	0	0	709
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	8
Pwani	0	3	0	0	0	284	0	7	9	4	0	427	11	11	1	0	14	0	79	0	0	850
Rufiji	0	5	0	0	0	162	0	0	0	3	0	64	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	240
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	52	2	0	0	5	0	152	7	2	1	0	2	6	3	0	0	232
Ruvuma	0	2	0	0	0	73	0	3	0	13	0	37	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	132
Shinyanga	0	2	0	0	0	34	0	8	0	2	0	21	4	2	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	92
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	11	0	29	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	65
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	31	0	13	0	38	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	14	4	0	12	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	68
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	44	0	7	0	14	0	43	0	10	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	136
Tanga	0	7	0	0	0	142	2	105	3	14	0	137	6	14	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	456
Tarime - rorya	0	0	0	0	0	46	5	16	20	1	0	109	3	0	0	0	3	9	2	0	0	214
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	17
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
V.ndege	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3122</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2590</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8015</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kaskazini Unguja	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Kusini Pemba	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Kusini Unguja	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Mjini Magharibi	0	1	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,172</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8,120</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

## **2.4 Analysis of Minor Criminal Offences by Police Regions**

A total of 277,893 minor criminal offences were reported from January to June, 2024. Minor offences related to property mainly occurred in the following regions; Kinondoni (16,035), Mwanza (11,251), Ilala (9,472), Temeke (7,556) and Morogoro (7,155). Police Regions that reported relatively small number of minor offences related to property were Kaskazini Pemba (269), Kusini Pemba (365), Kusini Unguja (526), Kaskazini Unguja (539) and Simiyu (1,113).

Minor offences against person mainly occurred in the following regions; Kinondoni (8,783), Mwanza (7,737), Temeke (6,607), Mbeya (4,915) and Morogoro (4,283). Regions with relatively small numbers of minor offences against person were Kaskazini Pemba (107), Kusini Pemba (179), Kaskazini Unguja (250), Kusini Unguja (353) and Rufiji (543).

Offences against state security and public tranquility mainly occurred in the following regions; Mwanza (6,406), Kinondoni (6,276), Kilimanjaro (5,230), Ilala (4,624) and Temeke (4,117). Regions with relatively small number of such offences were Kusini Unguja (24), Kaskazini Pemba (89), Kusini Pemba (125), Kaskazini Unguja (197), and Mara (250).

Overall, minor criminal offences mostly occurred in the following regions; Kinondoni (31,094), Mwanza (25,394), Ilala (18,284), Temeke (18,280) and Morogoro (14,768). Regions with a small number of such offences reported were Kaskazini Pemba (465), Kusini Pemba (669), Kusini Unguja (903), Kaskazini Unguja (986) and Rufiji (2,228), (Table 2.12).

**Table 2.12 Number of Minor Criminal Offence by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

<b>Police Region</b>	<b>Offence against Property</b>	<b>Offence against Person</b>	<b>Offence against public Tranquillity</b>	<b>Total</b>
Arusha	5,309	3,583	3,161	12,053
Ilala	9,472	4,188	4,624	18,284
Temeke	7,556	6,607	4,117	18,280
Kinondoni	16,035	8,783	6,276	31,094
Dodoma	3,925	2,891	984	7,800
Geita	3,539	3,432	3,212	10,183
Iringa	2,404	1,593	972	4,969
Kagera	3,434	2,034	1,297	6,765
Katavi	1,618	1,224	755	3,597
Kigoma	3,181	1,586	1,603	6,370
Kilimanjaro	4,800	3,857	5,230	13,887
Lindi	1,477	750	260	2,487
Mara	2,815	3,276	250	6,341
Manyara	3,097	2,322	2,040	7,459
Mbeya	4,255	4,915	962	10,132
Morogoro	7,155	4,283	3,330	14,768
Mtwara	2,122	919	524	3,565
Mwanza	11,251	7,737	6,406	25,394
Njombe	1,513	835	720	3,068
Pwani	4,702	1,404	1,143	7,249
Rufiji	1,136	543	549	2,228
Rukwa	1,757	1,244	1,134	4,135
Ruvuma	2,547	1,443	1,011	5,001
Shinyanga	3,288	2,395	1,164	6,847
Simiyu	1,113	940	678	2,731
Singida	2,223	1,961	1,468	5,652
Songwe	2,077	1,109	801	3,987
Tabora	3,479	2,742	1,416	7,637
Tanga	5,356	3,926	438	9,720
Tarime - Rorya	1,953	2,401	729	5,083
Wanamaji	47	27	9	83
Reli	57	9	14	80
Tazara	19	2	8	29
Viwanja vya Ndege	56	3	22	81
Bandari	46	6	11	63
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>124,814</b>	<b>84,970</b>	<b>57,318</b>	<b>267,102</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	269	107	89	465
Kaskazini Unguja	539	250	197	986
Kusini Pemba	365	179	125	669
Kusini Unguja	526	353	24	903
Mjini Magharibi	4,360	2,559	849	7,768
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>3,448</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>10,791</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>130,873</b>	<b>88,418</b>	<b>58,602</b>	<b>277,893</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

## 2.5 Offences with Big Impact in 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 in the society has also been dealt with. These offences are murder, gender-based violence, cyber crime, unlawfull possession of fire arms, illegal immigrants, illicit drug trafficking, human trafficking, extra judicial incidents and land disputes.

### 2.5.1 Murder and its Causes

A total of 1,096 murder offences were reported in the period of January to June, 2024. Regions with highest number of murder cases were Kagera (84), Dodoma (66), Kigoma (52), Mwanza (52) and Singida (49). A total of 1,138 people were killed; 838 men and 300 women. The reasons for the Murder were extra judicial incidents (200), love affairs (136), Revenge (40), Fighting (328), Land Disputes (18), Rape (15), Mental health (8), desire to acquire wealth illegally (30), Manslaughter (11), Superstitious Beliefs (89) and Other Causes (263), (Figure 2.4 and Table 2.13).

Figure 2.4 Causes of Murder, Tanzania, January – June, 2024

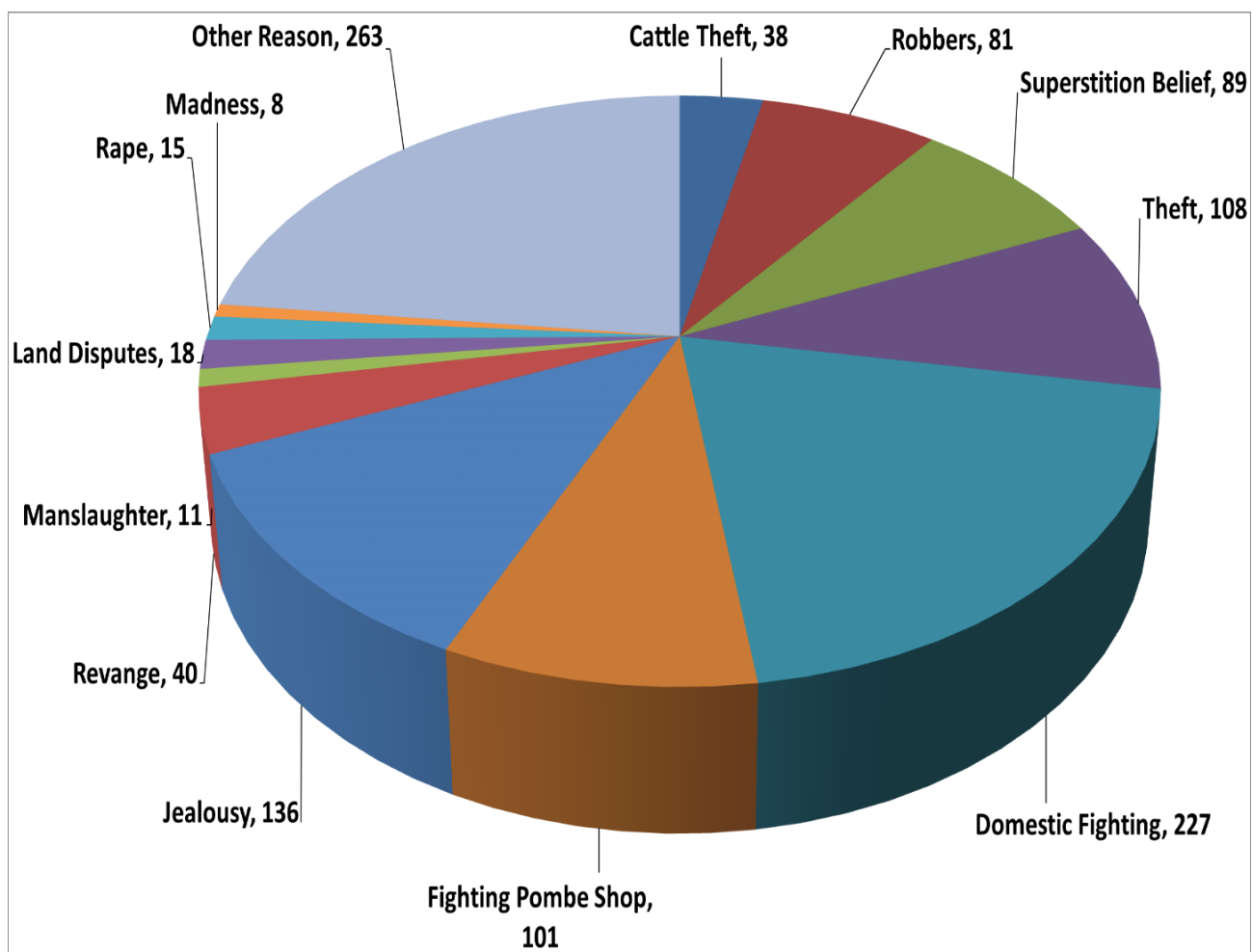


Table 2.13 Number of Reported Murder Cases, Number of Suspects and People Killed by Reason and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024

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	Public Shops	Jealousy	Revenge	Mass Slaughter	Land Disputes	Rape	Motor Vehicles	Motorcycles	Mass	Other Reasons	M	F	Total
Arusha	38	38	36	2	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	16	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	6	24
Ilala	12	14	14	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	
Temeke	23	24	18	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	7	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	10	18	
Kinondoni	24	24	18	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	7	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	13	
Dodoma	66	68	47	21	17	0	4	0	0	13	4	2	20	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	39	4	43	
Geita	41	42	25	17	0	0	2	2	0	6	0	5	5	1	6	1	0	4	0	0	0	10	37	1	38	
Iringa	36	36	28	8	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	13	7	20	
Kagera	84	91	60	31	0	2	2	4	1	11	2	16	15	9	6	2	0	1	4	0	0	16	81	16	97	
Katavi	33	36	25	11	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	3	7	1	6	4	1	1	1	0	3	4	41	7	48	
Kigoma	52	53	35	18	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	16	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	13	28	4	32	
Kilimanjaro	37	37	31	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	12	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	30	8	38	
Lindi	17	18	14	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	7	
Mara	37	37	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	4	7	0	1	0	1	0	0	10	9	1	10	
Manyara	37	37	33	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	8	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	15	31	1	32	
Mbeya	48	53	42	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	17	8	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	5	59	5	64	
Morogoro	34	35	23	12	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	9	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	11	19	0	19
Mtwara	15	15	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	1	10	
Mwanza	52	56	34	22	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	4	7	1	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	20	54	5	59	
Njombe	40	41	34	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	6	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	14	42	12	54	
Pwani	21	21	15	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	5	1	6	
Rufiji	9	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	7	0	7	
Rukwa	28	28	18	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	5	1	1	0	1	0	1	8	21	8	29	
Ruvuma	35	35	22	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	6	4	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	15	0	15	
Shinyanga	21	23	18	5	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	8	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	26	2	28	
Simiyu	9	10	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	
Singida	49	50	34	16	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	3	10	6	2	4	3	0	0	0	1	14	39	4	43	
Songwe	38	38	25	13	2	0	3	0	0	3	1	4	4	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	20	1	21	
Tabora	45	51	32	19	1	3	2	0	0	10	0	5	2	5	7	6	0	3	1	0	0	6	23	3	26	
Tanga	40	41	39	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	13	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	9	30	0	30	
Tarime - rorya	42	44	35	9	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	15	5	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	10	23	3	26	
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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	
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	
Kaskazini pemba	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Kaskazini unguja	8	8	7	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	
Kusini pemba	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
Kusini unguja	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Mjini magharibi	14	14	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	10	
Tanzania	1,096	1,138	838	300	29	9	63	18	1	76	12	108	227	101	136	40	11	18	15	0	3	8	263	781	112	894

Source: Tanzania Police Force

## 2.5.2 Land Disputes

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

In the period of January to June, 2024, a total of 67 land disputes were reported. These disputes caused 18 deaths, 18 injuries and destruction of properties including 5 farms, (Table 2.14).

**Table 2.14 Number of Deaths, Injuries, Suspects, Land Disputes by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January to June, 2024**

Police Region	Number of Land Disputes	Number of deaths			Number of injuries			Property Destruction			Dispute			Unlawful Entering Livestock in Protected Areas (reserves)
		Incidence	F	M	Incidence	F	M	House /Plot	Livestock affected	Crops/Farms	Farms /Land	Boarders	Pasture	
Arusha	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Temeke	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0
Geita	4	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kagera	2	1	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Katavi	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lindi	2	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Mara	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manyara	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mbeya	4	1	0	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Morogoro	7	2	1	1	5	0	5	0	0	3	1	1	0	3
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Njombe	1	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tabora	2	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tanga	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

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 the family.

Under these circumstances, the Police Force through its Reform Program created a task force for the purpose of following up gender-based violence cases. It has continued to raise public awareness and strengthening gender desks in Police stations to encourage community to report gender-based violence cases. This has led to positive responses compared to previous years.

From January to June 2024, a total of 19,537 persons were victims of gender-based violence compared to 17,685 victims of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 1,852 victims (10.5 percent). The Police regions with a large number of victims were Arusha (2,751), Kinondoni (1,925), Temeke (1,433), Tanga (1,424) and Kagera (1,084). Police Regions with a small number of offences were Kusini Pemba (47), Kaskazini Pemba (58), Kusini Unguja (61), Kaskazini Unguja (63) and Manyara (126). The leading offences under gender-based violence in terms of the number of victims were rape (4,331), common assault (3,892), assault causing bodily harm (2,895), injury (2,116) and abusive language (1,732), (Table 2.15).



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

Police Region	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Human Traffick		Killing of Old People		Assault Causing Greivous Harm		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	237	82	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	426	194	1	3	0	371	179
Ilala	0	0	136	45	5	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	48	105	4	36	0	18	94
Temeke	0	2	175	55	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	44	45	114	0	140	243
Kinondoni	0	0	247	93	8	5	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	122	129	1	16	0	285	279
Dodoma	1	0	232	66	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	10	88	67	1	16	0	131	123
Geita	11	10	65	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	21	4	4	8	0	50	94
Iringa	0	0	132	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	41	2	21	0	1	43
Kagera	1	3	159	9	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	5	6	85	56	2	21	3	52	39
Katavi	2	1	84	5	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	3	0	5	4
Kigoma	1	8	148	28	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	21	46	1	11	0	122	254
Kilimanjaro	0	0	167	47	6	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7	0	51	0	9	101
Lindi	0	6	76	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	0	0	22
Manyara	0	1	69	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1	4	1
Mara	0	0	109	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	12	1	22	45
Mbeya	0	0	155	22	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	12	0	0	8
Morogoro	0	0	235	52	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	14	1	64	0	55	71
Mtwara	2	2	104	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	3	14	0	6	33
Mwanza	0	1	112	34	0	6	8	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	21	0	20	13
Njombe	1	4	84	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	8	2	9	0	0	5
Pwani	0	0	101	26	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	6	3	14	0	5	11
Rufiji	2	0	134	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	12	20
Rukwa	0	2	114	11	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	10	1	8	2	8	37
Ruvuma	0	0	67	6	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	10	0	7	2
Shinyanga	0	2	110	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	8	5	0	10	0	5	31
Simiyu	0	0	34	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	5	2	12	0	15	42
Singida	0	0	55	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	8	6	25	4	14	50
Songwe	1	4	82	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	15	0	0	17
Tabora	0	0	119	17	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	3	7	47	53	0	9	0	80	210
Tanga	0	0	218	47	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	79	13	38	0	217	149
Tarime Rorya	0	4	102	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	22	2	6	0	2	15
Wanamaji	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
Tazara	0	0	1	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
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	48	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	50	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	1
Kusini Unguja	1	1	43	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	290	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4,331</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>2,236</b>

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

Police Region	Assault Causing Harm		Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Abandon Child		Escaping The Child		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Child Marriage		Total (children & adults)		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	192	97	0	0	353	282	8	32	2	5	0	0	16	21	0	151	6	81	0	0	1,464	1,287	2,751
Ilala	72	130	0	4	43	80	0	8	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	0	52	0	0	235	671	906
Temeke	99	110	0	17	96	117	2	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	579	854	1,433
Kinondoni	226	249	0	13	94	115	9	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	841	1,084	1,925
Dodoma	45	98	1	0	10	25	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	13	0	42	13	12	0	0	364	644	1,008
Geita	34	42	0	0	9	9	12	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	31	1	7	0	4	149	292	441
Iringa	2	72	0	1	0	10	0	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	35	351	386
Kagera	170	240	0	0	25	36	16	15	0	0	1	5	0	2	1	71	7	45	0	0	373	711	1,084
Katavi	10	27	0	0	0	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	1	9	0	0	35	152	187
Kigoma	14	45	0	0	21	45	2	37	0	0	0	0	1	10	1	26	5	26	0	0	219	662	881
Kilimanjaro	0	31	3	0	2	6	28	46	7	2	0	2	0	9	2	49	1	7	0	4	105	497	602
Lindi	2	24	0	0	0	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	29	0	5	0	0	13	198	211
Manyara	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	1	0	0	26	100	126
Mara	13	46	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	3	1	6	0	1	2	46	9	34	0	0	84	317	401
Mbeya	0	36	0	0	0	8	3	9	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	23	0	12	0	0	29	275	304
Morogoro	38	86	0	0	16	27	3	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	67	1	25	0	0	177	599	776
Mtwara	1	25	0	0	2	9	3	3	0	1	0	0	2	14	0	25	9	17	0	0	45	267	312
Mwanza	3	5	0	2	3	15	5	13	2	3	0	14	0	0	0	59	6	7	0	1	82	278	360
Njombe	1	14	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	6	0	0	30	165	195
Pwani	20	28	0	1	10	14	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	0	0	79	209	288
Rufiji	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	30	176	206
Rukwa	24	61	0	0	2	1	3	29	0	5	0	1	2	3	0	15	2	2	0	0	61	294	355
Ruvuma	5	15	0	1	1	1	8	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	38	4	12	0	1	34	167	201
Shinyanga	9	24	0	0	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	33	1	1	0	1	38	233	271
Simiyu	18	31	0	0	5	5	7	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	49	0	17	0	0	69	212	281
Singida	11	15	0	1	7	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	26	0	7	0	0	70	215	285
Songwe	3	58	0	2	0	1	0	13	0	1	2	0	0	3	1	17	1	6	0	0	21	227	248
Tabora	14	8	0	0	10	31	9	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	1	59	0	0	183	646	829
Tanga	113	97	0	1	53	104	15	88	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	87	0	10	0	0	542	882	1,424
Tarime Rorya	2	32	8	0	0	2	0	13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	2	15	0	0	25	227	252
Wanamaji	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
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
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
Bandari	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	1	0	0	8	50	58
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	55	63
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	42	47
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	49	61
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	293	378
Tanzania	1,144	1,751	13	44	762	970	166	474	15	31	8	52	25	101	10	1,059	72	494	0	11	6,155	13,382	19,537

Source: Tanzania Police Force

#### **2.5.4 Gender Based Violence Against Children**

These offences are about gender violence against children. These violences mostly occur in the community especially within a family. The community has suffered from 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 the society partly fails 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 June, 2024, a total of 8,092 victims were reported at Police stations compared to 7,971 victims of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 121 victims (1.5 percent). Police Regions with large number of victims reported were Arusha (552), Tanga (536), Dodoma (441), Morogoro (427) and Mjini Magharibi (377). Police Regions with a small number of victims reported were Kusini Pemba (44), Kaskazini Unguja (51), Kaskazini Pemba (58), Kusini Unguja (58) and Manyara (96). Some of the offences with large number of victims were Rape (3,962), Impregnating Student (983), Unnatural offence (938), Impeding Student (548) and Indecent assault (295), (Table 2.16).

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

Police Region	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Human Traffick		Killing of Old People		Assault Causing Greivous Harm		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	167	76	0	5	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	17	0	0	0	10	3
Ilala	0	0	130	44	1	5	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	0	0	0
Temeke	0	2	170	54	7	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	13	0	2	1
Kinondoni	0	0	243	92	7	5	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dodoma	0	0	187	56	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	1	6	0	6	9
Geita	2	5	65	4	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	8	0	2	1
Iringa	0	0	126	27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	2	16	0	0	27
Kagera	1	3	139	9	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	5	0	1	2
Katavi	0	1	74	5	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0
Kigoma	0	3	124	26	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	7	0	4	5
Kilimanjaro	0	0	142	44	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	21	0	8	8
Lindi	0	5	68	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Manyara	0	0	65	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Mara	0	0	92	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	1	7	15
Mbeya	0	0	151	22	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	6
Morogoro	0	0	225	52	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	34	0	7	17
Mtwara	1	0	95	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	108	34	0	6	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	4	0
Njombe	1	2	76	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	7	0	0	4
Pwani	0	0	97	25	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	1
Rufiji	0	0	123	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rukwa	0	0	95	10	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	2	1	6
Ruvuma	0	0	61	4	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	4	0
Shinyanga	0	0	110	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	5	5
Simiyu	0	0	32	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	7	0	0	4
Singida	0	0	55	19	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	13	2	14	4
Songwe	1	0	71	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	1
Tabora	0	0	99	15	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	0	0	24
Tanga	0	0	209	42	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	25	13	19	0	21	23
Tarime Rorya	0	1	101	4	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	2	1
Tazara	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	48	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	43	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Kusini Unguja	0	1	43	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	290	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3,962</b>	<b>876</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>173</b>

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

Police Region	Assault Causing Harm		Incest		Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Abandon Child		Escaping The Child		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student		Child Marriage		Total Children		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	151	6	81	0	0	119	433	552
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	2	0	52	0	0	53	216	269
Temeke	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	12	0	0	65	212	277
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	103	256	359
Dodoma	11	35	0	0	3	10	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	13	0	42	13	12	0	0	108	333	441
Geita	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	26	1	5	0	2	22	118	140
Iringa	1	35	0	1	0	4	0	8	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0	31	248	279
Kagera	3	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	69	7	45	0	0	26	300	326
Katavi	0	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	3	0	9	0	0	17	105	122
Kigoma	2	5	0	0	1	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	25	4	23	0	0	46	224	270
Kilimanjaro	0	0	3	0	2	0	20	13	7	2	0	2	0	9	2	39	1	5	0	4	91	255	348
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	29	0	5	0	0	10	111	121
Manyara	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	19	77	96
Mara	6	12	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	1	6	0	1	2	46	9	34	0	0	52	221	275
Mbeya	0	18	0	0	0	8	2	6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	23	0	12	0	0	28	237	265
Morogoro	2	5	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	55	1	18	0	0	65	362	427
Mtwara	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	14	0	25	9	17	0	0	34	161	195
Mwanza	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	0	14	0	0	0	59	6	7	0	1	54	213	267
Njombe	0	2	0	0	0	0	11	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	6	0	0	27	127	154
Pwani	2	6	0	1	1	8	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	36	140	176
Rufiji	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	14	138	152
Rukwa	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	1	1	3	0	14	2	1	0	0	29	155	184
Ruvuma	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	37	4	12	0	1	17	128	145
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	32	1	1	0	1	24	161	185
Simiyu	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	43	0	16	0	0	12	108	120
Singida	5	0	0	1	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	0	7	0	0	56	116	172
Songwe	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	14	1	6	0	0	18	110	128
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	5	9	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	1	59	0	0	27	336	363
Tanga	24	18	0	1	4	16	9	16	0	0	3	1	1	6	0	64	0	10	0	0	124	412	536
Tarime Rorya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	2	15	0	0	13	146	159
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Kaskazini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	50	58
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	46	51
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	39	44
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	47	58
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	292	377
<b>Jumla Kuu</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>6,634</b>	<b>8,092</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### **2.5.5 Gender Based Violence against Adults**

In the period of January to June, 2024 a total of 11,445 gender violence victims were reported at Police stations compared to 9,714 victims of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 1,731 victims (17.8 percent).

Police Regions with large number of reported victims were Arusha (2,199), Kinondoni (1,566), Temeke (1,156), Tanga (888) and Kagera (758). Police Regions with small number of reported victims were Mjini Magharibi (1), Kusini Pemba (3), Kusini Unguja (3), Kaskazini Unguja (12), and Manyara (30). The leading offences in terms of the number of victims were common assault (3,548), assault causing bodily harm (2,644), injury (1,924), abusive language (1,651) and indecent assault (428), (Table 2.17).

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

Mkoa	Murder		Rape	Unnatural Offence		Child Desertion		Child Stealing		Human Traffick		Killing of Old People		Assault Causing Greivous Harm		Indicent Assault		Genital Multilation	Common Assault	
	M	F	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	F	M	F
Arusha	0	0	70	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	411	177	1	3	0	361	176
Ilala	0	0	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	105	0	24	0	18	94
Temeke	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	44	40	101	0	138	242
Kinondoni	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	129	1	16	0	285	279
Dodoma	1	0	45	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	73	52	0	10	0	125	114
Geita	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	3	0	0	0	48	93
Iringa	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	27	0	5	0	1	16
Kagera	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	81	53	1	16	3	51	37
Katavi	2	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	1	0	2	4
Kigoma	1	5	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	39	1	4	0	118	249
Kilimanjaro	0	0	25	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	0	30	0	1	93
Lindi	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	0	0	21
Manyara	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	1
Mara	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	4	0	15	30
Mbeya	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	5	0	0	2
Morogoro	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	12	1	30	0	48	54
Mtwara	1	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	0	8	0	6	33
Mwanza	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	15	0	16	13
Njombe	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	7	0	2	0	0	1
Pwani	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	1	12	0	4	10
Rufiji	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	12	15
Rukwa	0	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	1	5	0	7	31
Ruvuma	0	0	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	3	0	3	2
Shinyanga	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	4	0	6	0	0	26
Simiyu	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	5	1	5	0	15	38
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	3	1	12	2	0	46
Songwe	0	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	6	0	0	16
Tabora	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	47	37	0	7	0	80	186
Tanga	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	54	0	19	0	196	126
Tarime Rorya	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	19	1	3	0	0	14
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Kusini Unguja	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Tanzania	17	28	369	41	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	57	1,088	836	54	374	5	1,554	2,063

Source: Tanzania Police Force

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

Police Region	Assault Causing Harm		Incest	Abusive Language		Family Desertion		Abandon Child		Escaping The Child		Abduction		Abortion	Impregnating Student	Impeding Student	Child Marriage		Total Adults		Grand Total		
	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				M	F	M	F			
Arusha	192	96	0	0	350	280	8	31	0	0	0	0	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	1345	854	2199	
Ilala	72	130	0	4	43	80	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	455	637	
Temeke	99	110	0	17	96	117	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	514	642	1156	
Kinondoni	226	249	0	13	94	115	9	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	738	828	1566	
Dodoma	34	63	1	0	7	15	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	311	567	
Geita	33	40	0	0	9	9	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	0	127	174	301	
Iringa	1	37	0	0	0	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	103	107	
Kagera	167	222	0	0	25	36	16	15	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	347	411	758	
Katavi	10	23	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	47	65	
Kigoma	12	40	0	0	20	43	1	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	173	438	611	
Kilimanjaro	0	31	0	0	0	6	8	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	14	240	254	
Lindi	2	24	0	0	0	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	3	87	90	
Manyara	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	23	30	
Mara	7	34	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	94	126	
Mbeya	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	39	
Morogoro	36	81	0	0	15	27	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	7	0	112	237	349	
Mtwara	0	25	0	0	1	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	106	117	
Mwanza	3	4	0	1	3	15	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	65	93	
Njombe	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	38	41	
Pwani	18	22	0	0	9	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	43	69	112	
Rufiji	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	38	54	
Rukwa	13	48	0	0	2	1	3	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	32	139	171	
Ruvuma	5	15	0	0	1	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	17	39	56	
Shinyanga	9	24	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	14	72	86	
Simiyu	18	30	0	0	5	5	5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	0	57	104	161	
Singida	6	15	0	0	1	10	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	14	99	113	
Songwe	1	56	0	0	0	1	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	3	117	120	
Tabora	14	8	0	0	10	26	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	310	466	
Tanga	89	79	0	0	49	88	6	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	418	470	888	
Tarime Rorya	1	32	8	0	0	2	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	81	93	
Kaskazini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	12	
Kusini Pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
Mjini Magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Tanzania	1,072	1,572	9	35	740	911	87	356	0	0	1	2	17	27	6	76	2	16	0	2	4,701	6,744	11,445

Source: Tanzania Police Force



## 2.5.6 Unlawful Possession of Firearms

Unlawful possession of firearms has been the main factor for the increase in crime, especially in border regions and regions surrounding national parks. The reasons leading to an increase in unlawful possession of firearms include illegal immigrants who come with firearms and poaching which tempts people into making local weapons. In order to deal with this problem, the Police Force has continued to strengthen various strategies such as conducting national and international operations, formal and informal inspections, engaging the community in reporting and using criminal intelligence.

In the period of January to June 2024, a total of 105 firearms and 214 ammunitions were seized compared to 86 firearms and 254 ammunitions seized in the same period 2023, (Table 2.18). Firearms seized during this period were Muzzle load Gun 'Gobole' (85), pistol (9), shotgun (8), Mark IV (2) and rifle (1). Police Regions with a large number of firearms related crimes were Tanga (14), Pwani (11), Tabora (10) and Katavi (8).

**Table 2.18 Number of Cases, Firearms and Ammunition Seized by Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Cases		Shot Gun		Mark IV		Pistol		Rifle		Gobole		Total Firearm	Total Ammunition	Suspects			
	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A	F	A			Arms (S)		Ammunition (R)	
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	F	M	F
Ilala	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	0
Tembeke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinondoni	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	1	0	0
Dodoma	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Geita	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Iringa	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34	5	34	5	0	0	0
Kagera	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Katavi	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	0	10	5	0	0
Kigoma	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Lindi	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	63	7	63	7	0	0	0
Morogoro	2	1	0	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	11	1	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	8	35	13	44	9	0	1	0
Rufiji	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	3	0	0	0
Rukwa	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
Ruvuma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	0	0
Songwe	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
Tabora	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	8	0	10	5	5	0	0	0
Tanga	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	14	1	0	0
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wanamaji	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
Tazara	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
Bandari	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
Kaskazini Unguja	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
Kusini Unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini Magharibi	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	39	0	0	0	0	3	39	3	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>

Source:

Tanzania

Police

Force

### **2.5.7 Offences Committed by Non-citizens**

Offences committed by non-citizens continue to be reported in Police stations. These include murder, assault, unlawful possession of government trophies and illicit drugs. In the period of January to June, 2024 a total of 40 incidents were reported compared to 4 incidents of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 36 offences, (Table 2.19).

**Table 2.19 Number of Offence Committed by Non-Citizens by Type of Offence and Nationality; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Offences	Country of Origin														
	Libya	China	France	Israel	Italy	Poland	Russia	Ukraine	German	Australia	Egypt	Cameroon	America	Zambia	Total
Offences Against Person															
Assault causing bodily harm	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Common assault	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sub total	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Offences Related to Property															
House breaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Theft	0	2	0	2	6	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	19
Destruction to property	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Obtaining money by false pretence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sub total	0	3	1	2	7	3	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	24
Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquillity															
Possession of bhangi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Illegal possession of government trophies	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	8
Smuggling of minerals	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sub total	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	11
Grand total	2	10	2	2	7	5	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	40

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### **2.5.8 Offences Committed to Non-citizen**

Various offences have been committed against non-citizens. In the period of January to June 2024, a total of 261 offences were reported compared to 174 offences of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 87 offences (50.0 percent).

These offences were thefts (149), house breaking (23), pickpocket (23), Obtaining money by false pretence (14) and Common assault (8). Most of the victims were from China (42), German (31), United State of America (18), Italy (16), and France (14), (Table 2.20)

**Table 2.20 Number of Offences Committed to Non-Citizens by Type of Offence and Nationality; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Offences	Country of Origin																				
	Usa	Britain	China	Congo Dr	Kenya	Italy	Netherland	Poland	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine	German	Belgium	France	Austria	Canada	Hungary	India	Switzland	Burundi	South Korea
Offences Against Person																					
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault causing bodily harm	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grievous harm	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common assault	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sub total	2	2	4	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Offences Related to Property																					
House breaking	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Forgery	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Armed robbery	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery with violence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	11	4	20	3	4	10	4	3	5	2	2	19	4	8	2	1	1	6	1	1	2
Financial transaction fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stealing by agent	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Unlawful entry	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction to property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pick pocket	0	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obtaining property by false pretence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obtaining money by false pretence	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Sub total	16	7	38	4	4	13	6	4	7	4	6	28	6	13	2	2	3	8	2	1	6
Grand total	18	9	42	4	4	16	7	5	8	5	6	31	6	14	2	3	3	9	2	1	6

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Table 2.20 (ctd) Number of Offence Committed to Non-Citizens by Type of Offence and Nationality; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Offence	Country of Origin																				
	Usa	Britain	China	Congo Dr	Kenya	Italy	Netherland	Poland	Russia	Turkey	Ukraine	German	Belgium	France	Austria	Canada	Hungary	India	Switzerland	Burundi	South Korea
Offences Against Person																					
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault causing bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Grievous harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indecent assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Related to Property																					
House breaking	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery with violence	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	3	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	1	1
Financial transaction fraud	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stealing by agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unlawful entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destruction to property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pick pocket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obtaining property by false pretence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Obtaining money by false pretence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub total	4	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	4	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Grand total	4	1	4	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	2

**Table 2.20 (ctd) Number of Offence Committed to Non-Citizens by Type of Offence and Nationality; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Offence	Country of Origin																				Total
	Afganstan	Denmark	Norway	Thailand	U.A.E	Georgia	Belarus	Lithunia	Chile	Ghana	Australia	Rwanda	Finland	Macedonia	Syria	Zambia	Tunisia	Mouritius	Costarico	Msumbiji	
Offences Against Person																					
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Assault causing bodily harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Attempted murder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Grievous harm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Indecent assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Common assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Sub total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
Offences Related to Property																					
House breaking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	23
Forgery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Armed robbery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Robbery with violence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Theft	1	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	149
Financial transaction fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Stealing by agent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Unlawful entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Destruction to property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pick pocket	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	23
Obtaining property by false pretence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Obtaining money by false pretence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Sub total	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	235
Grand total	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	261

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### **2.5.9 Illegal immigrants.**

Illegal immigrants is one of the offences influenced 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 continued to deal with this challenge. Most of illegal immigrants come from neighbouring countries. However, there are also some immigrants from the rest of the world such as Nigeria, Somalia and Ethiopia.

Regions with large number of illegal immigrants in the period January to June, 2024 were Kigoma (636), Kagera (478), Tanga (89), Kilimanjaro (88) and Mbeya (49). Statistics show that majority of illegal immigrants come from Burundi (1,218), Ethiopia (275), Kenya (58), Rwanda (45) and Somalia (34). A total of 604 offences with 1,694 suspects of illegal immigrants were reported in January to June 2024, (Table 2.21).



**Table 2.21 Number of Cases and Number of Illegal Immigrants by Sex, Nationality, and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Number of Cases	Nationality																							
		Somalia		Ethiopia		Kenyan		Rundis		Congo kishansa		Rwandis		Zambian		Mozambiq		Ugandan		Malawi		Nigeria		Total Arrested	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Arusha	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Ilala	10	0	0	3	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	29	0
Temeke	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	0
Kinondoni	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	2	0	16	2
Dodoma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Geita	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1
Iringa	12	0	0	22	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	43	1
Kagera	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	382	59	1	0	13	18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	401	77
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	117	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	519	117
Kilimanjaro	17	0	0	78	0	8	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
Lindi	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Mbeya	10	0	0	43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	49	0
Morogoro	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
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
Mwanza	29	1	0	0	0	2	0	38	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	2
Njombe	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Pwani	14	5	0	9	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2
Rufiji	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
Rukwa	2	0	0	2	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11
Ruvuma	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Shinyanga	19	0	0	0	0	1	0	19	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	7
Simiyu	0	0	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Songwe	3	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0
Tabora	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1
Tanga	26	1	0	66	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
Tarime - rorya	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Wanamaji	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya ndege	0	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
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
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
Kusini pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini unguja	0	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
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,029</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>221</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.5.10 Cyber Crimes.

Cyber crime is any illegal activity that involves electronic device, such as mobile phone and computer in the completion of offences. Such offences include theft, pornography, racism, abusive language, and illegal interception to electronic systems.

From January to June, 2024, a total of 704 offences were reported compared to 623 offences of the same period in 2023. This is an increase of 81 offences (13.0 percent), (Table 2.22).

**Table 2.22 Number of Cyber Crime Offences by Type, Tanzania, January – June, 2023 and 2024**

Offence	January – June 2023	January – June 2024	Difference	Percent Change
Cyber bullying	180	183	3	1.7
Publication of false information	39	19	-20	-51.3
Unsolicited messages	60	25	-35	-58.3
Child pornography	0	31	31	100.0
Pornography	26	26	0	0.0
Racist and xenophobic material	2	25	23	100.0
Racist and xenophobic motivated insult	96	114	18	18.8
Illegal interception	54	57	3	5.6
Computer related fraud	52	75	23	44.2
Illegal data interference	21	14	-7	-33.3
Illegal device	12	19	7	58.3
Disclosure of details of an investigation	1	0	-1	0.0
Identity related crimes	25	19	-6	-24.0
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	12	0	-12	-100.0
Obstruction of investigation	0	0	0	0.0
Attempt to Commit crime	0	0	0	0.0
Illegal system interference	1	16	15	100.0
Violation of intellectual property rights	0	0	0	0.0
Illegal remaining	4	0	-4	0.0
Computer related forgery	35	79	44	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.5.11 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 January to June 2024, a total of 2,184 incidents were reported compared to 1,983 incidents reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 201 incidents (9.2 percent), where by a total 2,754,665,703 Tshs were scammed by citizens and 253 suspects were arrested (Table 2.23).

**Table 2.23 Number of Mobile Crime Incidents and Financial Services by Type of Offence and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Number of Cases			Others	Suspects		Value	
	Transferring Money From Bank	ATM	Financial Transaction by mobile phone		Male	Female	Stolen	Recovered
Arusha	35	3	249	3	27	12	276,271,409	54,960,000
Ilala	15	2	475	7	53	11	720,665,504	0
Temeke	37	6	215	0	19	3	516,250,716	28,405,000
Kinondoni	19	0	59	0	5	1	34,283,595	1,570,000
Dodoma	24	0	132	0	0	0	82,934,101	185,000
Geita	3	2	43	0	14	0	43,964,350	0
Iringa	5	0	22	0	0	0	53,262,000	8,000,000
Kagera	1	2	6	0	0	0	5,139,173	0
Katavi	0	1	11	0	2	0	44,402,000	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	1	6	0	3	0	10,803,000	0
Lindi	3	0	16	0	7	0	6,401,001	0
Mara	0	0	75	1	15	8	58,650,000	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mbeya	0	0	6	0	0	0	6,811,000	0
Morogoro	17	0	69	4	0	0	118,238,998	0
Mtwara	5	0	13	0	0	0	44,855,842	0
Mwanza	2	2	54	12	14	0	86,578,131	10,770,000
Njombe	9	2	21	0	1	0	49,632,806	0
Pwani	10	1	128	0	3	0	195,015,870	0
Rufiji	1	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
Rukwa	0	0	10	0	0	0	12,029,000	0
Ruvuma	19	4	37	0	6	0	95,433,481	28,200
Shinyanga	18	5	91	3	16	13	148,915,000	53,400,000
Simiyu	4	0	46	5	7	4	6,255,000	0
Singida	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Tabora	9	0	43	0	3	0	66,894,408	1,000,000
Tanga	0	0	12	0	0	0	400,000	0
Tarime - Rorya	0	0	1	0	0	0	3,000,000	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>2,754,665,703</b>	<b>164,318,200</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 2.5.12 Illicit Drug Offences

Illicit drugs are classified in two types: industrial and agricultural drugs. From January to June, 2024, a total of 3,914 offences of illicit drugs were reported in the country. Out of these, 73 cases were

industrial drugs and 3,841 cases were agricultural drugs. Moreover, 79 suspects of industrial drugs and 4,738 of agricultural drugs were arrested.

In the period of January to Juni 2024, a total of 1 Kilograms and 393 Grams of Industrial drugs were seized, compared to 3 Kilograms and 18 Grams in the same period 2023. Moreover, from January to June, 2024, a total of 14 Tones; 851 Kilograms and 830 Grams of Agricultural drugs were also seized compared to 12 Tones 365 Kilograms and 620 Grams in the same period 2023, (Tables 2.24 and 2.25).

**Table 2.24 Number of Cases, Suspects Arrested and Quantity of Illicit Industrial Drugs Confiscated by Type of Drugs and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Mandrax					Morphine				
	Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects		Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects	
		Kg	Gram	M	F		Kg	Gram	M	F
Arusha	1	0	0.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ilala	1	0	32	1	0	3	0	1	1	0
Temeke	2	0	41	0	0	5	0	501	3	0
Kinondoni	7	0	44	12	0	1	0	1	2	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	9.86	4	3
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	30	1	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.931	1	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	38	6	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23.2	2	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2.5	2	0
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5.15	3	1
Rufiji	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	7.15	5	0
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3.902	2	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	2	0
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	100.4	5	2
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>746.09</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>
Kaskazini pemba	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7.126	3	0
Kaskazini unguja	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	494.296	9	0
Kusini pemba	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0.748	3	0
Kusini unguja	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12.185	3	0
Mjini magharibi	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14.5	2	0
<b>Zanzibar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>528.86</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,274.9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table 2.25 Number of Cases, Suspects Arrested and Quantity of Illicit Agricultural Drugs Confiscated by Type and Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Bhang					Khat				
	Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects		Number of Cases	Weight		Suspects	
		Kg	Gram	M	F		Kg	Gram	M	F
Arusha	20	519	455	22	3	33	500	490	39	3
Ilala	46	7	545	101	1	0	0	0	0	0
Temeke	56	4	939	55	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kinondoni	67	91	144	128	1	1	8	0	1	0
Dodoma	21	30	70	14	2	2	20	300	1	0
Geita	1	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	10	0	471	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	4	0	154	4	0	2	4	804	2	1
Katavi	8	12	695.5	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	7	1	161.5	21	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	23	0	888	19	2	47	142	308.5	26	4
Lindi	3	0	803	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	13	4945	40.5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	6	0	470	6	0	11	59	110	0	0
Mbeya	16	15	368	23	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	26	49	759	26	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	10	32	979	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	32	8	501	46	8	5	39	512	7	0
Njombe	2	0	518.2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	34	0	595.2	29	4	3	33	0	3	1
Rufiji	22	1	953.5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	3	1	903.5	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ruvuma	12	24	604.85	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	4	29	26	4	0	1	3	0	1	0
Simiyu	4	64	14	2	2	2	29	35	2	1
Singida	14	1	955.2	16	0	4	6	100	2	1
Songwe	3	0	506	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	6	12	48	7	1	1	0	200	0	0
Tanga	41	74	426.32	35	1	19	412	619	15	4
Tarime - rorya	10	434	0	5	4	2	140	0	2	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	1	12	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
V.ndege	2	6	840	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>3,478.5</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>15</b>
Kaskazini pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini unguja	2	0	92.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini pemba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini unguja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini magharibi	4	0	96.27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zanzibar</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>188.51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>6,371</b>	<b>15,057.8</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>3,478.5</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>15</b>

From January to June, 2024, a total of 14 *Bhangi* farms (marijuana farms) with the size of 24.5 Acres were destroyed compared to 37 *Bhangi* farms (marijuana farms) with the size of 48.5 Acres destroyed in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 23 farms and 24 Acres (62.2 and 49.5 Percent respectively) 6 suspects were arrested, (Table 2.26).

**Table 2.26** Number and Area (hectares) of *Bhangi* Farms Destroyed, Number of Cases, Number and Sex of Suspects by Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024

Police Region	Number of Cases	Number	Area (hectares)	Suspects	
				M	F
Arusha	0	0	0	0	0
Ilala	0	0	0	0	0
Temeke	0	0	0	0	0
Kinondoni	0	0	0	0	0
Dodoma	0	0	0	0	0
Geita	0	0	0	0	0
Iringa	0	0	0	0	0
Kagera	0	0	0	0	0
Katavi	0	0	0	0	0
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	0
Kilimanjaro	0	0	0	0	0
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0
Mara	0	0	0	0	0
Manyara	1	1	4	1	0
Mbeya	0	0	0	0	0
Morogoro	0	0	0	0	0
Mtwara	0	0	0	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	0	0	0
Njombe	0	0	0	0	0
Pwani	0	0	0	0	0
Rufiji	0	0	0	0	0
Rukwa	2	2	0.5	2	0
Ruvuma	0	0	0	0	0
Shinyanga	0	0	0	0	0
Simiyu	0	0	0	0	0
Singida	0	0	0	0	0
Songwe	0	0	0	0	0
Tabora	0	0	0	0	0
Tanga	2	2	0.5	2	0
Tarime - rorya	5	9	19.5	1	0
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0
V.ndege	0	0	0	0	0
Bandari	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
Kaskazini pemba	0	0	0	0	0
Kaskazini unguja	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini pemba	0	0	0	0	0
Kusini unguja	0	0	0	0	0
Mjini magharibi	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Zanzibar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

### 2.5.13 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 lead to death or injury to the victim. In combating these offences, the Police Force continues to educate the public on consequences of non-compliance with the Law. From January to June, 2024, a total of 200 persons were extrajudicially killed compared to 275 persons in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 75 persons (27.3 percent), (Table 2.27).

**Table 2.27 Number of Extrajudicial Killings by Police Region; Tanzania, 2014 - 2024**

Police Region	Januari – June 2023	Januari – June 2024	Difference	Percent Change
Arusha	6	5	-1	-16.7
Ilala	5	6	1	20.0
Temeke	3	2	-1	-33.3
Kinondoni	1	5	4	400.0
Dodoma	22	23	1	4.5
Geita	29	7	-22	-75.9
Iringa	4	1	-3	-75.0
Kagera	21	18	-3	-14.3
Katavi	9	5	-4	-44.4
Kigoma	12	6	-6	-50.0
Kilimanjaro	10	4	-6	-60.0
Lindi	11	7	-4	-36.4
Mara	8	1	-7	-87.5
Manyara	3	3	0	0.0
Mbeya	13	12	-1	-7.7
Morogoro	10	3	-7	-70.0
Mtwara	6	1	-5	-83.3
Mwanza	13	9	-4	-30.8
Njombe	7	7	0	0.0
Pwani	13	5	-8	-61.5
Rufiji	1	0	-1	-100.0
Rukwa	2	4	2	100.0
Ruvuma	7	3	-4	-57.1
Shinyanga	7	8	1	14.3
Simiyu	2	1	-1	-50.0
Singida	4	4	0	0.0
Songwe	7	9	2	28.6
Tabora	4	8	4	100.0
Tanga	13	7	-6	-46.2
Tarime - rorya	6	4	-2	-33.3
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0.0
Reli	0	0	0	0.0
Tazara	0	0	0	0.0
V.ndege	0	0	0	0.0
Bandari	0	0	0	0.0
Kaskazini pemba	0	4	4	0.0
Kaskazini unguja	2	7	5	250.0
Kusini pemba	1	0	-1	-100.0
Kusini unguja	2	2	0	0.0
Mjini magharibi	11	9	-2	-18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>-27.3</b>

## **2.6 Handling of Cases**

Handling of cases is a general process of investigating and after completion of investigation the files are sent to Nation Prosecutions Service for their opinion and later the same will be filed to Court for prosecution. Depending on Court cases proceedings, some cases are convicted, acquitted and others are left pending in court at different stages. Some cases are closed by Police after completing investigations.

In the period of January to June, 2024, there were a total of 38,242 cases to be dealt with. Some of these were reported in 2024 and others in previous years. A total of 25,968 cases were reported from January to June, 2024, and 12,274 cases in previous years. Out of cases reported in previous years, 7,262 cases were under investigation and 5,012 cases were pending in court.

In the period of January to June, 2024, there were a total of 25,968 cases reported compare to 27,733 Cases reported in 2023. This is a decreased of 1,765 cases (6.4 percent). Out of 25,968 cases reported in the period of January to June, 2024, 12,283 were sent to Court, 11,938 were still under investigation, 391 were transffered and 1,356 were closed by Police.

A total of 19,200 cases (50.2 percent) were under investigation. Of these, 7,262 cases were from previous years and 11,938 cases were reported in the period of January to June, 2024.

A total of 17,295 cases (42.2 percent) were sent to court. Out of them 5,012 cases were from previous years and 12,283 cases were current ones.

A total of 12,283 cases were sent to court from January to June, 2024. Out of these, 4,113 cases (33.5 percent) were convicted, 230 (1.9 percent) were acquitted and 16,319 (63.7 percent) cases are still in Court.

During a period of January to June, 2024, a total of 4,113 cases (33.5 percent) were convicted compared to 5,463 cases (35.6 percent) in 2023.

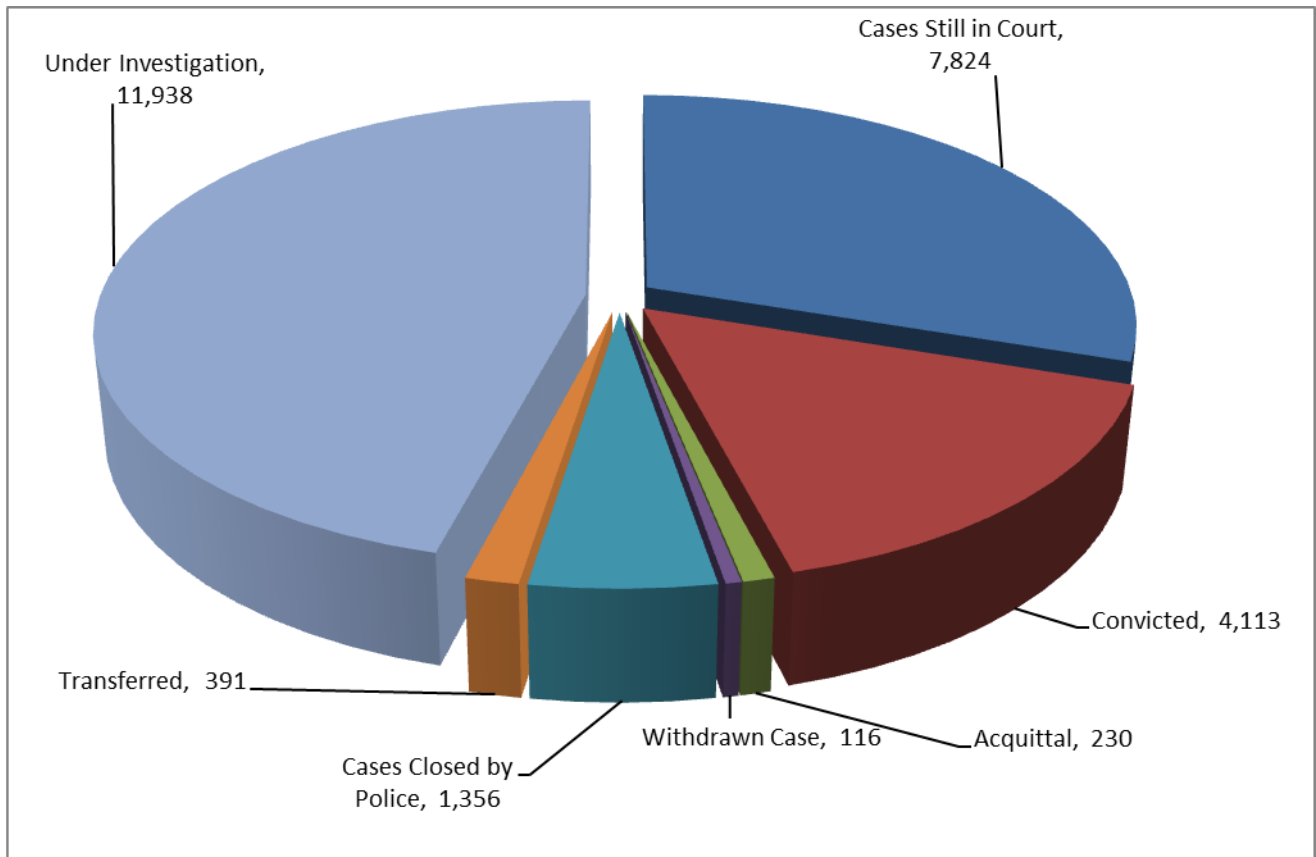
A total of 1,356 cases (5.2 percent of all cases handled) were closed by the Police as follows: NOD 554, NFA – 126 and U – 676, (Table 2.28).



**Table 2.28 Number of Cases and Their Disposal by Police Region; Tanzania, January - June, 2024**

Police Region	Currently Reported Cases	Previous Cases		Total No. of Cases	After Investigation											Under Investigation	
		Under Investigation	Pending Court Cases		Closed by Police			Transifer		Cases Sent to Court (District & RM)							
					NFA	NOD	"U"	Station	Migration	Wildlife Department	Current U/I In Cr	In Court	Convicted	Acquitted	Whithdrawn		
Arusha	1613	103	222	1938	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	555	120	7	1	909
Ilala	1051	1202	407	2660	23	4	67	0	10	0	0	0	284	99	5	21	538
Temeke	985	288	154	1427	2	3	20	0	5	0	0	0	199	95	4	11	646
Kinondoni	1848	599	274	2721	92	49	146	0	14	0	0	0	510	120	18	6	893
Dodoma	1245	320	244	1809	12	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	251	189	6	31	742
Geita	271	265	129	665	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	119	102	5	0	40
Iringa	577	112	114	803	13	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	200	138	4	2	199
Kagera	1197	213	383	1793	96	8	33	0	68	0	0	0	421	135	14	11	411
Katavi	316	141	122	579	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	111	18	0	69
Kigoma	952	265	194	1411	12	10	12	0	119	0	0	0	280	174	4	0	341
Kilimanjaro	1213	74	126	1413	50	1	60	0	0	39	0	0	404	165	6	7	481
Lindi	379	0	10	389	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	69	99	7	0	202
Mara	832	127	49	1008	3	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	262	220	7	0	331
Manyara	571	160	281	1012	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	290	188	14	0	76
Mbeya	789	202	92	1083	15	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	353	123	18	0	216
Morogoro	1009	763	342	2114	74	3	56	0	0	0	0	0	379	125	4	0	368
Mtwara	635	302	206	1143	3	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	157	101	5	0	341
Mwanza	1228	0	28	1256	10	0	24	1	22	0	0	0	443	157	4	2	565
Njombe	381	34	10	425	6	1	11	0	1	0	0	0	97	100	5	1	159
Pwani	1154	120	74	1348	23	10	1	0	0	68	0	0	289	259	4	8	492
Rufiji	489	16	44	549	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	195	97	8	0	156
Rukwa	640	92	59	791	16	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	192	179	7	4	215
Ruvuma	546	88	66	700	10	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	199	88	5	0	236
Shinyanga	458	342	229	1030	9	1	5	16	6	1	0	0	184	96	4	0	136
Simiyu	252	67	10	329	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	102	86	1	0	59
Singida	324	69	91	484	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	106	91	1	0	124
Songwe	393	494	110	997	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	159	101	0	0	128
Tabora	751	134	132	1017	5	1	11	2	0	0	0	0	256	139	3	0	334
Tanga	1338	178	146	1662	12	5	1	6	7	0	0	0	377	157	11	0	762
Tarime - Rorya	820	158	129	1107	24	11	14	0	0	0	0	0	279	215	31	0	246
Wanamaji	19	20	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	18
Reli	24	5	16	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	16
Tazara	3	1	9	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Airport	13	5	12	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Bandari	4	10	8	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Tanzania Mainland	24,320	6,969	4,524	35,813	530	124	675	26	257	108	0	7,728	4,069	230	105	10,468	
Kaskazini Pemba	190	31	61	282	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	6	0	0	162	
Kaskazini Unguja	225	42	53	320	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	0	0	201	
Kusini Pemba	182	26	39	247	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	166	
Kusini Unguja	265	91	47	403	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	0	243	
Mjini Magharibi	786	103	288	1177	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	17	0	11	698	
Tanzania Zanzibar	1,648	293	488	2,429	24	2	1	0	0	0	0	96	44	0	11	1,470	
Tanzania	25,968	7,262	5,012	38,242	554	126	676	26	257	108	0	7,824	4,113	230	116	11,938	

**Figure 2.5 Disposal of Currently Reported Cases, Tanzania, January – December, 2023**



## CHAPTER THREE

### ROAD SAFETY

#### 3.0 Introduction

Despite an increase of Road Traffic incidents by 9.1 percent, still the road safety in the country is improving regardless of an increased number of motor vehicles involved in the 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 into deaths, injuries and damage to property and infrastructure. These continuous operations go together with the provision of road safety education for all road users. These road users include drivers, motorcyclists, pedestrians, cyclists, cart pushers and cart drivers, students and passengers in cars. Some of dangerous offences that contribute to road accidents are over speeding, wrong overtaking, defective motor vehicles and carelessly driving.

#### 3.1 Trend of Traffic Offences.

Accidents caused by means of transport often lead to death, injury, loss and damage to property and infrastructures. For the period of January to June 2024, road traffic accidents increased by 74 (9.1 percent) from 812 in 2023 to 886 reported in 2024. Fatal accidents were 597 in the period of January to June 2024 compared to 494 reported in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 103 accidents (20.9 percent).

For the period of January to June 2024, a total of 827 persons died in road accidents compared to 747 persons who died in the same period 2023. This is an increase of 80 persons equivalent to 10.7 percent. A total of 1,235 persons were injured in the period of January to June, 2024 compared to 1,272 persons in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 37 injured persons (2.9 percent), (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

**Table 3.1**    **Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – June, 2023 and 2024**

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Accidents	812	886	9.1
Fatal Accidents	494	597	20.9
Accidents causing Injuries	211	264	25.1
Normal Accidents	109	25	-77.1
Deaths	747	827	10.7
Injured Persons	1,272	1,235	-2.9

*Source: Tanzania Police Force*

**Figure 3.1** Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – June, 2023 and 2024

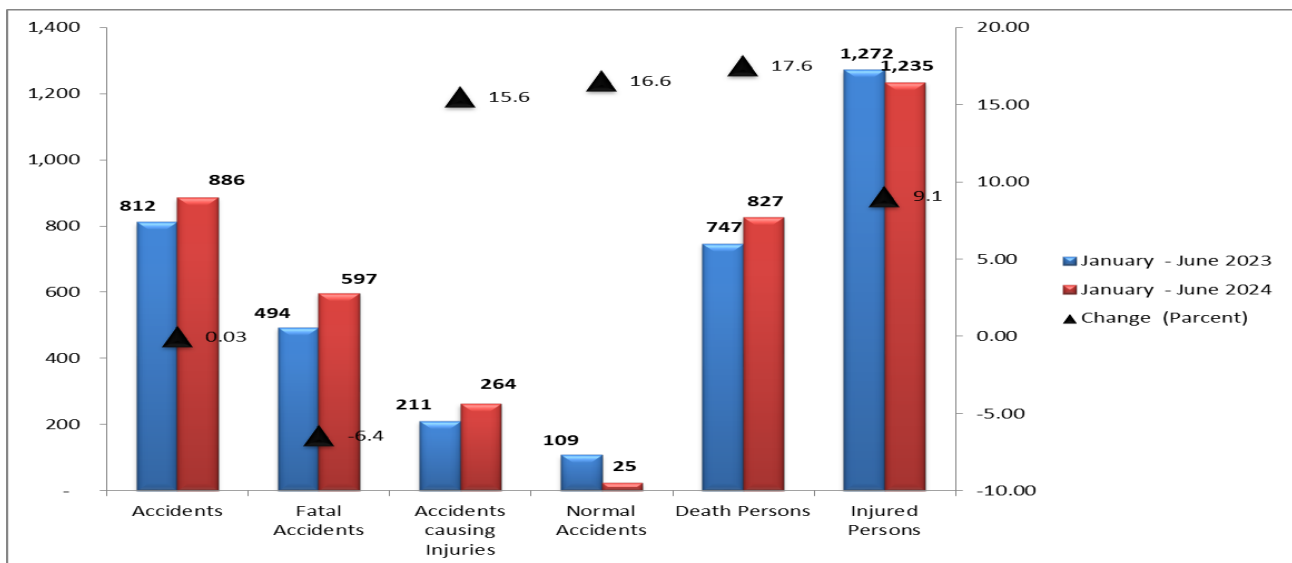


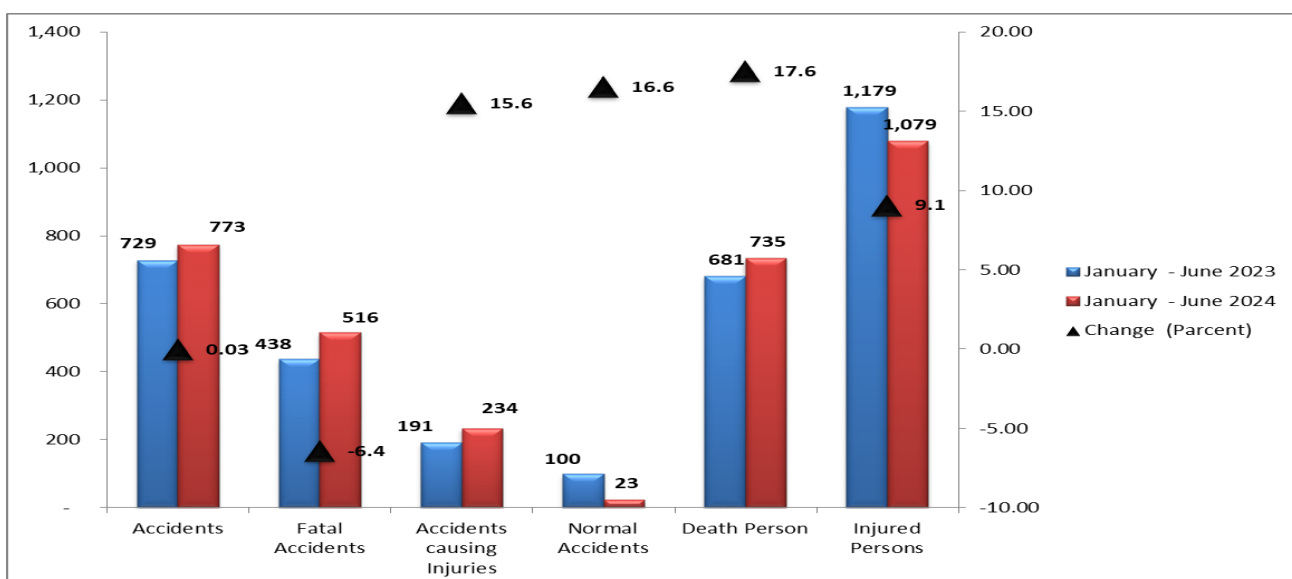
Table 3.2 and 3.3 indicate the number of accidents, accidents led to death, the number of people died and those injured for Tanzania Mainland and Tanzania Zanzibar.

**Table 3.2** Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – June, 2023 and 2024

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Accidents	729	773	6.0
Fatal Accidents	438	516	17.8
Accidents causing Injuries	191	234	22.5
Normal Accidents	100	23	-77.0
Deaths	681	735	7.9
Injured Persons	1,179	1,079	-8.5

Source: Tanzania Police Force

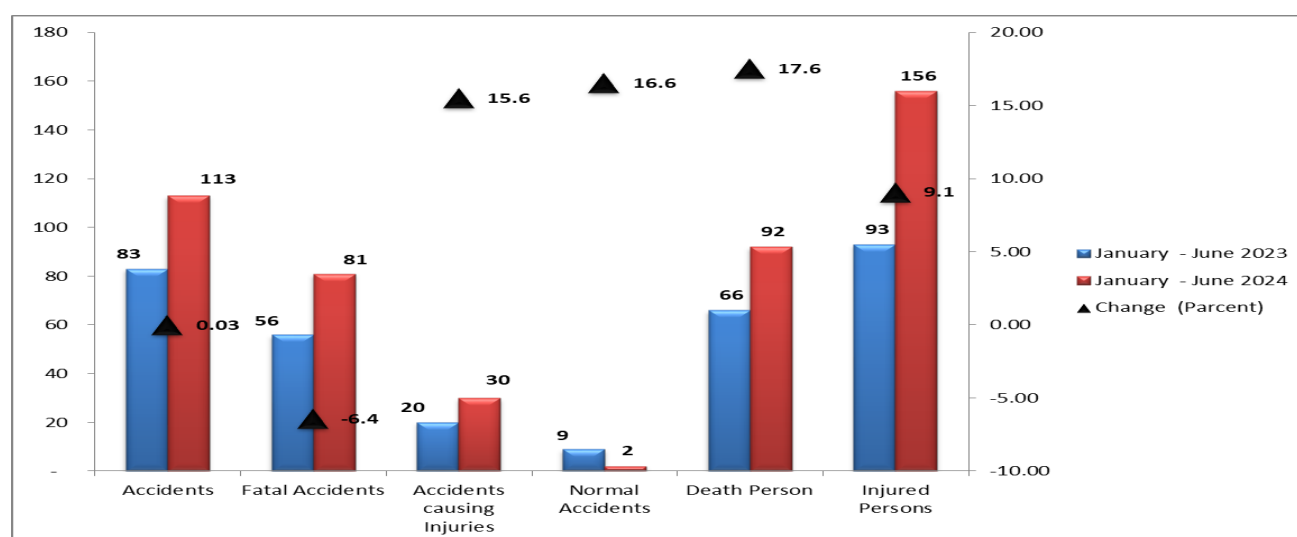
**Figure 3.2** Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Mainland, January – June, 2023 and 2024



**Table 3.3** Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – June, 2023 and 2024

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Accidents	83	113	36.1
Fatal Accidents	56	81	44.6
Accidents causing Injuries	20	30	50.0
Normal Accidents	9	2	-77.8
Deaths	66	92	39.4
Injured Persons	93	156	67.7

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 3.3** Number of Road Traffic Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania Zanzibar, January – June, 2023 and 2024

### 3.2 Road Safety Operations

In the period of January to June, 2024 the traffic Police division carried out various operations by strengthening highway patrol including road side vehicle inspection, speed control of all passenger buses using vehicle tracking system (VTS), speed rader and log books inspection.

For the period of January to June, 2024, a total of 122 driver's licences were suspended for different reasons. A total of 168 drivers were arraigned to court, 1,468,745 drivers were fined and 80,484 drivers were warned. A total of 1,542,804 minor offences were reported from January to June, 2024 compared to 1,335,043 minnor offences reported in a similar period in 2023. This is an increase of 207,761 minor offences (15.6 percent). This is due to a significant increase in motor vehicle, as well as an increase in road safety operations to manage and fine to drivers who violate various laws and regulations.

For Tanzania Mainland, in the period of January to June 2024, regions with a large number of minor traffic offences were Ilala (192,356), Kinondoni (180,620), Temeke (108,283), Morogoro (94,261) and Pwani (81,548). The Region with the smallest number of traffic offences were Tarime/Rorya (11,965), Simiyu (13,444), Katavi (14,145), Rufiji (16,273) and Mara (18,325).

For Tanzania Zanzibar, the region with a large number of minor traffic offences was Mjini Magharibi (8,133) followed by Kaskazini Unguja (3,595) and the region with the smallest number of offences was Kaskazini Pemba (689) followed by Kusini Pemba (1,379), (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4 Number of Traffic Offence by Police Region; Tanzania, January - June, 2024**

Region	Total Offence	Minor Offence	Road Accidents				Dead Persons		Injured Persons	
			Total	Fatal	Injured	Normal	M	F	M	F
Arusha	76,367	76,344	23	16	6	1	37	22	34	29
Ilala	192,383	192,356	27	11	15	1	11	0	20	2
Temeke	108,321	108,283	38	30	8	0	36	8	32	5
Kinondoni	180,675	180,620	55	32	20	3	27	6	35	18
Dodoma	45,439	45,403	36	22	14	0	17	4	27	20
Geita	48,907	48,882	25	16	8	1	14	6	19	11
Iringa	57,437	57,410	27	15	12	0	18	6	48	14
Kagera	32,954	32,929	25	21	4	0	22	4	31	11
Katavi	14,157	14,145	12	11	0	1	12	3	11	2
Kigoma	34,976	34,944	32	17	12	3	18	6	35	12
Kilimanjaro	56,460	56,441	19	10	9	0	12	6	22	6
Lindi	22,926	22,893	33	25	8	0	37	6	19	6
Mara	18,337	18,325	12	9	3	0	5	2	15	3
Manyara	29,976	29,930	46	32	14	0	26	9	48	9
Mbeya	71,821	71,778	43	24	16	3	33	9	34	25
Morogoro	94,289	94,261	28	22	6	0	31	5	27	8
Mtwara	22,491	22,459	32	17	15	0	16	2	32	19
Mwanza	67,069	67,031	38	30	7	1	27	7	29	8
Njombe	30,863	30,845	18	16	2	0	17	3	19	7
Pwani	81,569	81,548	21	14	7	0	20	3	18	16
Rufiji	16,299	16,273	26	17	8	1	16	5	63	14
Rukwa	24,690	24,671	19	15	4	0	13	4	13	9
Ruvuma	19,176	19,162	14	8	5	1	10	7	10	7
Shinyanga	27,323	27,308	15	7	3	5	12	1	12	6
Simiyu	13,454	13,444	10	8	2	0	8	0	5	0
Singida	21,197	21,165	32	23	8	1	30	7	27	15
Songwe	26,103	26,090	13	10	3	0	8	5	9	1
Tabora	36,434	36,424	10	6	4	0	7	1	9	1
Tanga	42,547	42,517	30	21	8	1	27	5	40	8
Tarime - Rorya	11,979	11,965	14	11	3	0	11	5	38	6
Wanamaji	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tazara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viwanja vya Ndege	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,526,619</b>	<b>1,525,846</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>298</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	702	689	13	8	5	0	7	1	11	3
Kaskazini Unguja	3,632	3,595	37	24	13	0	21	2	38	31
Kusini Pemba	1,391	1,379	12	8	3	1	8	2	9	0
Kusini Unguja	3,186	3,162	24	16	8	0	17	5	20	28
Mjini Magharibi	8,160	8,133	27	25	1	1	23	6	12	4
<b>Zanzibar</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>16,958</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,543,690</b>	<b>1,542,804</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>364</b>

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.

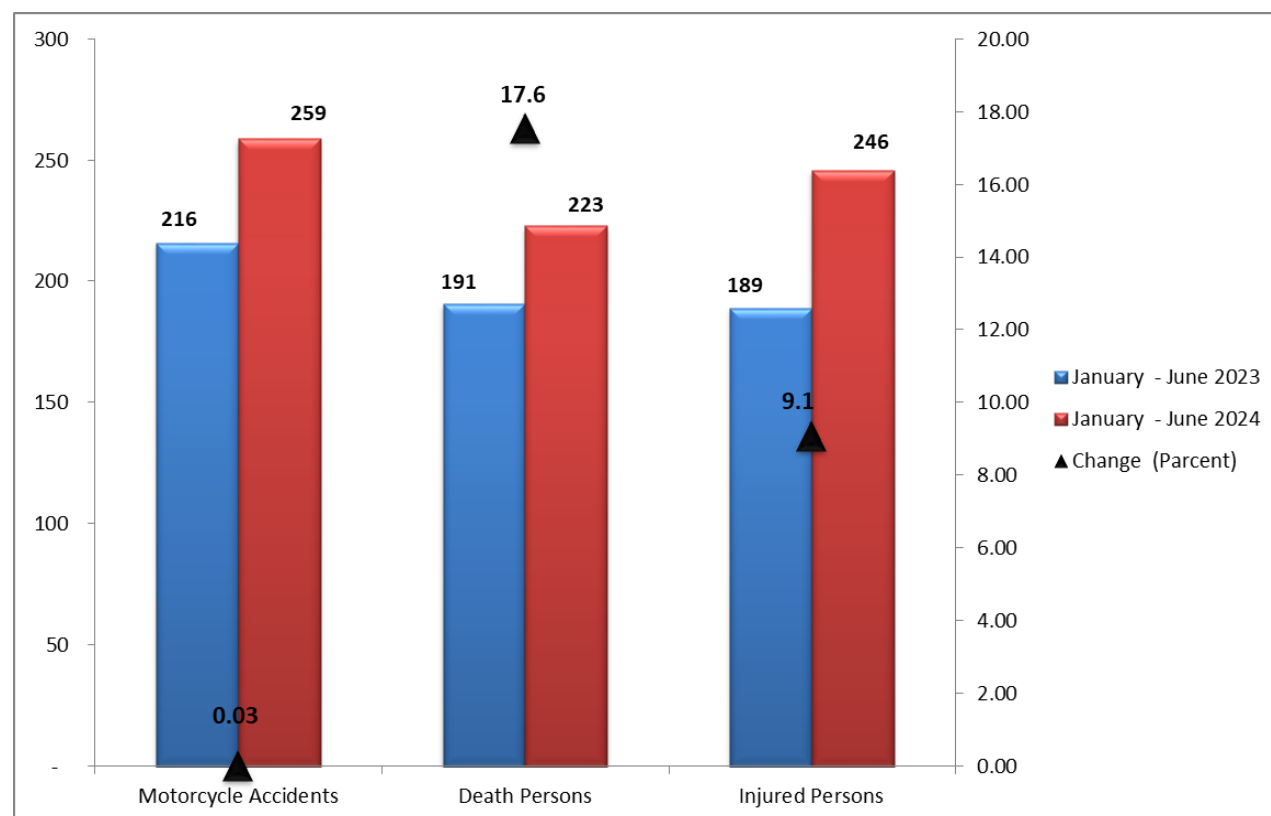
From January to June, 2024, a total of 259 motorcycle accidents were reported in the country compared to 216 accidents of the same period in 2023. This is a increase of 43 accidents equivalent to 19.9 percent (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.4). However, during the same period the number of road accident deaths increased by 32 deaths from 191 reported in the period of January to June 2023 to 223 deaths in the same period 2024, equivalent to an increase of 16.7 percent.

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

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Motorcycle Accidents	216	259	19.9
Deaths	191	223	16.8
Injured Persons	189	246	30.2

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 3.4** Number of Motorcycle Accidents, Deaths and Injured Persons; Tanzania, January – June, 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 June, 2023 and 2024. In Tanzania Mainland there were 229 motorcycle accidents in the period of January to June 2024 compared to 186 accidents reported in the same period 2023. This is a decrease of 43 motorcycle accidents (23.1percent). In Tanzania Zanzibar, there were 30 motorcycle accidents reported in January to June 2023 to 30 reported in the same period 2024.

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

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Motorcycle Accidents	189	229	21.2
Deaths	167	203	21.6
Injured Persons	157	217	38.2

*Source: Tanzania Police Force*

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

Incident	January - June 2023	January - June 2024	Percentage Change
Motorcycle Accidents	27	30	11.1
Deaths	24	20	-16.7
Injured Persons	32	29	-9.4

*Source: Tanzania Police Force*

In the period of January to June, 2024, regions with a large number of motorcycle accidents were Temeke (23), Kinondoni (19), Dodoma (15), Mwanza (14) and Manyara (13) (Table 3.8).

There are several strategies to combat motorcycle accidents which include:

- i. Continueing to provide short and long-term training for motorcyclists in collaboration with stakeholders;
- ii. Identifying and registering motorcyclist centers through local governments;
- iii. Commercial motorcyclists to be registered with the Land Transport Regulatory Authority (LATRA);
- iv. Establishing a system of safe waiting areas for motorcyclists at road junctions (Buffer zone); and
- v. Continuing to enforce 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 Motorcycle Accidents and Causalities by Police Region; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Police Region	Offence	Motorcycle Accidents	Dead Persons		Injured Persons	
			M	F	M	F
Arusha	17	12	12	3	8	4
Ilala	19	9	5	0	11	0
Temeke	34	23	28	0	26	1
Kinondoni	24	19	9	0	12	3
Dodoma	15	15	10	0	9	0
Geita	4	3	1	0	3	0
Iringa	11	7	10	0	6	0
Kagera	5	4	2	0	3	0
Katavi	4	4	6	0	4	0
Kigoma	11	5	3	0	4	0
Kilimanjaro	7	7	4	0	6	0
Lindi	13	10	6	0	9	1
Mara	7	5	4	0	7	0
Manyara	21	13	10	1	11	0
Mbeya	12	8	6	0	6	0
Morogoro	4	3	3	1	1	0
Mtwara	10	8	4	0	9	2
Mwanza	17	14	16	0	7	0
Njombe	4	4	4	0	2	0
Pwani	1	0	0	0	1	0
Rufiji	5	5	3	0	5	0
Rukwa	8	8	6	0	9	0
Ruvuma	6	5	5	0	2	0
Shinyanga	4	2	2	0	5	0
Simiyu	6	4	5	0	3	0
Singida	10	10	10	1	6	0
Songwe	3	1	2	0	1	0
Tabora	3	2	0	0	4	0
Tanga	17	13	13	0	22	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
<b>Tanzania Bara</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>11</b>
Kaskazini Pemba	7	7	4	0	8	0
Kaskazini Unguja	17	10	6	0	10	1
Kusini Pemba	8	7	4	0	7	0
Kusini Unguja	4	4	5	0	3	0
Mjini Magharibi	1	2	1	0	0	0
<b>Zanzibar</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>12</b>

### 3.4 Causes of Road Accidents

Causes of road accidents are divided into three groups:

- i. Human factors;
- ii. Defective motor vehicles; and
- iii. Poor road infrastructure and environmental factors.

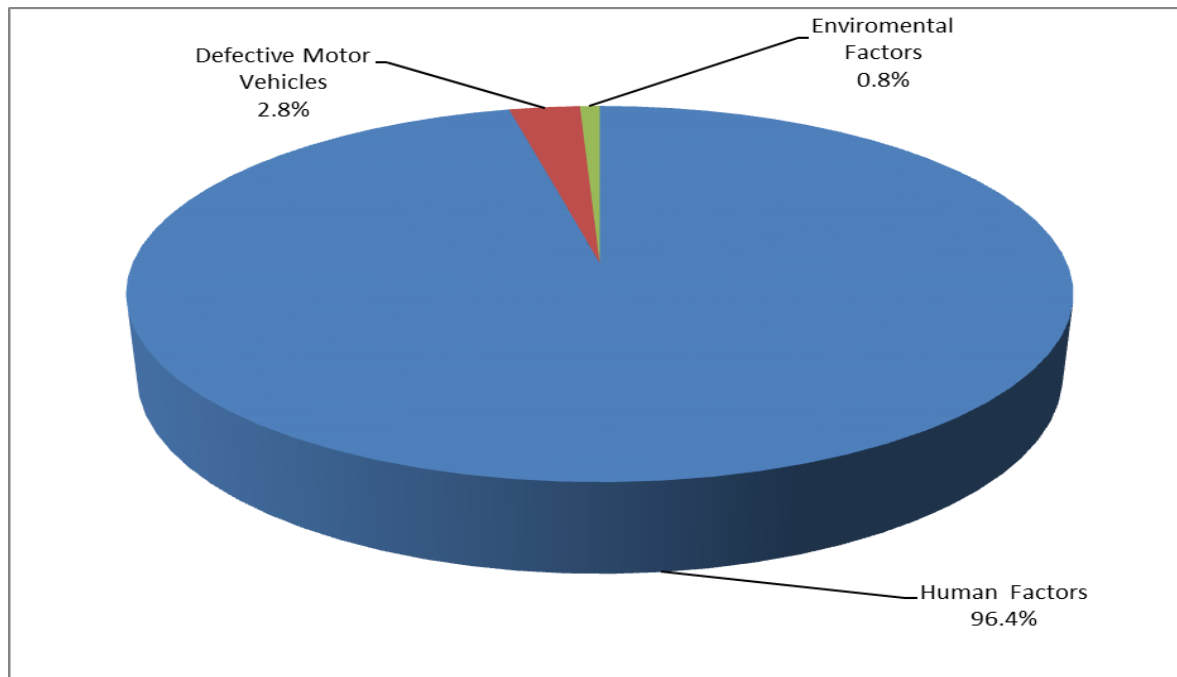
Table 3.9 shows different causes of road accidents by type. For the period from January to June, 2024 most of road accidents (854) were caused by human factors which contributed to 96.4 percent of the total road accidents. Defective motors vehicles contributed to 2.8 percent (25 accidents) and environmental and infrastructure factors contributed to 0.8 percent (7 accidents).

**Table 3.9 Number of Accidents by Cause; Tanzania, January – June, 2023 and 2024**

Causes by Category	January - June 2023		January - June 2024	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Human Factors</b>				
Dangerous Driving	78	9.6	96	10.8
Careless Driving	307	37.8	359	40.5
Careless Cyclists	22	2.7	28	3.2
Careless Motorcyclists	114	14.0	121	13.7
Careless Passengers	174	21.4	0	0.0
Over speeding	11	1.4	178	20.1
Unattended Livestock	40	4.9	0	0.0
Careless Overtaking	20	2.5	40	4.5
Careless Pedestrians	2	0.2	19	2.1
Careless Pushcart Operators	0	0.0	1	0.1
Intoxication	4	0.5	12	1.4
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>96.4</b>
<b>Defective Motors Vehicles</b>				
Motor Vehicle Defects	25	3.1	25	2.8
Poor Motor Vehicle Lighting	1	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Enviromental Factors</b>				
Fire	4	0.5	2	0.2
Road Barriers	3	0.4	1	0.1
Poor Road Infrasturcture	6	0.7	4	0.5
Railway Crossing	1	0.1	0	0.0
<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

**Figure 3.5 Percentage of Road Accidents by Causes; Tanzania, January – June, 2024**



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **NATIONAL PROSECUTIONS SERVICE**

#### **4.0 Introduction**

The National Prosecutions Service (NPS) was established following structural changes to the Office of the Attorney General in February 2018, vide National Prosecution Services (Establishment) Order, 2018 (Government Notice No. 49 of 2018 of 13<sup>th</sup> February 2018). These changes transformed the former Prosecution Division under the Office of the Attorney General into an independent office with full authority. The aim of these changes was to enhance efficiency and productivity in coordinating investigative activities carried out by investigative bodies and the prosecution of criminal cases.

According to Article 59B of the 1977 Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) has been given the power and authority to oversee the prosecution of all criminal cases in all courts, except Court Martial. Based on this, the DPP has the power to initiate, conduct, and oversee all criminal prosecutions in the country. Under this Constitutional provision, the authority granted to the DPP does not extend to any other person or authority, and the DPP is not accountable to any other person or authority in the performance of their duties.

In carrying out their duties, the DPP is required to adhere to the following principles: ensuring justice; preventing violations of legal procedures; and safeguarding the public interest. This position is provided under Section 8 of the National Prosecution Services Act, Chapter 430.

In fulfilling its duties, the National Prosecution Service is guided by a Vision that states: Justice, Peace, and Security for the development of the Nation. To implement this Vision, the National Prosecution Service has established a Mission that requires working with stakeholders and conducting cases without fear or favor to ensure Justice, Peace, and Security prevail in society.

#### **4.1 Received Case Files from Investigative Agencies**

During the period from January to June 2024, the National Prosecutions Service (NPS) carried out the responsibility of coordinating and supervising investigative activities conducted by investigative agencies in the country. A total of 11,964 case files were received from investigative agencies, of which, 7,692 files, equivalent to 64.3%, were charged, 765 files (6.4%) were closed, 2,360 files (19.7%) were returned to investigative agencies for further investigations, and 1,147 files (9.6%) are still pending in the office at various stages, (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1 Case Files Received and Handled from Investigative Agencies, Tanzania, January – June 2024**

Investigative Organs	Pending as of 31 Dec, 2023	Received in 2024	Total	Prepared charges	Closed	Returned for Further Investigation	Pending
PCCB	77	426	503	208	32	91	172
DCI	13	3	16	4	3	0	9
RCO	127	1,680	1,807	823	224	546	214
OC-CIDs	62	6,523	6,585	4,336	404	1,403	442
Traffic Police (DTO)	133	2,448	2,581	2,020	80	269	212
Drug Control and Enforcement Authority	25	156	181	117	0	23	41
Immigration	12	124	136	97	3	7	29
Other Institutions	19	136	155	87	19	21	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>11,496</b>	<b>11,964</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>1,147</b>

Source: The National Prosecutions Service, 2024

## 4.2 Criminal Case Prosecution

In fulfilling the role of prosecuting criminal cases, the National Prosecutions Service conducted criminal cases registered in the Juvenile Courts, District and Resident Magistrate Courts, the High Court, and the Court of Appeal for the period from January to June 2024, as outlined below:

### a. Juvenile Courts

A total of 498 cases were handled in Juvenile Courts, where 193 cases were pending as of December 2023, and 305 cases were filed from January to June 2024. Out of the 498 cases handled during this period, 307 cases, equivalent to 61.6 %, were decided in court, while 191 cases, equivalent to 38.4%, are pending at various stages of hearing in Juvenile Courts across the country, (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2 Number of Cases Prosecuted in Juvenile Courts, Tanzania, Up to June 2024**

Type of Offense	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Drug	5	5	10	4	6
Fraud	18	19	37	23	14
Gender-Based Violence	148	219	367	233	134
Government Trophies	0	1	1	1	0
Murder	7	16	23	7	16
Traffic	0	1	1	1	0
Armed Robbery	6	4	10	4	6
Other Offenses	9	40	49	34	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>191</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

### b. District and Resident Magistrate Courts

A total of 19,464 criminal cases were handled in the District and Resident Magistrate Courts across the country for a period starting January to June, 2024. Of these, 8,669 cases, equivalent to 44.5%, were pending as of 31 December 2023, and 10,795 cases were filed in Courts from January to June 2024, during the assessment period. During this period, 9,737 cases, equivalent to 50.03%, were

decided in court, while 9,727 cases, equivalent to 49.97%, are still ongoing at various stages of hearing, (Table 4.3).

**Table 4.3 Cases Handled – District and Resident Magistrate Courts**

Type of Offense	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Corruption	82	50	132	39	93
Cybercrime	40	19	59	14	45
Drug	891	875	1,766	755	1,011
Fraud	999	598	1,597	639	958
Gender-Based Violence	2,305	2,018	4,323	1,808	2,515
Government Trophies	625	248	873	322	551
Human Trafficking	0	4	4	0	4
Minerals	24	2	26	11	15
Money Laundering	25	19	44	16	28
Murder	715	716	1,431	474	957
Other Natural Resource	263	693	956	684	272
Traffic Offenses	429	2635	3,064	2422	642
Armed Robbery	487	383	870	326	544
Human Smuggling	8	12	20	7	13
Terrorism	3	1	4	1	3
Illegal Entry and unlawful present in URT	54	444	498	334	164
Other Offenses	1,719	2078	3,797	1885	1,912
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,669</b>	<b>10,795</b>	<b>19,464</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>9,727</b>

### c. High Court

At the High Court level, the National Prosecution Office conducted cases in High Court sessions, as well as appeals and applications, as outlined below:

#### i. Cases Handled in High Court Sessions

A total of 1,420 cases were heard in High Court sessions, with 1,309 cases carried over from December 2023 and 111 new cases were filed from January to June 2024. Out of the total prosecuted cases, 343 cases were decided and 1,077 cases remained pending at various stages, (Table 4.4).

**Table 4.4 Cases Handled – High Court Sessions**

Type of Offense	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Drug Offenses	21	2	23	11	12
Manslaughter	100	14	114	39	75
Murder	1,172	93	1,265	288	977
Terrorism	7	0	7	1	6
Other Offenses	9	2	11	4	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>1,077</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

#### ii. Cases Handled – High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division

A total of 211 cases were handled in the High Court's Division of Corruption and Economic crimes, with 80 cases carried over from December 31, 2023, and 131 new cases filed from January to June

2024. Out of the total prosecuted cases, 33 cases, equivalent to 15.6%, were decided, while 178 cases, equivalent to 84.4%, still pending, (Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5 Cases Handled – High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division**

Type of Offense	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Corruption	1	0	1	0	1
Drug	47	31	78	18	60
Government Trophies	0	1	1	0	1
Manslaughter	8	6	14	1	13
Minerals	1	0	1	0	1
Other Offences	23	93	116	14	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>178</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

### iii. Appeals and Applications Handled in the High Court

A total of 2,404 appeals and applications were filed, with 1,471 carried over from December 31, 2023, and 933 filed from January to June 2024. Out of total appeals and applications, 485 appeals and 393 applications were heard in the High Court, where 28 appeals and 175 applications were from the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), and 457 appeals and 218 applications were against the DPP. Additionally, 1,245 appeals and 281 applications are pending, with 175 appeals and 25 applications from the DPP, and 1,070 appeals and 256 applications against the DPP, (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6 Appeals and Applications Handled in High Court**

Type of Appeal/Application	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Appeals from DPP	160	43	203	28	175
Applications from DPP	60	140	200	175	25
Subtotal	220	183	403	203	200
Appeals against DPP	1,034	493	1,527	457	1,070
Applications against DPP	217	257	474	218	256
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,001</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>1,326</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>2,404</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>1,526</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

### d. Court of Appeal

From January to June 2024, the Court of Appeal handled a total of 1,609 appeals and applications. Out of total appeals and applications cases, 186 appeals and 91 applications were from the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), and 1,189 appeals and 143 applications were against the DPP. Out of the total, 176 appeals and 72 applications were heard and decided, while 1,199 appeals and 162 applications are still pending in various sessions of the Court of Appeal across the country, (Table 4.7).

**Table 4.7 Appeals and Applications Handled – Court of Appeal**

Type of Appeal/Application	Pending by 31st December, 2023	Filed 2024	Total	Decided 2024	Pending
Appeals from DPP	145	41	186	26	160
Applications from DPP	19	72	91	33	58
Subtotal	164	113	277	59	218
Appeals against DPP	1,063	126	1,189	150	1,039
Applications against DPP	112	31	143	39	104
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>1,143</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,339</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,361</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

### 4.3 Completion of Criminal Cases

#### a. Juvenile Courts

During the specified period, a total of 307 cases were concluded in the Juvenile Courts. Out of total prosecuted cases, 218 cases (71%) were convicted, 6 cases (2%) were dismissed under Section 98(a) CPA, 31 cases (10.1%) were dismissed by the Court under Section 225(5) CPA, 13 cases (4.2%) were withdrawn under Section 91(1) CPA, 28 cases (9.1%) were acquitted under Section 312(3) CPA. 6 cases (2%) were committed to the High Court under Section 246 CPA, 1 case (0.3%) was dismissed under Section 224 CPA and 4 cases (1.3%) ended with the accused being found no case to answer, (Table 4.8).

**Table 4.8 Cases Completed in Juvenile Courts, Tanzania, 2024**

Type of Offence	Convicted Under Section 312(2) CPA	Withdrawn by Prosecutors Under Section 98(a) CPA	Dismissed by Court Under Section 225(5) CPA	Acquittal Under Section 312(3) CPA	Withdrawn Under Section 91(1) CPA	Committed to High Court Under Section 246 CPA	No Case to Answer	Dismissed Under Section 224 CPA
Drug	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Fraud	14	4	3	0	1	0	1	0
Gender-Based Violence	166	2	24	27	10	0	3	1
Government Trophies	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0
Traffic Offences	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armed Robbery	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Crimes	30	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

#### b. Magistrate and District Courts

During a period starting from January to June, 2024, a total of 9,737 cases were decided in the Districts and Resident Magistrate Courts. The outcomes of these cases were as follows: 6,522 cases (67%) resulted in conviction of the accused persons, 234 cases (2.4%) were withdrawn under Section 98(a) CPA, 735 cases (7.5%) were dismissed by the Court under Section 225(5) CPA, 662 cases (6.8%) were withdrawn under Section 91(1) CPA (Nolle Prosequi).

Whereby, 1,132 cases (11.6%) were acquitted under Section 312(3) CPA, 308 cases (3.2%) were committed to the High Court for further proceedings under Section 246 CPA, 2 cases were dismissed

by the Court under Section 222 CPA, 28 cases (0.3%) were dismissed under Section 224 CPA. And also, 21 cases (0.2%) were abated, 90 cases (0.9%) accused were found no case to answer, 3 cases involved orders for the accused to be sent to a Mental Health Institution (Criminal Lunatic) for mental health evaluation, (Table 4.9)

**Table 4.9 Outcomes of Cases in Magistrate and District Courts for a period starting from January to June, 2024.**

Offence Type	Convicted Under Section 312(2) CPA	Withdrawn by Prosecutors Under Section 98(a) CPA	Dismissed by Court Under Section 225(5) CPA	Acquittal Under Section 312(3) CPA	Withdrawn by Government Advocates Under Section 91(1) CPA	Committed to High Court Under Section 246 CPA	No case to answer	Dismissed Under Section 224 CPA	Accused Deceased Under Section 224A CPA	Sent to Mental Health Institution	Dismissed Under Section 222 CPA
Corruption	21	3	1	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cybercrime	5	1	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drug	477	17	80	120	33	18	4	1	4	0	1
Fraud	333	34	83	84	80	1	13	9	2	0	0
Gender Based Violence	768	74	242	542	133	3	36	3	5	1	1
Government Trophies	170	9	35	65	40	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mining	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Money Laundering	8	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Murder	30	4	4	6	147	280	0	1	2	0	0
Natural Resource	648	6	14	9	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
Traffic	2,355	4	17	22	21	1	1	0	1	0	0
Armed Robbery	92	8	69	82	64	0	10	1	0	0	0
Human Trafficking	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Immigration	318	6	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences	1,285	68	185	179	123	4	21	13	5	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,522</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

### c. High Court:

#### i. Cases decided at the High Court Criminal Sessions

From January to June 2024, a total of 343 cases were concluded at the High Court. The outcomes of these cases were as follows: 231 cases (67.3%) resulted in conviction of the accused, 33 cases (9.6%) ended with the accused being acquitted under Section 312(3) CPA, 7 cases (2%) accused being found with no case to answer, 57 cases (16.6%) were withdrawn under Section 91(1) CPA (Nolle Prosequi), 14 cases (4.1%) involved orders for the accused to be sent to a Mental Health Institution (Criminal Lunatic) for mental health evaluation.



**Table 4.10 Cases Decided in High Court Criminal Sessions**

Type of Offense	Conviction (Section 312(2) CPA)	Acquittal (Section 312(3) CPA)	Nolle Prosequi (Section 91(1) CPA)	No Case to Answer	Sent to Mental Health Institution	Total
Drug Offenses	6	0	5	0	0	11
Manslaughter	30	1	7	1	0	39
Murder	192	31	45	6	14	288
Terrorism	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other Offenses	3	0	1	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>343</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

## ii. Cases Decided at the High Court - Corruption and Economic Crimes Division

From January to June 2024, a total of 33 cases were resolved in the Division of Corruption and Economic Crimes at the High Court. The breakdown of these cases is as follows:

**Table 4.11 Cases Decided in High Court Corruption and Economic Crimes Division**

Type of Case	Conviction (Section 312(2) CPA)	Acquittal (Section 312(3) CPA)	Dismissed by Government Advocates (Section 91(1) CPA)	Total
Drug Offenses	11	2	5	18
Manslaughter	1	0	0	1
Murder	11	1	2	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>33</b>

## iii. Appeal and Application Decisions

A total of 465 appeals and applications were decided in the High Court, out of which 104 were filed by the DPP and 361 were against the DPP. Meanwhile, 282 appeals and applications were dismissed (70 by the DPP and 212 against the DPP). Additionally, 8 appeals and applications by the DPP and 34 against the DPP were thrown out. Also, 1 application by the DPP and 8 appeals were partially allowed. Similarly, 8 appeals and applications by the DPP and 24 against the DPP were withdrawn by parties, 12 appeals and applications by the DPP and 35 against the DPP were ordered for retrial and 1 appeal against the DPP was dismissed due to the death of the accused, (Table 4.12).

**Table 4.12 Appeal and Application Resolutions - High Court**

Type of Case	Allowed	Dismissed	Struck-Out	Partially Allowed	Withdrawn	Re-Trial	Abate	Total
DPP Appeals	12	9	2	0	4	1	0	28
DPP Applications	92	61	6	1	4	11	0	175
Subtotal by DPP	104	70	8	1	8	12	0	233
Appeals against DPP	204	175	24	8	10	35	1	457
Applications against DPP	157	37	10	0	14	0	0	218
<b>Subtotal against DPP</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>878</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

#### d. Court of Appeal

##### Appeals and Applications Decided

From January to June 2024, a total of 248 appeals and applications were completed in the Court of Appeal. Among these, 26 appeals and 33 applications were from the Director of Public Prosecutions, while 150 appeals and 39 applications were against the Director of Public Prosecutions. Out of total appeals and applications, 110 appeals and applications, equivalent to 44.4%, were allowed; 58 appeals and applications (23.4%), were struck-out; and 30 appeals and applications, (12.1%), were dismissed. Additionally, 1 appeal equivalent to 0.4%, was partially allowed; 34 appeals and applications (13.7%), were withdrawn by the parties; and 8 appeals and applications, equivalent to 3.2%, were ordered to be re-trial. Furthermore, 7 appeals and applications (2.8%), were abated, (Table 4.13).

**Table 4.13 Appeals and Applications Decided in Court of Appeal**

Type of Appeal/Application	Allowed	Struck-Out	Dismissed	Partially Allowed	Withdrawn by Parties	Re-Trial	Cases Abated
Appeals from DPP	6	2	0	0	18	0	0
Applications from DPP	13	11	7	0	1	1	0
Subtotal	19	13	7	0	19	1	0
Appeals against DPP	77	32	23	1	9	7	1
Applications against DPP	14	13	0	0	6	0	6
Subtotal	91	45	23	1	15	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

#### 4.4 Forfeited Assets and Fines

From January to June 2024, various convicted criminals were sentenced to imprisonment, fines and the forfeiture of assets involved in the crimes. During this period, a total of Tanzanian Shillings 4,088,158,804 was paid as fines in 3,610 cases in the District and Resident Magistrate Courts.

Moreover, during this period, the NPS successfully managed to handle a total of 38 cases in District Courts, Resident Magistrate Courts, and the High Court involving assets that had been confiscated and transferred to government ownership. The confiscated assets include 22 vehicles, 127 motorcycles, 783 cows, 19 sheep, 20 goats, 357 planks of wood, 15 boat engines, 10 logs, 4 plots of land, 1 house and 150 iron rods. These assets which were either acquired through criminal activities or used to commit crimes, were confiscated and became property of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania. These assets, obtained through criminal means or used to commit crimes, were forfeited to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania.

**Table 4.14 Revenue Collected from Fines for Various Offences – District and Resident Magistrate Courts**

Type of Offence	Number of Cases	Total Amount (TZS)
Government Trophies	36	2,496,636,901
Other Natural Resources	413	750,942,009
Traffic	2,246	281,568,059
Other Offences	456	255,953,000
Entering and unlawful found in the URT	145	106,070,000
Drug	165	87,685,000
Fraud	68	43,424,835
Human Trafficking	1	20,000,000
Money Laundering	4	19,000,000
Cyber crime	3	8,040,000
Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	43	6,840,000
Corruption	14	5,530,000
Armed	13	3,269,000
Mining	3	3,200,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>4,088,158,804</b>

Source: National Prosecutions Service, 2024

## CHAPTER FIVE

### PRISONERS RECEIVED FROM COURT AND BENEFICIARIES OF PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS

#### 5.0 Introduction

The Tanzania Prison Service has the responsibility of looking after all prisoners under legal protection, to prepare and execute criminal correctional procedures and to provide services to persons in remand prisons. The responsibility is based on Prison Act No. 34 of 1967 as revised in 2002, other laws and prison regulations of 1968 and their amendments. The Prison Service is responsible for receiving and protecting all criminals brought to prison in accordance with the law. Also, develop a variety of programs aimed at rehabilitating them so as to become good citizens after completion of their sentences.

#### 5.1 Convict Prisoners Present in Prisons

For the period of January to June 2024, there were a total of 18,351 convict prisoners in Tanzania Mainland compared to 19,335 convict prisoners of the same period in 2023, this is a decrease of 984 convicts (5.1 percent) among them 17,865, equivalent to 97.4 percent, were male and 486 females equivalent to 2.6 percent. The regions with larger number of present convicts were: Dar es Salaam (1,427 convicts, 7.8 percent), Morogoro (1,324 convicts, 7.2 percent) and Kagera (1,290 convicts, 7.0 percent), (Table 5.1).

The region with small numbers of present convicts were Songwe (249 convicts, 1.4 percent), Katavi (259 convicts, 1.41 percent) and Njombe (261 convicts, 1.42 percent).

**Table 5.1 Number of Convicted Prisoners Present in Prisons by Length of sentences, Sex and Region, Tanzania Mainland, January – June 2024**

Region	Length of Sentences																									
	Under One Year		Over one Year – 3 Years		Over 3 years- 5 Years		Over 5 Years- 10 Years		Over 10 Years- 15 Years		Over 15 Years- 20 Years		Over 20 Years- 30 Years		Over 30 Years 30		Life Sentence		Condemned		detainees		Total		Grand Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Arusha	135	8	99	3	78	3	56	1	15	0	60	2	73	5	0	0	116	0	26	0	1	0	659	22	681	
Dar Es Salaam	267	14	267	14	127	13	88	3	84	0	79	1	81	3	90	0	191	1	103	1	0	0	1,377	50	1,427	
Dodoma	158	5	140	4	134	2	91	2	51	2	46	2	182	4	25	0	170	5	109	14	4	1	1,110	41	1,151	
Iringa	73	1	72	0	53	1	37	0	23	0	21	0	117	0	8	0	66	0	1	0	0	0	471	2	473	
Njombe	57	2	65	0	48	0	10	0	20	0	12	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	2	261	
Kagera	281	15	243	15	231	13	124	4	85	0	68	0	93	0	77	0	35	1	5	0	0	0	1,242	48	1,290	
Kigoma	377	14	272	18	93	1	103	0	78	0	46	0	8	0	1	0	12	0	2	0	0	0	992	33	1,025	
Kilimanjaro	225	8	138	3	124	2	32	0	11	0	15	2	50	3	1	0	65	2	5	1	0	0	666	21	687	
Lindi	97	2	62	0	45	0	40	0	10	0	38	0	53	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	353	2	355	
Manyara	225	5	90	2	51	2	53	1	28	0	16	1	38	1	4	0	14	0	5	0	0	0	524	12	536	
Mara	148	6	156	6	141	2	127	3	20	0	134	0	67	1	21	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	822	18	840	
Mbeya	244	4	141	1	77	5	79	0	66	3	45	0	90	0	7	2	142	0	146	5	0	0	1,037	20	1,057	
Songwe	104	0	53	2	57	2	18	0	5	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	4	249	
Morogoro	363	9	221	6	231	16	162	14	62	3	70	8	121	4	7	0	12	0	0	0	13	2	1,262	62	1,324	
Mtwara	136	1	75	4	68	0	23	0	28	0	25	0	73	2	3	0	61	1	36	0	1	0	529	8	537	
Mwanza	214	11	115	5	49	2	43	2	31	2	27	0	27	2	136	2	142	3	202	12	10	0	996	41	1,037	
Geita	312	4	176	3	55	0	13	1	7	2	8	1	20	0	40	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	636	11	647	
Pwani	195	3	93	1	56	0	28	0	11	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	4	397	
Ruvuma	122	1	109	0	104	2	66	0	54	0	22	0	26	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	510	3	513	
Katavi	110	1	53	2	37	0	11	0	3	0	23	0	13	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	256	3	259	
Rukwa	71	1	93	1	86	2	65	0	43	0	45	0	115	0	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	532	4	536	
Singida	168	5	101	0	57	1	50	2	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	394	8	402	
Shinyanga	83	7	20	5	23	6	15	2	20	2	51	0	66	0	0	0	22	0	7	0	0	0	307	22	329	
Simiyu	85	0	82	4	89	3	39	0	25	0	32	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	386	7	393	
Tabora	168	9	89	4	128	2	24	3	17	2	50	1	125	0	14	0	71	0	76	0	0	0	762	21	783	
Tanga	240	4	273	2	251	4	88	0	22	0	22	2	83	1	9	0	71	0	86	4	0	0	1,145	17	1,162	
Total	4,658	140	3,298	105	2,493	84	1,485	38	822	16	965	20	1,619	26	455	4	1,225	13	814	37	31	3	17,865	486	18,351	

Source: Tanzania Prison Service, Tanzania Mainland

## **5.2 Unconvicted Prisoners**

At 30th June, 2024 a total of 8,501 unconvicted prisoners were in prisons in Tanzania Mainland compared to 9,924 of the same period in 2023. This is a decrease of 1,423 remandees which is equivalent to 14.3 percent.

Regions with large number of unconvicted prisoners were Dar es Salaam 1,217 (14.3 Percent), Mwanza 649 (7.6 Percent) and Kagera 536 (6.3 Percent). Regions with the relatively small number of unconvicted prisoners were Njombe 82 (1.0 percent), Simiyu 108 (1.3 percent) and Lindi 109 (1.3percent), (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2 Number of Unconvicted Prisoners by Region and Time stayed in Prisons; Tanzania Mainland, 30th June 2024**

Region	Unconvicted Prisoners: Time stayed before judgement																						Grand Total
	Under 2 Months		Over 2 months to 6 months		Over 6 months to 1 year		Over 1 year to 2 years		Over 2 to 4 years		Over 4 to 6 years		Over 6 to 8 years		Over 8 to 10 years		Over 10 years		Depotees		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Arusha	129	4	67	4	24	4	11	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	15	249
Dar es Salaam	379	29	245	18	152	28	189	9	98	4	44	2	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,127	90	1,217
Dodoma	119	7	103	11	88	4	79	5	57	13	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	472	40	512
Iringa	40	5	28	1	28	1	23	0	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	7	137
Njombe	27	3	16	2	22	1	0	0	4	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	9	82
Kagera	121	11	118	13	88	5	89	6	69	1	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	499	37	536
Kigoma	175	15	158	12	98	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	34	470
Kilimanjaro	246	11	106	8	67	4	26	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	25	474
Lindi	43	0	34	2	15	0	3	1	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106	3	109
Manyara	65	2	40	4	21	3	13	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	9	172
Mara	152	14	120	4	108	2	83	0	26	1	5	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	501	21	522
Mbeya	126	3	54	4	52	1	31	4	89	6	94	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	20	471
Songwe	58	3	65	2	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	6	148
Morogoro	115	1	71	1	50	1	24	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	265	4	269
Mtwara	37	2	38	2	26	4	8	0	16	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	8	138
Mwanza	135	9	132	6	87	9	52	4	82	6	50	8	44	5	6	0	0	0	11	3	599	50	649
Geita	112	3	118	1	101	0	29	2	30	5	30	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	434	11	445
Pwani	104	4	55	2	44	0	30	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	250	6	256
Ruvuma	38	1	44	3	9	1	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108	5	113
Katavi	61	3	29	2	36	2	24	0	29	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	10	193
Rukwa	32	1	33	2	30	1	60	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	8	183
Singida	71	1	55	2	29	4	19	1	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	186	11	197
Shinyanga	123	8	25	2	30	0	20	3	25	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	13	253
Simiyu	19	1	26	1	1	0	46	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	103	5	108
Tabora	105	5	89	6	90	5	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	16	319
Tanga	134	4	32	0	55	0	4	0	21	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	275	4	279
Total	2,766	150	1,901	115	1,370	87	903	49	638	45	303	13	100	5	18	0	2	0	33	3	8,034	467	8,501

Source: Tanzania Prison Service, Tanzania Mainland

### 5.3 Convicts Benefited from Presidential Pardon.

Article 45 (1) (a-d) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania gives the President of the United Republic of Tanzania the mandate to pardon convict prisoners of any offence, unconditionally or on conditions, which is granted twice a year during the country's Independence and Union ceremonies. This pardon is granted to convict prisoners who qualify to be pardoned. The qualifications used to grant pardon to convict prisoners in April, 2024 are specified in the presidential order issued on April 26, 2024.

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania, using the powers vested to her under Article 45(1) (d) of the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, during celebration of the 60th anniversary of the Union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, on 26th April, 2024, pardoned 1,082 convict prisoners of which 1,062 males (98.2 percent) and 20 females (1.8 percent). Out of those pardoned, 29 convict prisoners (2.7 percent) were released from prison and 1,053 (97.3 percent) had their sentences reduced, (Table 5.3).

Offences with the largest number of pardoned convict prisoners were theft (274; 25.3 percent), unlawful entry in the United Republic of Tanzania (248; 22.9 percent) and manslaughter (219; 20.2 percent) and offences with relatively small number of pardoned convict prisoners were arson (1; 0.1 percent), murder (6; 0.6 percent) and robbery (12; 1.1 percent), (Table 5.4).

Regions with the large number of pardoned convict prisoners were Kigoma (113; 10.4 percent), Tanga (112; 10.4 percent) and Morogoro (86; 7.9 percent). Regions with relatively small number of pardoned convict prisoners were Shinyanga and Njombe (10 each; 0.9 percent), Songwe and Ruvuma (16 each; 1.5 percent).



**Table 5.3 Number of Convicts Benefited from Presidential Pardon by Region; Tanzania Mainland, 2024**

Pardonerd 26 <sup>th</sup> April , 2024							
Region	Convicts with the reduced sentences			Released convicts			Grand Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
Arusha	14	3	17	4		4	21
Dar es salaam	41	0	41	6	0	6	47
Dodoma	59	2	61	2	0	2	63
Geita	70	0	70		0	0	70
Iringa	32	1	33	1	0	1	34
Kagera	84	0	84	0	1	1	85
Katavi	17	0	17	0	0	0	17
Kigoma	110	2	112	0	1	1	113
Kilimanjaro	17	0	17	0	0	0	17
Lindi	20	0	20	0	0	0	20
Manyara	20	0	20	0	0	0	20
Mara	24	2	26	1	0	1	27
Mbeya	26	1	27	2	1	3	30
Morogoro	84	2	86	0	0	0	86
Mtwara	20	0	20	1	0	1	21
Mwanza	26	1	27	4	0	4	31
Njombe	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Pwani	31	0	31	0	0	0	31
Rukwa	29	0	29	0	0	0	29
Ruvuma	16	0	16	0	0	0	16
Shinyanga	10	0	10	0	0	0	10
Simiyu	43	1	44	1	0	1	45
Singida	40	0	40	0	0	0	40
Songwe	15	1	16	0	0	0	16
Tabora	69	0	69	2	0	2	71
Tanga	109	1	110	2	0	2	112
Total	1,036	17	1,053	26	3	29	1,082

Source: Tanzania Prison Service, Tanzania Mainland

**Table 5.4** Number of convicts benefitted from Presidential pardon April 2024 by Region and Type of offences

Region	Type of offence													Total
	Unlawful entry without valid permit	Unlawful entry into the Game reserve	Murder Commuted	Manslaughter	Murder	Attempt Mudder	Theft	Burglary	Robbery with Violence	Wounding	Arson	Sexual offences	Other Offences	
Arusha	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	2	2	2	0	1	1	21
Dodoma	8	5	0	5	3	4	23	5	2	3	0	5	0	63
D' Salaam	4	3	1	16	1	1	9	3	0	5	0	4	0	47
Geita	30	18	0	2	1	5	7	2	0	5	0	0	0	70
Iringa	14	0	0	4	0	0	14	0	0	1	0	1	0	34
Kagera	15	13	0	22	0	3	23	2	1	6	0	0	0	85
Katavi	1	5	0	1	0	0	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	17
Kilimanjaro	7	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	5	0	0	0	17
Kigoma	89	1	0	7	0	0	5	2	1	5	1	0	2	113
Lindi	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	20
Manyara	0	0	0	7	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	20
Mara	6	0	0	4	0	3	4	5	0	1	0	0	4	27
Mbeya	0	0	0	14	1	0	7	4	0	1	0	3	0	30
Morogoro	15	3	0	33	0	1	31	2	0	0	0	0	1	86
Mtwara	0	0	1	8	0	0	4	6	0	1	0	1	0	21
Mwanza	7	0	0	11	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	3	2	31
Njombe	0	0	0	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Pwani	10	0	0	2	0	0	7	5	0	1	0	0	6	31
Rukwa	7	0	0	0	0	0	12	6	0	2	0	0	2	29
Ruvuma	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	4	0	3	0	0	0	16
Shinyanga	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	10
Simiyu	0	23	0	3	0	0	11	2	1	4	0	0	1	45
Singida	0	10	0	12	0	0	13	2	0	3	0	0	0	40
Songwe	1	0	0	4	0	1	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	16
Tabora	2	24	16	8	0	2	8	0	4	6	0	1	0	71
Tanga	32	2	2	31	0	0	33	3	0	7	0	2	0	112
<b>Total</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,082</b>

Source: Tanzania Prison Service, Tanzania Mainland

## CHAPTER SIX

### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND OTHER SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

#### 6.0 Introduction

This chapter focus 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 June, 2024. These factors include population, land area and number of Police Officers. Various studies conducted show that there is a strong link between crime and the standards of living of the people and the environment. The results have enabled the Police Force to identify various strategies as well as to put in place effective strategies to combat crime and criminals in the country.

#### 6.1 The Relationship between Crimes and Socio-Economic Factors

There is a close 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 Population projection of 2023 Tanzania has a total of 63,670,531 people and criminal cases reported in January to June 2024 were 303,861. The following is the number of people and the respective crimes reported in some regions in the country; Dar es Salaam (71,542 offences, 5,604,728 people), Mwanza (26,622 offences, 3,809,881 people), Morogoro (15,777 offences, 3,298,632 people), Kilimanjaro (15,100 offences, 1,936,220 people) and Arusha (13,666 offences, 2,419,445, people), (Table 6.1).

There is a relationship between poverty, population and increase in crime. Crime tend to increase as the population or poverty increases, this is due to insufficient income that leads to more crime incidents as people use illegal means to earn income.

#### 6.2 Crimes in Relation to Population and Land Area

##### 6.2.1 Number of Offences per Geographical Area

Despite serving a large number of people, there are still some areas where there is a high probability of offences being committed in those areas. This is due to the economic activities that are taking place in the particular area, causing crime to take place. Table 6.1 shows that Tanzania has an average of 34 major and minor offences and 4 major offences per 100 square kilometres. This means that, there are some areas where Police officers have a burden to fight crime. However, the proportion of offences per area varies from across regions.

Regions with high ratio of offences per 100 square kilometers were Dar es Salaam (1,857), Mjini Magharibi (688), Kaskazini Unguja (103), Kusini Pemba (81) and Kusini Unguja (50). For Tanzania Mainland, regions with high number of offence ratio per 100 km<sup>2</sup> are Dar es Salaam (1,857), Kilimanjaro (34) Manyara (12), Tanga (11), Pwani (11) and Kagera (11). For Tanzania Mainland there are an average of 2,026 offences and 971 offences reported in Tanzania Zanzibar per 100 km<sup>2</sup>. The high ratio per 100 km<sup>2</sup> is due to the fact that some areas have a lot of economic activities.

### **6.2.2 Proportion of Criminal Offences per 100,000 people**

High density of the population in one area contributes to an increase in 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 in fighting crimes. On the other hand, when the number of Police 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. This in turn will help in reducing poverty and bring development to the Nation.

The region with the most offenses per 100,000 people is Dar es Salaam (1,276 offences), followed by Mjini Magharibi (922 offences), Kilimanjaro (780 offences), Mwanza (699 offences) and Kusini Unguja (574 offences). On the other hand, regions with the smallest number of offences per 100,000 people is Simiyu (136 offences), Lindi (231 offences), Kaskazini Pemba (236 offences), Tanga (242 offences), Mtwara (246 offences), (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1 Police Officer Population Ratio, Criminal Offences per Population, Criminal Offences per 100 Km<sup>2</sup> by Police Region, Tanzania, January - June, 2024**

Police Region	Criminal Offence	Population	Population/ Criminal Offences	Offences Per100 Km <sup>2</sup>	Criminal Offences Per 100,000 Person
Arusha	13,666	2,419,445	69	8	1,120
Dar es Salaam	71,542	5,604,582	13,739	1,857	2,552
Dodoma	9,045	3,177,174	57	4	760
Geita	10,454	3,053,478	103	3	693
Iringa	5,546	1,233,733	32	3	928
Kagera	7,962	3,093,648	65	11	547
Katavi	3,913	1,178,923	18	2	687
Kigoma	7,322	2,533,738	39	8	580
Kilimanjaro	15,100	1,936,220	230	34	1,609
Lindi	2,866	1,241,992	11	1	593
Manyara	13,076	2,444,607	116	5	1,072
Mara	8,030	1,938,948	36	12	864
Mbeya	10,921	2,416,550	64	4	1,013
Morogoro	15,777	3,298,632	47	6	1,041
Mtwara	4,200	1,710,148	57	9	590
Mwanza	26,622	3,809,881	545	8	1,325
Njombe	3,449	925,816	62	4	1,011
Pwani	11,120	2,076,480	38	11	899
Rukwa	4,775	1,579,858	39	2	586
Ruvuma	5,547	1,927,924	17	4	585
Shinyanga	7,305	2,298,016	82	2	698
Simiyu	2,983	2,198,807	29	3	343
Singida	5,976	2,068,494	22	3	547
Songwe	4,380	1,384,882	38	4	657
Tabora	8,388	3,468,780	22	9	485
Tanga	11,058	2,697,944	87	11	896
Vikosi	399				
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>291,422</b>	<b>61,718,700</b>	<b>15,664</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>22,681</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	1,211	263,634	554	103	1,012
Kusini Unguja	1,168	203,646	201	50	877
Mjini Magharibi	8,554	927,681	7,088	688	1,825
Kaskazini Pemba	655	278,042	207	49	436
Kusini Pemba	851	278,828	428	81	523
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>12,439</b>	<b>1,951,831</b>	<b>8,478</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>4,673</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>303,861</b>	<b>63,670,531</b>	<b>24,142</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>27,354</b>

Source: Tanzania Police Force

### 6.3 Road Traffic offences

Up to June 2024, The Tanzania Police force had a total of 4,119 Police officers in the Traffic Unit. Statistics show that, there were a total of 1,543,690 major and minor traffic offences. Out of which, major traffic offences were 886 (0.06 percent) and minor traffic offences were 1,542,804 (99.94 percent). This means that one traffic Police officer attended 375 traffic offences.

Table 6.2 presents ratio of traffic offences per traffic Police officer by region in 2024. This ratio varies across regions, with Dar es Salaam region having the highest ratio (1:726), Mbeya (1:520), Geita (1:509), Iringa (1:483) and Pwani (1:447). The regions with the lowest ratio were Kaskazini Pemba (1:23), Kusini Pemba (1:52), Kusini Unguja (1:58), Mjini Magharibi (1:74) and Kaskazini Unguja (1:84).

The Region with the highest ratio of offences per 100 square kilometers was Dar es Salaam (48,138), followed by Mjini Magharibi (3,548), Kaskazini Unguja (773), Kilimanjaro (434) and Kusini Unguja (419). The region with the lowest ratio of offences per 100 square kilometers was Ruvuma (30), followed by Lindi (35), Rukwa (36), Singida (43) and Tabora (48).

**Table 6.2 Traffic Police Population Ratio and Offences per Traffic Police Officer by Police Region, Tanzania, January – June, 2024**

Region	Traffic Offences	Population (number of persons)	Number of Traffic Police Officers	Offences / Km2 100	Offence per Traffic Police
Arusha	76,367	2,419,445	209	212	365
Dar es Salaam	481,379	5,604,582	663	48,138	726
Dodoma	45,439	3,177,174	214	111	212
Geita	48,907	3,053,478	96	191	509
Iringa	57,437	1,233,733	119	101	483
Kagera	32,954	3,093,648	134	114	246
Katavi	14,157	1,178,923	49	51	289
Kigoma	34,976	2,533,738	147	95	238
Kilimanjaro	56,460	1,936,220	147	434	384
Lindi	22,926	1,241,992	86	35	267
Manyara	29,976	2,444,607	99	65	303
Mara	30,316	1,938,948	127	138	239
Mbeya	71,821	2,416,550	138	120	520
Morogoro	94,289	3,298,632	257	133	367
Mtwara	22,491	1,710,148	84	132	268
Mwanza	67,069	3,809,881	153	335	438
Njombe	30,863	925,816	94	289	328
Pwani	97,868	2,076,480	219	297	447
Rukwa	24,690	1,579,858	93	36	265
Ruvuma	19,176	1,927,924	93	30	206
Shinyanga	27,323	2,298,016	86	54	318
Simiyu	13,454	2,198,807	65	76	207
Singida	21,197	2,068,494	123	43	172
Songwe	26,103	1,384,882	76	119	
Tabora	36,434	3,468,780	139	48	262
Tanga	42,547	2,697,944	143	158	298
<b>Tanzania Mainland</b>	<b>1,526,619</b>	<b>61,718,700</b>	<b>3,853</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>396</b>
Kaskazini Unguja	3,632	263,634	43	773	84
Kusini Unguja	3,186	203,646	55	373	58
Mjini Magharibi	8,160	927,681	110	3,548	74
Kaskazini Pemba	702	278,042	31	122	23
Kusini Pemba	1,391	278,828	27	419	52
<b>Tanzania Zanzibar</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>1,951,831</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>	<b>1,543,690</b>	<b>63,670,531</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>374</b>
Source:	Tanzania		Police		Force

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### STRATEGIES FOR PREVENTION AND COMBATING CRIME AND TRAFFIC INCIDENTS

#### 7.0 Introduction

Strategies for preventing and combating crime and traffic incidents have been mentioned in previous chapters. This chapter explains types of crimes, causes and traffic incidents in the country together with measures taken to combat them for the period of January to June 2024. Statistics are essential in formulating policies and developing plans intended to prevent and combat crimes and traffic incidents, as well as developing new strategies for acquiring resources from the government and other stakeholders.

This chapter uses the analysed statistical data in previous chapters to explain strategies related to each type of offence as follows:

- 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.
- vii. Gender Based Violence.

Strategies to combat crime and traffic incidents are as shown in Table 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 – 7.6.

#### 7.1 Offences Against Person

**Table 7.1 Strategies Used to Combat Offences Against Person; Tanzania, January-Juni, 2024**

Offences against Person			
Offence	Number of Offence (January – June 2024)	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Murder	1,096	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Love affair/adultery</li> <li>ii. Grudges</li> <li>iii. Desire to acquire wealth illegally</li> <li>iv. Alcoholism,</li> <li>v. Land/property disputes</li> <li>vi. Superstitious beliefs</li> <li>vii. Extra-Judicial Incidents</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 crime</li> <li>ii. To educate the public through different media to abstain from mob justice</li> <li>iii. To sensitize the public to engage themselves in legal activities in order to raise their income</li> <li>iv. Continuing to cooperate with other stakeholders in solving various conflicts within the society</li> <li>v. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>vii. To sensitize community to use guidance and counselling experts whenever they experience mental health challenges and various conflicts in the community.</li> </ol>

Offences against Person			
Offence	Number of Offence (January – June 2024)	Possible Causes	Strategies
2. Rape	4,331	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Globalization,</li> <li>ii. Superstitious beliefs</li> <li>iii. sexual desires</li> <li>iv. Lack of integrity</li> <li>v. Alcoholism</li> <li>vi. Grudges</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To educate the public in collaboration with other stakeholders to enforce the law accordingly particularly the Cyber Crime Act 2023.</li> <li>ii. To educate the public to adhere to Tanzanian traditions, custom and values</li> <li>iii. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs.</li> </ul>
3. Unnatural offence	988		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 <i>"TUWAAMBI KABLA HAWAJAHARIBIWA"</i></li> <li>v. Continue to collect intelligence information in order to identify pro-actively individual/group or organization that incite and finance the perpetrators of these criminal activities and moral decay of Tanzanian values.</li> </ul>
4. Child desertion	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Economic hardship</li> <li>ii. Mental illness</li> <li>iii. Fear of being marginalised by the the family.</li> <li>iv. Fear of being abandoned.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs.</li> <li>ii. Through stakeholders, the community should be educated against bad traditions of abandoning and stigmatizing young girls who give birth before marriage.</li> <li>iii. Police force should cooperate with other stakeholders by providing knowledge to the society on avoiding childhood pregnancies.</li> <li>iv. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology as well as the Ministry of Health should provide mental health education to various groups.</li> </ul>
5. Child stealing	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Infertility</li> <li>ii. Superstitious beliefs</li> <li>iii. Desire to aquire income illegally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To cooperate with religious institutions, tribal chiefs/ethnic leaders and stakeholders on sensitizing the public to abstain from entertaining superstitious beliefs.</li> <li>ii. To cooperate with the Ministry of Health to provide reproductive health education and social welfare to citizens.</li> <li>iii. To sensitize the public to engage themselves into legal activities in order to raise their income</li> </ul>
6. Human trafficking	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Desire to earn a lucrative income</li> <li>ii. Poverty</li> <li>iii. Globalization</li> <li>iv. Lack reliable source of information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Cooperating with the immigration department and other stakeholders such as International Organizations e.g. IOM in order to prevent and combat Human Trafficking.</li> <li>ii. 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.</li> <li>iii. Educate the community on the accuracy of information available online concerning employment and scholarship opportunity published on varrious social media.</li> </ul>



## 7.2 Offences Related to Property

**Table 7.2 Strategies Used to Combat Offences Related to Property; Tanzania, January-Juni, 2024**

Offences Related to Property			
Offence	Number of offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Armed robbery	220	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Economic hardship</li> <li>ii. Rapid Urbanization</li> <li>iii. Globalization</li> <li>iv. Greedy to own property.</li> <li>v. Youth unemployment</li> <li>vi. Desire to earn a lucrative income</li> </ul>	i. To encourage the society especially youth to engage in entrepreneurship
2. Robbery with violence	579		ii. To advice financial institutions to reduce bureaucracies and high interest rates in accessing loans
3. Breaking	5,848		iii. To devise programme on how to provide entrepreneurship education to the public
4. Theft	185		iv. To sensitize the public to report to law enforcers immediately if they observe any crime indicators
5. Theft of motorcycles	1,984		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	36		vi. Tanzania Police force in collaboration with Ministry of livestock and fisheries to educate and sensitize society particularly pastoralists on significance of putting identification marks.
7. Livestock theft	1,670		vii. Continue prohibition of unauthorized slaughter house/livestock auctions.
8. Arson	255	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Grudges</li> <li>ii. Sabotage</li> <li>iii. Desire to acquire compansation for property damage (insurance).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To enhance proactive intelligence in order to identify elements of conflicts/revenge before escalation of violence.</li> <li>ii. The police force in collaboration with various stakeholders to provide education to the community on using the proper ways of getting their rights.</li> <li>iii. Advising Insurance companies to conduct thorough investigation before authorising compensations.</li> </ul>

### 7.3 Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquility

**Table 7.3 Strategies Use Combat Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquility; Tanzania, January-Juni, 2024**

Offences Against State Security and Public Tranquility			
Offence	Number of offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1. Unlawful possession of fire arms	94	i. Economic hardship ii. Poaching iii. Arbitrary possession and distribution of industrial and local made fire arms. iv. Political conflicts in neighbouring countries. v. Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons related to terrorism	i. Continue to engage 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 partulary during fire arms amnest 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 unlawfull possession of fire arms
2. Possession of illicit drugs	73	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 about the effects of illicit drugs.
3. Possession of <i>bhang</i>	3,172	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 hotspot/reservoir areas.
4. Possession of khat	669		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	295		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	2,621		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 immigrant	604	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.
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## 7.4 Financial Crimes

**Table 7.4 Strategies Used to Combat Financial Crime in Tanzania; January-Juni, 2024**

Financial Crimes			
Offence	Number of offences	Possible Cause	Strategies
1. Counterfeiting of bank notes	69	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	376		
3. Theft in Central Government	16		
4. Theft in local governments	7		
5. Theft in parastatal organizations	20		

## 7.5 Cyber crimes

**Table 7.5 Strategies Used to Combat Cyber Crime; Tanzania, January-Juni, 2024**

Cyber Crimes			
Offence	Number of offences	Possible Cause	Strategies
1. Cyber crime (Illegal Access, Illegal remaining, Data espionage, Pornography and Conspiracy to commit offence )	704	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 a warning notes to the internet related services to be aware and protect their password by not sharing with others. iii. To educate the community on cyber crime Act of 2020, RE: 2023
2. Theft (transferring money, simbanking, ATM, Financial Transaction by mobile phone)	2,184		

## 7.6 Road Traffic Incidents

**Table 7.6 The Strategies which are Used to Combat Road Traffic Incidents; Tanzania, January-Juni, 2024**

Road Traffic Accidents			
Incidents	Number of offences	Possible Causes	Strategies
1.Road Accidents	886	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inadequate road safety knowledge and skills among road users</li> <li>ii. Not following road signs, symbols and traffic lights</li> <li>iii. Defective vehicles</li> <li>iv. Poor Infrastructure</li> <li>v. Alcoholism</li> <li>vi. Negligence</li> <li>vii. Substandard and counterfeit spare parts.</li> <li>viii. Over speed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Control overspeeding by setting traffic checkpoints (log book inspection) for passenger's vehicles.</li> <li>ii. To strengthen patrols and highway inspections</li> <li>iii. Strict punishment to those who violate Road Traffic Act.</li> <li>iv. Continuing to provide road safety knowledge and skills to road users.</li> <li>v. To liaise with stakeholders to ensure that drivers are well trained,in order to reduce accidents that can be avoided.</li> <li>vi. To conduct frequent inspection of vehicles</li> <li>vii. To enhance capacity building and equip modern facilities to Police officers dealing with traffic issues in order to elevate their professionalism.</li> </ul>
Fatal Accidents	597		
Accidents that caused injuries	264		
Normal Accidents	25		
2. Death	827		
3. Injured Persons	1,235		

## **CHAPTER EIGHT**

### **SHOCKING INCIDENTS**

#### **8.0 Introduction**

##### **1. NJOMBE**

###### **MURDER**

On 08/01/2024 at 03:00 hrs, a Man, 37 years, a farmer in Rudewa Gongoni, Ngiu Street in Iwawa Ward, Lupalilo Division, Makete District in Njombe Region killed his wife, 34 years, a resident of Ngiu Iwawa by cutting her body into pieces and loading them in a sandbag then plunging them into the river and afterward fleeing to the church and surrender to the pastor. The cause was family conflict after the wife denied conjugal right by telling him, she is no longer recognizing 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 04:00hrs at the newly established MJM Gold Mine and Partner in Ikinabushu Village, Gilya ward, Dutwa division in Bariadi District Simiyu Region. 22 small miners died after being struck by a clay rubble while digging gold in the mine using poor tools (sululu, ponchi and moko). The source was heavy rainfall.

##### **3. RUFIJI**

###### **UNNATURAL OFFENCE**

On 08/02/2024 at 13:30hrs 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. In interviews, the victims described being subjected to the act by their madrassa's teacher, 30 years, Matumbi, a resident of Mafia. The method used was to lure them for 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 09:00hrs, the information was received from the Chivu "A" Village administration in Ntobeye ward, Nyamiaga division, Ngara District in Kagera Region. A man 47 years, a Chivu Village farmer, killed his son, 13 years and assisted by his wife to quietly bury him in one of the rooms in their house. The child was accused of stealing 20kg 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 hrs at Arusha Highway – Namanga, 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 failed to control the car after brake failure. The suspect arrested and sent to court.

## **6. TANGA**

### **MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY**

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

## **7. TANGA**

### **MURDER**

On 28/02/2024 at 15:00 hrs 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 from strangulation by his father 38 years, then tied to a rope around his neck and hung on to the roof inside the living room to appear committed suicide by hanging himself. The source was missing home without prior information. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

## **8. MBEYA**

### **MURDER**

On 07/03/2024 at 09:00 hrs at the Mbeya Regional Referral Hospital in Mbeya two children of the same family 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, 30 years, a farmer. After the incident the suspect poisoned herself with the same chemical and died while undergoing treatment. The source of incident was life hardship.

## **9. DODOMA**

### **MURDER**

On 24/03/2024 at 18:45 hrs in Ising'hu village, Ving'hawe ward, Division and District of Mpwapwa in Dodoma Region. A Man 25 years, a farmer and Resident of Majumba sita killed his grandmother 80 years, farmer, Iloilo resident 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 to the residence of 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 20:00hrs in Kanani street, Makambini ward, Tunduma division, Momba District in Songwe Region. A woman, 18years, a farmer and a resident of Kanani Street was raped and killed after being stabbed with sharp object on her neck by a man, 23 years whom she denied to have love affairs with, afterward her body was hidden underneath the bed of her parents' bedroom. The cause of the incident was relationship misunderstanding. The suspect was arrested and sent to court.

## **11. MOROGORO**

### **MURDER**

On 21/03/2024 at 11:30 hrs in Kichangani "A" area a woman 32 years, Hehe, farmer, resident - Kimamba "A" Kilosa District in the Morogoro Region was killed and buried in their bedroom by her husband, 37 years, Tumbatu, 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 was crushed testicle, sawed upper teeth, pepper rubbed on his face, burnt in the mouth, buttocks, and leg. 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 hrs 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 struggled by a Man, Mnyambo, 19 years, a farmer and resident of Rugera and her body was abandoned in their neighbor's farm. The source of an incident was the retaliation of the suspect 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 hrs 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, was killed and removed some of his body parts which are both arms, both legs, genitals and head. Before the incident happened, his parents discovered the child's disappearance under suspicious circumstances in their home when they left her sleeping. The source of this incident is superstitious beliefs. The 02 suspects were arrested the case still on court for trial.

### **14. KAGERA**

#### **MURDER**

On 04/05/2024 at 11:00 hrs in Kibingo Village and Kamagambo Ward, Nyabiyonza Division, Karagwe District, in Region Kagera. A child aged 12 years, Mnyambo, standard six Student 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 hrs at the Makutupora - Mzakwe water basin reserve in Mchemwa Village, Makutupora Division, Dodoma City. Man, 70 years, Gogo, a farmer and resident of Mchemwa was killed by being beheaded and removed the right hand palm with a sharp object by unknown person and then disappeared with the head. The deceased 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 hrs in Michese Bwawani Street in Mkonze Ward Dodoma City a girl, aged 2½ years, hehe, a Michese Bwawani resident was killed after being sodomised and had her eyes pierced then her body was found in unfinished building located 150 metres from her home. Early deceased went missing from her home while playing with other children since 05/05/2024 at 16:00 hrs. 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 hrs in the Forest of Bukombe District Council, Ibambilo village, Burega ward, Ushirombo division, Bukombe District and Geita region. A child 14 years, a cattle shepherd 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 was superstitious beliefs. The suspects are still at large.

## **18. MBEYA**

### **DRIVING CAR NEGLIGENTLY CAUSING DEATH, INJURY AND DAMAGE TO THE VEHICLES.**

On 05/06/2024 at 13:20 hrs in Membela, Ward and Division lyunga, in Mbeya city council. The vehicle with registration number T.979 CVV/T.758 DEU Scania truck from Inyala loaded with pebbles driven by a man 40 years, Nyakyusa, knocked two cars, two motorcycles and caused 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 failed to control the said vehicle on a steep slope. The suspect was apprehended and sent to court.

## **19. MOROGORO**

### **THE MACHENICAL ACCIDENT OF THE SUGAR PRODUCTION FACTORY CAUSING DEATH.**

On 23/05/2024, around 01:30 hrs at Mtibwa sugar plant, Mtibwa ward, Turiani division, Mvomero District and Morogoro region, the steam transmission pipes and combustion chambers burst and 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 hrs in Mbale town, Bulamula village, ward and Division of Kamachumu at Muleba District in the Kagera Region. A girl aged two and a half years with albinism, Haya, a resident of Bulamula in Kamachumu was killed from strangulation and cut off her body parts and then found wrapped discarded in a sack 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**

### **EXHUMINATION WITHOUT COURT ORDER.**

On 31/05/2024 at 13:30 hrs in the Mhelo village, Kwemshasha ward, Mlalo division, Lushoto district and Tanga region. The grave where the deceased with albinism was buried on 25/01/2019, was exhumed by an unknown people and took all the remains body parts. The source of this incident is superstitious beliefs. The suspects are at large.

## **22. KAGERA**

### **MURDER**

On 17/06/2024, at 09:00 hrs in Kabukoko neighborhood, Rwenkenende village, Kibingo ward, Murongo division, Kyerwa District in Kagera Region. Two people husband and a wife, aged 59 and 38 respectively who were farmers, murdered after being cut by a sharp object beheaded afterward body parts which are genitals and abdominal organs removed and thrown into the river by the suspect, a man thought to have mental health problems, thereafter the suspect injured three of children of the said family. The accused were killed by citizens through extra judicial punishment.

## **CHAPTER NINE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **9.0 Introduction**

After making analysis of the whole report from January to June 2024, this chapter presents recommendations that will enable the Police Force to work more efficiently and provide better services to the public which will result into building of a conducive environment for people, institutions and investors in the provision of better social services and development initiatives in general.

#### **9.1 Conclusion**

The Tanzania Police Force continued to carry out its responsibilities by cooperating with stakeholders and the public in general in fighting crime and traffic offences in the country. Major criminal offences reported from January to June 2024 show a decrease of 6.4 percent as compared to the previous year and major traffic incidents reported during this period showed an increase of 9.1 percent as compared to 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 reach 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.

#### **9.2 Recommendations**

In order to overcome the challenges in fighting 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 (IT), especially new methods of crime/criminals.
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 equipment to increase the efficiency of its work.
5. Training and learning environment of the Police colleges should be improved to match with the current modernised world.

6. The crimes and traffic incidents Statistical Unit of the Police Force should continue to be strengthened for practitioners to build capacity and tools for monitoring in the regions and districts as well as conducting special studies/researches related to various types of crimes and criminals.

