

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

PARLIAMENT OF TANZANIA



**COUNTRY REPORT ON THE 56TH PLENARY ASSEMBLY, 2024
RESOLUTIONS**

	RESOLUTION	ACTION TAKEN
1.	Member Parliaments to enact and amend national laws that encourage investment in renewable energy technologies, including solar, wind, biomass, and hydropower, to align with global climate objectives;	<p>1. 2022 Parliament enacted The Investment Act administered by the Tanzania investment Centre, provides a favorable regulatory environment for clean energy investments and allowing foreign investors to participate in renewable energy projects. The legal framework governing renewable energy investment in Tanzania is robust and multifaceted, comprising laws, regulations, and institutional mechanisms aimed at promoting sustainable environment development.</p> <p>Environmental considerations are paramount in renewable energy projects, necessitating adherence to environmental impact assessments mandated by the Environmental Management Act.</p>
2.	Member States of the SADC region to support legislation that promotes the development of renewable energy infrastructure, ensuring that investments are directed toward innovative and scalable energy solutions that can be adopted at both national and regional levels;	<p>1. Both National energy Laws; set out strategies to ensure the availability of reliable and affordable energy supplies. Promote efficient energy use in order to support national development goals and focus on renewable energy as a sustainable energy source for rural areas.</p> <p>2. The government of Tanzania offers incentives to investors in renewable energy through the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC), Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and other fiscal laws. The TIC offers investors a certificate of incentives and strategic investor status for a project worth not less than US\$20 million, and the investment enjoys additional fiscal and non-fiscal incentives</p>

		<p style="text-align: center;">Other incentives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • access to services related to permits, licences and approvals in the TIC one stop facilitation centre; • the recognition of private property and protection against any non-commercial risks; • Tanzania is an active member of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes; • 10 per cent import duty for semi-processed or semi-finished goods; • 25 per cent duty for final goods; • solar energy system parts are exempted from East African Community customs and excise duties; • VAT exemptions on the supply of solar panels, modules, solar charger controllers, solar inverters, solar lights, vacuum tube solar collectors and solar batteries; • the introduction of a pay and refund scheme for excise duty paid on fuel purchased by eligible companies participating in renewable energy projects; and • VAT deferment granted on project capital goods such as plant and machinery. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. EPZs offers incentives that include 10 years' exemption from corporate tax and interest, the remission of customs duties, VAT and other taxes on raw materials and goods produced in EPZs, and an exemption from local government taxes and levies on products produced in EPZs. ii. Through the Rural Energy Fund, the government has put in place a funding mechanism and procedures for the provision of grants and subsidies to developers of rural energy projects.
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3.	Member States of the SADC region to harmonise renewable energy regulations across Member States to foster a regional approach to energy development, thus creating a favourable environment for cross border energy projects and investments;	Through renewable energy key legislations, the government of Tanzania has plans to increase power generation from renewable energy sources of hydropower, wind, solar, biomass, geothermal in collaboration with neighboring countries in the region so as to pull in resources and eventually share the output which is renewable energy.
4.	Member Parliaments to promote the integration of SADC Strategy on Financial Inclusion and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Access to Finance (2023-2028) and its implementation by SADC Member States;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing the Small and Medium Enterprises Tanzania has being implementing different strategies including the National Financial Inclusion Framework builds on the second Framework (2018- 2022) which supports the implementation of the national development plans such as; Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Tanzania Long Term Perspective Plan 2011/12-2025/26, the National Five-Year Development Plan 2021//22-2025/26 and Financial Sector Development Master Plan 2020/21-2029/30 enhancing public and private sector collaboration to advance financial inclusion in the country. 2. The Framework among others leverage on the country's development strategies, new dynamics in the financial behavior of consumers, industry aspirations and technological opportunities, to ensure all adults and businesses have access to and use a broad range of affordable and high-quality financial products and services, to improve their financial well-being and living standard. 3. Framework's geared on improving access, expanding usage of a broad range of financial products and services, enhancing the quality of financial products and services and enhancing the financial welfare of individuals and businesses, unlocking the barriers to financial inclusion for women; youth; persons with disability; smallholder farmers and fishers: as well as MSMEs as special segments of the population. In addition, given the challenges experienced by the poor, the implementation of this Framework will also place special emphasis on the rural and urban poor population.

		<p>4. FINANCIAL INCLUSION 2023-2028 come up with potential financial educators, Government support on financial inclusion initiatives, broader usage of Mobile Money Services, Instant Payment System (TIPS), Credit Reference Bureaus (CRB), complaints handling mechanisms of FSPs, financial consumer protection frameworks, research houses to conduct researches and studies on financial inclusion, personal financial management programs, financial resilience product and services, affordable and appropriate investment products</p>
<p>5.</p>	<p>Member States to deliver financial education through diverse channels such as radio, social media, newspapers, and roadshows to suit different groups, for example, using social media to reach young people in countries with wide internet access, and roadshows to effectively engage women in rural areas without access to mass media;</p>	<p>The National Financial Education Framework (N-FEF) is one of several initiatives which are being implemented under the National Financial Inclusion Council. In Tanzania the council has employed different means to deliver financial education both in Urban and in rural areas to includes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Mass media Financial institution branches: Brochures, In-branch Audio- visual (A-V), Training, ATMs and Mobile phones in schools and VETAs: - First priority: extracurricular (clubs) - Second priority: mainstream curricula channels: as Radio, TV , Print and IT Mobile phones, ❖ Self-education through media (such as newspapers, radio, television and the internet) ❖ Member training; (classroom), Workshops, Audio-visual ❖ Rural; Village road shows, mobile phones and group meetings
<p>6.</p>	<p>Parliamentarians to create a conducive legislative environment that encourages the private sector to actively contribute to promoting the financial inclusion of women by enacting supportive policies and removing regulatory barriers;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National legal frameworks on financial inclusion comprise National Microfinance Act and its Regulations, Bank of Tanzania Act (Financial Consumer Protection), The Anti-Money Laundering and Proceeds of Crime Act, The Capital Markets and Securities (CMS) Act, was amended to include a provisions on financial product and services; such as loans, credit facilities, Insurance accessible and affordable to individuals and business regardless of their worth and size. 2. The law set up the National Financial Council to provide oversight and strategic guidance on financial inclusion in Tanzania. The Council comprises of a Public and Private Stakeholders Initiative (PPSI) to facilitate and coordinate financial education at national level.

7.	Member States to take key actions to improve the financial inclusion of women entrepreneurs, including gender-responsive planning and budgeting, such as providing tax reliefs or subsidies to encourage the growth of women-led ventures, and gender-responsive procurement by mainstreaming gender in procurement, empowering women entrepreneurs, sourcing strategically, sub-contracting, and managing and improving performance through benchmarking and capacity building;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Tanzanian government implemented several strategies to improve the financial inclusion of women entrepreneurs. These strategies were designed to create an enabling business environment, develop infrastructure, strengthen financial and non-financial services, and establish supportive institutions for SME development. 2. Such intervention include by promoting gender inclusive financial policies, tailoring financial products and services to women’s needs and enhancing women’s capabilities through the implementation of financial literacy programs, with significant social and economic benefits, including increased economic growth, reduced poverty, and improved gender equality. 3. Through capacity-building programs for women it improve their financial capability, and ownership of assets, promote entrepreneurship and innovation, job creation and poverty reduction, hence ensuring increased welfare to the women.
8.	Member States to include financial education in the primary and secondary school curriculum, thereby ensuring that basic financial skills and financial literacy are incorporated into life skills courses;	2019 Tanzania Institute of Education developed a Curriculum for Primary Education Standard I – VII, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology implemented it in mathematics subject -Financial Identifying Tanzanian currency structure, cultivating the habit of saving cultivate money, use money carefully and safely saving money through a bank or mobile money services
9.	Member States to develop and promote financial products specifically designed for women, such as savings accounts, microloans, and insurance, tailored to meet their unique needs and preferences	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania Government issued a directives to the Local Government Authority that 10% of its revenue from own source to be allocated to women groups as loan 2. About 45 Funds and programs under National Economic Empowerment Council that are designed to support women and citizens in general on economic issues such as in direct Loan, guarantors and subsidies funds 3. Private sector – banks under the directives of the BOT has introduced saving accounts for women so they can save and access loans individually and in groups/entrepreneurs.
10.	Member States to adopt and implement policies that	1. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 (as timely amended) guarantees equality

	<p>address gender-based discrimination in financial services and promote equal access to credit, property rights, and inheritance for women;</p>	<p>between men and women and supports their full participation in social economic and political life, also prohibits gender based discrimination and provides for women's rights.</p> <p>2. In addressing gender-based discrimination in financial services and promote equal access to credit Tanzania made several efforts such as to establish and run;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ National Microfinance Policy and National Financial Inclusion Framework to supports the implementation of the national development plans in capacitate women financially and access to services. ❖ Financial Sector Development Master Plan 2020/21-2029/30 enhancing public and private sector collaboration to advance financial inclusion in the country. ❖ Economic Empowerment Council that are designed to support women and citizens in general on economic issues such as in direct Loan, guarantors and subsidies funds ❖ Government support on financial inclusion initiatives, broader usage of Mobile Money Services, Instant Payment System (TIPS), Credit Reference Bureaus (CRB), complaints handling mechanisms of FSPs, financial consumer protection frameworks, research houses to conduct researches and studies on financial inclusion, personal financial management programs, financial resilience product and services, affordable and appropriate investment products ❖ Tanzania enacted amended Land Act, which established that women should be treated equally with men in terms of rights to acquire, hold, use and deal with land ❖ The Village Land Act mandates that women be represented on land allocation committees and land administration councils, amendment to the Land Act gave Tanzanian women the right to mortgage land to enable them to gain access to bank loans ❖ CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women) (1996), Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 18 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: Tanzania, Combined Second and Third
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	<p>Member States to promote digital financial services, such as mobile banking and e-wallets, to enhance women's access to banking, payments, and savings, and to address barriers such as limited internet connectivity and digital literacy.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Large part of Tanzania has internet coverage and all weather accessible by the users, the growth of mobile phone had a great impact not only on telecommunications, but also on the provision of a wide range of financial services. About 60% of the adult population using mobile financial services 2. Large population are active in mobile money wallets (Mobile Banking Application) making nearly 6 million monthly person-to-person transactions -TCRA Tanzania, the potential for digital financial services is significant not only for providers, but particularly for many Tanzanians who are now able to access useful and affordable financial services that meet their needs. 3. Citizen access their accounts using their mobile phone, use agents for cash deposits and withdrawals and connect with services offered by MNOs to send money to family, individuals or businesses. Women, living in regions with high levels of financial exclusion are self-employed but with low levels of financial literacy and without access to bank services.

11.	National Parliaments to ensure a coordinated and collaborative approach with other stakeholders to address all forms of violence against women, through the enactment and enforcement of comprehensive laws, the establishment of robust oversight mechanisms, and the implementation of widespread public awareness campaigns aimed at dismantling harmful practices and protecting women's rights to safety, political participation, and leadership in all spheres of life	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania has made notable progress in addressing violence against women through legal frameworks such as the Penal Code, Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act and the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children. These measures have raised awareness and strengthened protections against gender-based violence. 2. The National Electoral Commission Act, The Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024 and The Presidential, Members of Parliament and Councilors Election Act was enacted with the special provision that punish and criminate all forms of harmful actions/ gender harassment during the campaigns and election period.
12.	Member States to establish and enhance oversight mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of existing laws and policies aimed at preventing and addressing VAWE and to create complaints mechanisms and response protocols, as well as establish and enforce effective sanctions for victims of VAWP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania is a signatory to a number of international human rights instruments which protect and promote the rights of women, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of 1966 and the Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979 and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995. Also signatory to the regional and sub-regional human rights instruments, such as the SADC Declaration on Gender and Development 2008, which recognizes the importance of ensuring equality between men and women in all spheres of development, including in the politics of SADC member states. 2. In 2024, Tanzania amended three electoral laws; The National Electoral Commission Act, The Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act, 2024 and The Presidential, Members of Parliament and Councilors Election Act that penalize Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE), making Tanzania the first country in the African continent to do so.
13.	Urges national Parliaments to ensure the enactment of	2024 Parliament of Tanzania enacted The National Electoral Commission Act, The Political Parties Affairs Laws (Amendment) Act, and The Presidential, Members

	gender-sensitive electoral laws and policies that ensure the full and equal participation of women in political processes, including measures to prevent and respond to violence;	of Parliament and Councilors Election Act as a notable measures to prevent and respond to violence and to ensure the full and equal participation of women in political processes.
14.	Recommends active collaboration between Parliaments, law enforcement agencies, electoral management bodies, civil society organisations, and other stakeholders to develop comprehensive strategies for preventing and addressing VAWE throughout the election cycle, including adoption of Codes of Conduct that penalise and deregister political parties that support GBV against women in public life;	Section 135 of The Presidential, Members of Parliament and Councilors Election Act 2024, banned and penalize all form of Sexual harassment and violence to a candidate during election.
15.	National Women's Parliamentary Caucuses (NWPCs) to work collaboratively to raise awareness among the public and within constituencies about the impact of VAWE on political participation and to promote a culture of zero tolerance for such violence;	<p>1. Tanzania Women's Parliamentary Caucuses Group (TWPG) in collaboration with UN Women conducted Transformational Leadership workshops to over 150 women Members of Parliament (MPs), Representatives of the Zanzibar House of Representatives (ZHoR) and male MPs who are gender champions in Dodoma and Zanzibar.</p> <p>The workshops aimed to strengthen and equip women MPs with further knowledge and skills to effectively undertake their legislative, representative and oversight functions, particularly in the advancement of women's rights and gender equality, impact of VAWE on political participation and to promote a culture of zero tolerance for such violence so to ensure that women's rights and gender equality are better promoted in parliament, through legislation, budgeting, and oversight processes, as well as through private motions.</p>

16.	<p>Member States to support capacity-building efforts to equip women politicians, electoral officials, and law enforcement agencies with the skills and resources to prevent, mitigate, and respond to violence against women in elections (VAWE), while expanding the pool of women ready to lead through training programmes, incentivising participation, and challenging discriminatory cultural values;</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania signed to the International conventions responsible for addressing VAWE, by preventing, investigate and punish all acts of VAWE prohibited under international human rights standards. Through normative, legislative, judicial, and institutional actions to enable, initiate and implement solutions to VAWE. 2. Government in cooperation with the key non state stakeholders including political parties, the media, independent human rights monitoring mechanisms and civil society groups, public institutions such as police, EMBs, courts and other bodies of the justice system preventing and responding to VAWE has undertaken special initiatives and training on strengthen awareness within security forces and develop their capacity for securing public safety in accordance with national laws as well as international human rights and gender equality standards. 3. Training that ensures operating practices and security arrangements protect women through gender-sensitive measures by respecting separated queues for women in polling stations; striving for gender balance in the police force to increase women’s participation and ensure women police officers are available to respond to occurrences involving women; establishing appropriate mechanisms to encourage women to report cases of VAWP in a safe manner, such as setting up gender Focal Points or gender desks; detecting, investigating and responding to incidents, which could include all forms of violence such as discrimination, how to bring perpetrators to justice. 4. Gender-sensitive training for police and security forces is taken as one of several actions that may to help identify and mitigate risks of VAWE in elections. The training that is expected to bring accountability and raises awareness about the types and frequency of gender-based violence in elections.

17.	SADC Member States to enhance research on the types, effects, and economic and political impacts of violence against women in politics, and to provide victims of GBV and violence against women in politics (VAWP) with support, protection, access to justice, and emergency assistance, including safety measures for their protection;	Tanzania has a well-developed policy which sets national research priorities and their contribution to the development vision. The main national institution responsible for implementing research and innovation policy is the Tanzania National Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), while the National Centre for Transfer of Technology and Development (CTTD) is responsible for matters relating to the transfer, adaptation and development of technology.
18.	National Parliaments to expedite the domestication and implementation of international and regional child rights instruments, ensuring that national laws align with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of Children;	Tanzania has taken different measures in protection of Children including signing and ratifying International and Regional Charters such as the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) in March 2003, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (African Charter), the Constitution of United Republic of Tanzania provide and recognize fundamental human rights and freedom, also strengthen its internal Legislative, policy, and practice interventions. For instance, October 2024 Tanzania amended the Child Protection Laws such as The Cyber Crimes Act, (CAP. 443), The Cyber Crimes Act, (Cap. 443) the Law of the Child Act of 2009, and The Legal Aid Act, (Cap. 21) all these interventions to refer to a combination of measures taken in the country for prevention and protection of child.
19.	Urges the SADC PF Secretariat to facilitate the review and harmonization of child protection laws across Member States, promoting good practices and consistency in legal frameworks. These laws must be aligned to regional frameworks including the AU Agenda 2040 for Children;	Tanzania has made significant progress in the harmonization of children's laws such as; ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1991, the Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict in November 2004, Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography in April 2003, ratified ILO Convention No. 182 (1999) on the child labour in 2001, ILO Convention No. 138 (1973) on the minimum age Convention in 1983, and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (A CRWC) in 2003 all these instruments has being reflected in the national laws such as : The Penal Code [Cap. 16 R.E 2002], the Anti-Trafficking of Persons Act ,the Law of the

		Child Act, also The Violence Against Children (VAC), the Law of the Child, Education Act and Cyber Crime Act.
20.	Encourages national Parliaments to advocate for increased budgetary allocations dedicated to child protection services, education, healthcare, and social protection programmes, ensuring transparent and effective use of funds. This must also extend to the protection of children's rights in emergency situations;	For 2024/20025 Financial year Tanzania has allocated about 3.15 Billion to the children protection/services children and community welfare as compared to 1.3 Billion in 2023/2024.
21.	Urges national Parliaments to support legislation and policies aimed at achieving universal access to quality education, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable children, and expand healthcare services to include comprehensive child health and mental health support;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania has special program in education where by education is free to all children from primary education to form to form six lead to increase in the number of children enrollment in pre-primary education classes and in secondary schools. In strengthening learning and teaching through IT, the Government provided training to primary and secondary school teachers. In addition, strengthening the provision of IT training, 27 out of 32 VETA colleges have been integrated into the National Network 2. In order to ensure that children with special talents are developed, the Government has prepared curricula for early, primary and secondary education to improve the competence of students and recognize their talents during the learning process. In addition, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology prepared guidelines for the identification of gifted children 3. The government has prepared and implemented the National Strategy for Inclusive Education for the year 2021/2022 -2022/2025 which aims to include children with disabilities and other children in order to overcome stigma and create an image of their ability to participate in academic matters. Likewise, the Guidelines for the Early Diagnosis of Children with Disabilities were prepared in 2023 to facilitate the implementation of appropriate interventions for children with special needs

22.	Encourages national Parliaments to enact and enforce laws to eliminate harmful cultural practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, accompanied by public awareness campaigns and community engagement strategies;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania is committed to ending violence against women and children in all its forms, including FGM, by 2030 within the framework of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development. 2. The Government has continued to implement interventions and initiatives on the fight against violence against women and girls including the implementations of National Plan of Action on Violence Against Women and Children phase One year 2017-2022 and phase Two for years 2024-2029 specifically addresses FGM as a traditional practice that harms women and children. 3. Tanzania is currently under the Tanzania Law Reform Commission in the process of reviewing all the customary laws that are still applicable in respect of youth, women and children.
23.	National Parliaments to establish and strengthen child-friendly legal and social services, ensuring they are accessible and responsive to children's needs, and provide training for law enforcement and judicial personnel on child rights and protection;	Parliament of Tanzania established The Law of the Child Act and the Juvenile Court Rules which are friendly to the child and without exposing the child to adversarial procedures, also there are existing practices that promote children's contribution and their involvement in matters that concern them which ultimately contribute to child survival, protection and development, including children's council, School council and children's clubs.
24.	National Parliaments to formulate or review legislation on adoption and human trafficking, emphasizing the promotion and prioritization of kinship care to ensure the best interests of the child are upheld	The Parliament of Tanzania in october 2024 amended on the Law of the Child 2009, aimed at protecting the child from trafficking and encouraging family line adoption and when necessary to family foster.
25.	Calls for the establishment of regular dialogue and cooperation between EMBs and Parliaments to address emerging electoral challenges in view of their important respective roles in enhancing electoral integrity in the SADC region	Parliament through its Standing Committee meets quarterly Electoral Commission and discuss challenges and its roles, integrity and best ways to perform its functions under the Law.

26.	Encourages SADC Member States to prioritise providing sufficient technical and financial support to EMBs to strengthen their capacity to manage all aspects of the electoral process, including voter registration, voter education and the implementation of suitable technology;	The Independent National Electoral Commission of the United Republic established under Article 74(1) of the Constitution. The Independent National Electoral Commission Act, 2024 mandated the Commission the overall supervision and conduct of Presidential and Parliamentary elections in the United Republic of Tanzania and local government elections in Tanzania Mainland, Provide voter education, Coordinate and supervise persons offering voter education; and Make regulations and guidelines that facilitate the effective operationalization of the day-to-day conduct of electoral duties.
27.	Urges EMBs and national Parliament in the region to collaboratively develop and implement proactive communication plans aimed at engaging electoral stakeholders, including political parties, civil society organisations and the media, to help build trust and confidence in the electoral process across the region;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tanzania has Political Parties Council, the council meeting involves the representative from all the political parties, the media, electoral Commission and CSOs are constantly invited to share challenges and solutions on democratic processes especially on election. 2. Towards the election period the Law require the Electoral Commission to meet with the stakeholders including political parties, the media, security organs/forces and CSOs in order to prepare participatory guidelines on how best to collaborate during election.
28.	Calls for the establishment of robust regulatory frameworks by national Parliaments in the SADC region to address misinformation and disinformation and regulate social media during elections in order to eliminate harms such as cyber violence and safeguard the integrity of electoral processes	Media Service Act 2016 and the Election Act (Presidential, member of Parliament and Councilors Election Act) were amended incorporate provisions on the elimination of misinformation and disinformation during the elections.
29.	Urges SADC national Parliaments to leverage their legislative mandates to enact and oversee laws that focus on electoral risk prevention and management and the enhancement of resilience in electoral processes to ensure	Parliament of Tanzania has enacted two Laws; The Independent National Electoral Commission Act and Presidential, Member of Parliament and Councilors Election Act amended the Political Parties Act with the aim of preventing electoral risk and management and the enhancement of resilience in electoral processes to ensure the integrity and credibility of elections

	the integrity and credibility of elections across the region;	
30.	Collaborative approach to addressing cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and human rights in electoral processes in order to ensure the inclusion and participation of women, youth and marginalised groups in all stages of the electoral cycle;	Tanzania through new/current election Laws to incorporate and add more room in democracy including making electoral fees affordable for youth, women participation, removing all forms of gender discrimination and harassment. As well to culprit on sexual harassment and discrimination during election.
31.	Urges SADC Member States to strengthen the capacity of security services to address election-related violence and ensure the safety and security of voters, candidates and electoral officials;	Tanzania has well trained and professional security services, however capacity building through training and Seminars in ensuring Election is conducted safely, cybercrimes, and security of voters, candidates and electoral officials are still on progress as the country is going for general election.
32.	Encourages SADC Member States to implement effective electoral justice mechanisms, ensuring the independence and impartiality of electoral tribunals, to expeditiously address grievances and disputes arising from the electoral process; and	Tanzania has new and also amended its election Laws, The new Independent National Electoral Commission Act of 2024, the Presidential, Parliamentary, and Local Government Elections Act 2024, and the Political Parties Affairs Laws 2024 all these was done to expedite election cases in court which are free and independent, convenient time in hearing of cases.
33.	Calls for a collaborative approach among all electoral stakeholders involved in the electoral process in order to cultivate a culture of cooperation and mutual respect in order to strengthen electoral integrity and democratic legitimacy in the SADC region.	Towards the election period the Law require the Electoral Commission to meet with the stakeholders including political parties, the media, security organs/forces and CSOs in order to prepare participatory guidelines on how best to collaborate during election.
34..	Urges SADC Member Parliaments to monitor and enforce the implementation of laws related to food security and nutrition, coordinate	Food security and nutrition is key overriding agenda in the country with emphasis on meeting national, regional and global targets. Overall, the country is self-sufficient in most years by 100 per cent. Implementing the agenda,

	<p>engagement with relevant stakeholders and advocate for increased investment in nutrition and food system policies</p>	<p>Government through Ministry of Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to implement the Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture Action Plan (NSAAP); by encouraging the production of agricultural crops with abundant nutrients • Continues to provide nutrition education and create awareness, especially the consumption of a variety of crops, with nutrients in abundance for all segments of society. • Continue to promote agro processing and value chain • Dissemination of Postharvest Management technologies. • Continue to strengthening Crop Early Warning System, National Food Reserve and Food Stock Monitoring-Stock dynamics • Enhancing research on improved seed and adaption of technologies.
<p>35.</p>	<p>Urges SADC Member States to invest in agro-ecology to mitigate climate-induced disasters and promote sustainable agriculture, emphasizing the need for gender-sensitive national policies aligned with agro-ecology principles, increased budgetary support, and cross-learning among member countries</p>	<p>Tanzania has implemented several strategies and initiatives in agro-ecology to address climate-induced disasters and promote sustainable agriculture. These initiatives collectively aim to create a resilient agricultural sector that not only mitigates the impacts of climate change but also promotes social equity and economic sustainability. Some of the strategies and initiatives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania has promoted agro-ecological practices such as intercropping, agroforestry, and organic farming, which enhance soil fertility, increase biodiversity, and improve resilience to climate impacts; • The government, through the Ministry of Agriculture, considers gender issues in the entire value chain of agricultural products, especially the inclusion of women and youth in the agricultural sector. • The government has aimed to allocate more financial resources towards sustainable agriculture initiatives. This includes funding for research, infrastructure, and capacity-building programs that support agro-ecological practices;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanzania has engaged in regional cooperation, sharing knowledge and experiences with neighboring countries. Platforms for cross-learning have been established to exchange best practices in agro-ecology and climate resilience; • Investment in research on climate-resilient crops and agro-ecological methods has been prioritized. Collaborations with universities and research institutions are crucial for developing and disseminating new technologies; and • Tanzania is working to align its national policies with international frameworks on sustainable development and climate action, ensuring that agro-ecology principles are integrated into broader agricultural and environmental policies.
36..	<p>Encourages SADC Member Parliaments to actively participate in evaluating the current Regional Agricultural Investment Plan (RAIP) and advocate for developing the next RAIP (2025-2030), stressing the importance of aligning national agricultural policies with the RAIP, operationalizing the SADC Agricultural Development Fund, and promoting effective resourcing and coordination for implementation</p>	<p>The Parliament of Tanzania has taken some actions that reflect a commitment to strengthening Tanzania's agricultural sector and ensuring that future plans are robust and well-supported through RAIP. The actions taken are as follows: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament has conducted evaluations to assess the effectiveness of the current RAIP in meeting its objectives, particularly in enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. This has been done through different meetings between the Government, Stakeholders and Parliament Committee responsible for Industries, Trade, Agriculture and Livestock. • There has been an emphasis on ensuring that national agricultural policies are aligned with the RAIP. This alignment is crucial for creating a coherent framework that supports agricultural development and investment in the country; • Parliamentarians have engaged in discussions to outline priorities for the upcoming RAIP, focusing on the integration of modern agricultural practices, climate resilience, and food security; and • There is a push for improved resourcing and

		coordination among various stakeholders, including government ministries, private sector players, and development partners, to ensure effective implementation of agricultural initiatives.
37.	Encourages SADC Member Parliaments to prioritize strengthening political leadership and commitment at all levels to achieve the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) goals, highlighting the importance of increasing public expenditure on agriculture, enhancing data collection and management systems, and promoting partnerships for effective implementation;	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Parliament of Tanzania has taken several significant steps in political leadership and commitment to achieve the goals of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Here are some key actions and initiatives: 2. The government has prioritized agricultural funding through various national budgets, aligning with CAADP's goal of allocating at least 10% of public expenditure to the agricultural sector. This commitment has been reflected in the allocation of funds for infrastructure development, research, and extension services. For instance, in the fiscal year 2024/2025 the approved budget for crop sub sector is 1.24 trillion. This measure aims to enhance crop production and improve the living conditions of farmers; 3. Parliament has enacted laws and policies aimed at improving the agricultural sector, such as the Agricultural Sector Development Program Phase II (ASDP II) and the National Agriculture Policy. These frameworks emphasize the importance of agricultural productivity, sustainability, and food security; 4. The government has recognized the need for robust data systems to inform policy decisions. Initiatives have been launched to enhance agricultural statistics and data management, facilitating better planning and monitoring of agricultural performance; and 5. The Parliament has fostered collaboration between various stakeholders, including government ministries, local authorities, NGOs, and the private sector. This multi-stakeholder approach has been crucial for sharing resources, knowledge, and best practices, promoting a more coordinated effort in implementing CAADP goals.
38.	Encourages Member States to reserve financial and human resources and come up with strategies for domestic resource mobilisation instead	The Government has formulate National Disaster Management Strategy (NDMS) 2022-2027 and National Operational Guidelines for Disaster Management. The guideline indicates mechanisms for preparedness and management of disasters including funding mechanisms.

	of looking for external finding from global funds;	
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