TANZANIA COUNTRY REPORT

SECTORS/ THEMATIC AREAS	SADC PROTOCOLS AND DECISIONS
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	1. **SADC Environmental Protocol** The United Republic of Tanzania has ratified and signed the SADC Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development. The Tanzanian Parliament passed a resolution ratifying the important protocol to facilitate joint resource management and climate change strategies. As a SADC member, Tanzania is actively aligning its laws with regional environmental frameworks, Tanzania's environmental practices are governed by the Protocol on Environmental Management for Sustainable Development. Tanzania integrates SADC objectives into local frameworks like the National environmental Policy of 2001 which conveys the Environmental Impact Assessments, water resource management, Climate Change& Biodiversity just to align with the regional consensus. Tanzania 2050 Development Strategy which was formed and implemented under the guidelines of the SADC Strategic Plan 2020-2030 and Vision 2050 development plan (***known as Dira 20250***) that emphasizes economic prosperity and environmental protection, which lifted the country among the top ten African nations for climate resilience. Through Water Resources Management Tanzania implemented the Protocol on the Reform of Shared Water Systems, ensuring that countries use water resources equitably and protect the climate and environment surrounding rivers and lakes. Tanzania implemented the protocol when allows trans-boundary cooperation, equitable water sharing, and climate-resilient Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) into its national legal framework

	Evaluation and Monitoring is periodically conducted ensuring development projects are evaluated for both local impacts and cross-border ecological consequences. Tanzania holds regular Council of Ministers meetings to assess progress and exchange information through formal regional mechanisms. 2. **SADC Climate Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2030),** Tanzania has ratified and is actively engaging in the implementation of the SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP) 2015-2030, to address climate change and build economic and social resilience in the SADC region. Tanzania undertakes Regional Cooperation in reducing environmental degradation, conserve forests, and improve access to sustainable energy to reduce dependence on fuelwood. Yet Domestic Strategies and technology transfer include uptake of green, climate-smart technologies across agriculture and livestock sectors, use of clean energy, incorporation of the SADC Green Economy Strategy and Climate Action Plan into national development plans. Tanzania commits to low-emission development and carbon offsetting Expanding renewable sources such as geothermal, solar, and wind, while increasing access to affordable natural gas to reduce the reliance on destructive charcoal burning. Government went further to Policy Review and integrated regional environmental guidelines into domestic Tanzanian frameworks and Nationally Determined Contributions 3. **SADC Green Economy Strategy (2021)** Tanzania aligns with and implements these regional mandates through several domestic specific frameworks and actions to include, National Renewable Energy Strategy 2024-20234 which paved

	way to energy transition and focuses on shifting away from fossil fuels, reducing emissions, and scaling up solar, wind, and geothermal projects. The National Environmental Policy 2021 was formulated to guide strategic interventions, on clean industrial production, natural resource protection, and green waste management. Balancing economic growth with ecological integrity while addressing both traditional ecological concerns and emerging modern threats like climate change, e-waste, and modern biotechnology Moreover, Tanzania has pioneered innovative financial instruments to fund its green economic transition, most remarkably the issuance of Sub-Saharan Africa's first Green Bond ***(the Kijani Bond),*** which raised billions of shillings exclusively to support eco-friendly projects. 4. **Revised SADC Protocol on Energy (2023)** Tanzania keenly aligning and implemented this Protocol by taking powerful transition toward clean energy to match the amended regional energy protocol when Ministry of Energy launched the National Renewable Energy Strategy 2024–2034 marks grid expansions, rural electrification, and a larger share of clean energy in the Primary Energy Supply (National Mix). Our nation is collaborating with SADC countries in renewable energy generation projects (such as hydroelectricity and solar power) to mitigate the impacts of climate change. To achieve goals of this protocol, Tanzania has eliminated taxes and provided subsidies for gas cylinders and smart stoves.
GENDER EQUALITY AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT	1. **Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2016)** Tanzania has signed the Agreement Amending the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (the Revised 2016 Protocol) and is implementing the Revised SADC Protocol on Gender and Development (2016) by aligning national legislation, mainstreaming

	gender in development frameworks, and launching economic empowerment programs. Protocol serves as an essential framework for eliminating discrimination against women, ensuring gender equality in socioeconomic and political development, in line of Tanzania revised its foundational strategy to meet regional targets, includes enforcing the Women and Gender Development Policy to eliminate discrimination across social, political, and cultural sectors. Women and Gender Development Policy and Vision 2025, align with global frameworks like the Beijing Declaration, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action, and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Tanzania has strong and legal framework on Gender Development as to include tha Contitution of United Republic of Tanzania, where articles 12 to 29 guarantee the equality of all persons, safeguarding fundamental human rights, and explicitly prohibiting discrimination based on gender or sex. In 2024 Tanzania made a huge reform on its Electoral Laws; Presidential, Parliamentary, and Councilors' Election Act and Independent National Electoral Commission Act provide protective frameworks to ensure women's representation in politics by establishing gender quotas and protects female candidates from systemic barriers, which also treat all election violence against women as criminal offences. Tanzania promotes gender-responsive budgeting and entrepreneurship policies to educate and enhance women's land ownership and access to financial services which set women to financial freedom. National Action Plan to Eliminate Violence against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) 2024/2025–2028/2029) which is strategic framework aimed at coordinating efforts to prevent violence, protect victims,

	and prosecute offenders Action Plan also protect vulnerable groups and create a safe environment in society and established specialized multi-sectoral centers (One-Stop Centers) to provide medical, legal, and psychosocial support for GBV survivors. Gender and Children's Desks established under this Action Plan within police stations across the country to provide safe, specialized environments for victims of GBV to report crimes and receive support has being one of successful strategy. Tanzania enacted The Persons with Disability Act of 2010, with provisions specifically protecting women and children with disabilities from abuse and violence. Ensuring equal access to healthcare, social support, education, vocational training, and employment free from discrimination. 2. **SADC Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment (2015).** Tanzania is implementing the SADC Declaration on Youth Development and Empowerment through sectorial mechanisms that focus on economic development, capacity building, and increased youth participation. The implementation is coordinated under the Office of President-Youth Development ensuring youth inclusion in high-level decision making and national development strategies under Presidential oversight. National Youth Development Policy 2007, was amended in 2024 is a primary vehicle to domesticate SADC's regional Youth guideline to envision foster empowered, well-motivated, and responsible youth who are capable of effectively participating in and driving the socio-economic, political, and cultural development of their society. Answering for SADC calling on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) support and access to decent employment under the declaration The National

	Empowerment Council coordinates grassroots entrepreneurship development alleviate poverty and stimulate small businesses among youth. Tanzania has taken action on Economic Empowerment by Equipping youth with the necessary tools, skills, and financial access to transition from job seekers to job creators, actively fueling an industrial-led economy, massive Tsh. 200 Billion Youth and Women financing fund has been established to provide access to capital and credit. The disbursement of fund has started already to qualified youth and women.
HEALTH, SRHR, EMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR	1. **SADC Protocol on Health (1999)** Tanzania signed the Protocol on Health on August 18, 1999, when it was first open for signing and ratified the protocol, fully committing to its regional health objectives and obligations. The Ministry of Health ensures compliance through regional disease control, pooling medical supplies, and cross-border health initiatives. Also Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) implements the National HIV Prevention Road Map 2023/24–2026/27, scaling targeted interventions for high-risk and trans-border populations. Tanzania is directly implementing the SADC Protocol's goal of improving access to affordable and essential medicines across Member States when Tanzania's Medical Stores Department (MSD) hosts regional bulk-purchasing initiative under SADC Pooled Procurement Services (SPPS). Under Pharmaceutical Regulatory Harmonization, Tanzania through Tanzania Medicines and Medical Devices Authority (TMDA) participates in the ZAZIBONA (Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia) collaborative procedure which speeds up the registration of medicines and diagnostics across the SADC region. Tanzania aligns its national health strategies with

	SADC objectives to enhance regional collaboration, disaster management, and disease control. Tanzania integrates this protocol through several key agendas by share regional data and execute joint efforts on epidemic preparedness, malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS under Disease Surveillance and Control. Tanzania uses its own Health Sector Strategic Plans (HSSPs) which is national strategy alignment to reach SADC minimum standards and achieve health equity. Not only that but also Tanzania partners with the SADC Regional Health Policy Framework to bolster cross-border health surveillance and emergency response resilience. 2. **SADC Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) 2019-2030** Tanzania implements the SADC Strategy for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) 2019-2030 by domesticating its regional targets through the Tanzania National Plan for RMNCAH+N (One Plan III). This national charter aligns with the SADC's 'Survive, Thrive, and Transform' stands to address maternal health, adolescent reproductive needs, family planning, and gender-based violence across the country. Tanzania Development Vision 2025 prioritizes gender equality and access to high-quality reproductive health services to reduce infant and maternal mortality. Comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services is a national agenda. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) is implementing Adolescent and Youth Programming through curriculum improvement, life skills training, and strengthening counseling systems focused on building self-reliance and solving economic and social challenges to lower teenage pregnancy and STI (Sexually Transmitted Infections) rates. Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP V 2021–2026),

	focuses on pushing Tanzania towards universal health coverage, strengthening reproductive and maternal health, and addressing social determinants. 3. **SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour (2023)** Hon. Speaker, Tanzania signed the SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour (2023) on 17th August, 2024. The Government is currently in the process of amending its laws and developing strategies to implement this protocol
TRADE, INDUSTRY, FINANCE, INVESTMENT	**SADC Protocol on Trade (1996)** Hon. Speaker, Tanzania is an active participant in implementing the Protocol on Trade (1996), Tanzania is a founding member of the SADC and signatory to the protocol. Since Tanzania has ratified the Protocol, the implementation involves the elimination of customs duties, simplification of border procedures through the use of the SADC Certificate of Origin, and the removal of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) to promote regional trade.
FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS	1. **SADC Protocol on Finance and Investment (2006)** Hon. Speaker, Tanzania is signatory to the Protocol August 18, 2006 and is committed to the protocol's main objective of improving the investment environment through its national laws such as The Investment and Special Economic Zones Act. The country aligns its investment frameworks through bring up to date its domestic environment to attract and secure Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). This includes passing the modern Investment and Special Economic Zones Act 2023 to streamline business operations and provide a globally competitive environment for regional development. Tanzania's national securities and stock exchange systems under Tanzania Investment Centre promotes foreign direct investment using strategies that align with SADC frameworks, also work to facilitate cross-border listings and harmonize capital requirements Government through the Banking and Financial Institutions Act 2023 and national inclusion strategies, ensures its banking system supervision is safe, sound,

	reliable and standardized with regional SADC on financial inclusion and regulations. 2. **SADC Protocol on Industry (2019)** Hon. Speaker, Tanzania is implementing the SADC Industrialization Protocol (2019) through industrialization, value addition, and infrastructure improvement. It aims at strengthen regional competitiveness and industrial economy by 2030. Government is taking insubstantial measures to implement this protocol through improving special areas of Value Addition, where underlines the production of processed goods instead of exporting raw materials, especially in the agricultural and mining sectors, to grow the economy and increase employment within the country and the SADC region. Hon. Speaker, improvement on Investment and Free Industrial Zones whereby Government establishes Special Economic Zones (SEZ) under EPZA Authority to promote investment from SADC member countries and attracts new technologies in industries. Implementation of strategic projects on infrastructure Construction as the high-speed railway system Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and the improvement of the Dar es Salaam Port aim at facilitating the transportation of goods and raw materials more easily within the SADC region as a way to implement the Protocol. The ultimate goal being to build a network covering over 2,500 km, eventually connecting Tanzania to Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to boost regional trade. Hon. Speaker, Tanzania hosted the SADC Industrialization Week as a way to bring together private sector stakeholders to promote cooperation, the 4th annual SADC industrialization week held from 5-9 August 2019 Dar es salaam, with a theme of 'A Conducive Environment for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development, increased intra-regional trade,

	and job creation'. Among others the summit discussed on the Finance for Infrastructure and industrialization and barriers to Trade and Trade Facilitation. 3. **SADC Protocol on the Facilitation of Movement of Persons (2005).** Tanzania is a signatory to the Protocol since 18 August, however not formally ratified it, but its initial signature indicates a commitment to the progressive easing of regional borders. Immigration Department allows citizens of most SADC member countries to enter Tanzania without a visa for a specific period or obtain a visa at entry points (Visa on Arrival). This provides flexibility as outlined in the protocol practiced under Visa Exemptions, through bilateral agreements and SADC agreements. Security and Migration Cooperation is one of fundamental area on the protocol, and implementation of security measures is ongoing, as Tanzania collaborates with SADC countries through meetings of migration and security leaders. The Collaboration and frequent meeting aims to reduce illegal migration, human trafficking, and manage refugee movements through the International laws. Issuance of Residence and Employment Permits is implemented under the Tanzanian Immigration System, in which country issues temporary or permanent residence and business establishment permits to citizens of SADC countries who meet the criteria and laws of the country as an easy way to facilitate movement of persons.

CORRUPTION, PEACE AND SECURITY AND ELECTIONS	1. **SADC Protocol Against Corruption (2001)** Tanzania started implementing the SADC Protocol Against Corruption (2001) two years later that was 2003 through legislative changes, strengthening investigative and ethics monitoring institutions, and regional cooperation with the Southern African Forum against Corruption (SAFAC). The protocol aims to prevent, investigate, and punish corruption in the public and private sectors. Tanzania has made significant legal reforms and adopted the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Act, 2007 (PCCA), which prohibits and punishes acts of corruption, including international and commercial corruption as enshrined in the Protocol. This Act operates in parallel with anti-money laundering laws; Anti-Money Laundering Act 2022 and Anti-Money Laundering Regulation 2022. Through National Strategies, Government is implementing a sustainable National Anti-Corruption Strategy that emphasizes transparency, robust public procurement systems, and integrity for public servants. The implementation of the anti-corruption strategy has improved the fight against corruption to a great extent. Legislative and administrative reforms to achieve greater transparency and accountability have been implemented in many departments. However, the establishment of a Special Institution the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) is the primary body responsible for enforcing these laws, investigating offenses, and prosecuting cases in alignment with regional SADC standards aim to facilitate the effective implementation of the protocol. Through Regional and International Cooperation Tanzania cooperates with other countries through Southern African Forum against Corruption (SAFAC) where Tanzania is active member, a platform that facilitates the exchange of intelligence information, facilitates trans-boundary investigations, and shares

	practical experiences. Moreover, Tanzania hosted the SADC Anti-Corruption Heads Workshop and the 20th anniversary held on August 4, 2025, in Arusha was a milestone to honor of the Protocol Commemoration of the SADC Protocol Against Corruption. 2. **SADC Protocol on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (2001)** Focusing on regional diplomacy, mediation, peacebuilding, and cross-border security (Diplomacy and Conflict Resolution) Tanzania actively utilizes the Inter-State Politics and Diplomacy Committee (ISPDC) to advocate for peaceful diplomatic solutions. For instance, Tanzania hosted and led key senior officials' ISPDC meetings in April 28, 2026 Dar es Salaam to review regional election reports and conflict prevention measures. Defense and Peace Support Operations: Under the Inter-State Defence and Security Committee (ISDSC), Tanzania cooperates extensively on joint military training, information sharing, and counter-terrorism capabilities. The country regularly contributes troops and resources to SADC-mandated and AU/UN regional missions, such as those in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Mozambique Tanzania's police force operates within the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Co-operation Organisation (SARPCCO) for Public Security and Law Enforcement, this ensures the implementation of joint border patrols, anti-smuggling task forces, and capacity-building to combat transnational organized crime. Tanzania aligns its domestic security policies with the Harmonized Strategic Indicative Plan for the Organ (SIPO), ensuring member states maintain common approaches to foreign policy, democratic practices, and human rights observation.

	3. **Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2021)** Government of Tanzania implements the Revised SADC Principles and Guidelines Governing Democratic Elections (2021) Tanzania through the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) adheres to these principles to ensure that political rights, equal access to the media, and citizen participation are present during elections as stipulated by SADC. In implementing the principles of transparency Government amended the law and established the Independent National Electoral Commission to abide with the SADC need for an independent electoral commission to its members. Government regularly appealing the SADC Electoral Observation Mission (SEOM) to evaluate its electoral cycles as well as directly participate in SEOM missing in other SADC countries. SADC observers were deployed to Tanzania to monitor the political environment, assess electoral preparedness, and ensure a level playing field regarding civic participation, deployed across the country to verify that election day proceedings are peaceful, transparent, and comply with the National Electoral Commission (NEC) regulations and also SADC Electoral Advisory Council (SEAC) conducts follow-up reviews to assess the extent to which Tanzanian authorities have implemented SEOM recommendations. Not only that but also Tanzania Presidential, Parliamentary and Councilors Elections Act of 2024 provides for dispute resolution during voter registration, display of the Provisional Voters' Register (PVR), nomination of candidates and violation of electoral code of conduct.

	To ensure timely and fairness in election, the legal framework in Tanzania requires election proceedings in to be completed within 90 days from the date of their filing.